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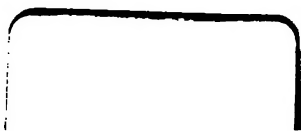
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ANNALS OF CAMBRIDGE

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ANNALS OF CAMBRIDGE

BY

CHARLES HENRY COOPER, F.S.A.

VOLUME V

1850—1856

WITH ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS TO VOLUMES I—IV
AND INDEX TO THE COMPLETE WORK

EDITED BY

JOHN WILLIAM COOPER, LL.D.

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PREFACE

THE publication of this volume, after the death of both of those whose names appear on the title-page, seems to need a word of explanation. Part of the volume was written by Charles Henry Cooper; many years after his death it was completed by his son, John William Cooper.

The index to Volumes I—IV was made by Charles Henry Cooper, the index to Volume V has now been made and incorporated with it.

B. M. C.

April, 1906.

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ANNALS OF CAMBRIDGE.

VICTORIA.

1850.

In January the Cambridgeshire Permanent Benefit Building Society was established under the provisions of the Benefit Building Society Act, 6 & 7 William IV. c. 32.

On the 25th of February, the Senate voted Petitions to Parliament against a bill to amend and alter the Act of 5 & 6 William IV., so far as relates to marriages within certain of the prohibited degrees of affinity (Regents, Placets 36; Non-Placets 7).

A bill for making a Railway from Cambridge to the Royston and Hitchin Railway at Shepreth, was introduced into the House of Commons, but it was, on the 26th of February, rejected on a motion for the second reading (Ayes 98; Noes 135).

On the 26th of February, a Syndicate⁽¹⁾ appointed by the Senate and a Committee⁽²⁾ of the Council, came to an agreement (subject to the approval of the Senate, the Council, and the Improvement Commissioners) to the following effect:—

1. Those parts of the present Cambridge Improvement Acts, which fix the amount of contribution paid by the University towards the expenses incurred under such Acts, to be repealed.

2. The University to contribute one third of the expenses charged under the Public Health Act upon every general district rate, and upon every

(1) Dr Cartmell, Vice-Chancellor, Dr Phelps, Dr Philpot, Dr Paget, Mr Bateson, Public Orator, Mr Buxton, Emmanuel College, Mr Mould, Corpus Christi College, Mr Martin, Trinity College, Mr Sykes, Downing College, Mr Birkett, Jesus College, and Mr W. B. Hopkins, Catherine Hall.

(2) H. A. Foster, Esq., Mayor, Ald. Ekin, Ald. Fawcett, Ald. C. F. Foster, Mr C. Ballis, Mr P. Beales, Mr W. Crisp, Mr J. D. Fetch, Mr H. H. Harris, Mr T. Nutter, and Mr C. Wagstaff.

special district rate, it being understood that such rates include as well all the charges to which the University is now liable to contribute under the Cambridge Improvement Acts, as other charges which will be incurred under the provisions of the Public Health Act: provided that such rates extend over the whole Cambridge district, and that the Cambridge district do not extend beyond the fourteen Parishes of the Town.

3. The University to contribute one third of the expenses of maintaining the Borough Police Force.

4. The payments above mentioned to be for and in respect of all buildings, walks, grounds, and gardens, which now do or may hereafter belong to, and be occupied by, the University and Colleges.

5. This arrangement of the University Contributions to last for fourteen years:—and in case either the University or the Town shall see fit to terminate the arrangement at the end of such fourteen years, either party may give notice in writing to the other of them, requiring a fresh agreement to be made in the following manner: Each party to appoint some competent person to fix a new proportion, in which the University and the Town shall respectively contribute towards these objects for the following fourteen years; and the persons so appointed to name an Umpire, before they commence proceedings, who is finally to decide in case they cannot agree. And the new arrangement to be terminable, and if so terminated, renewed in a similar manner every fourteen years.

6. The management of the Police to be vested in a Board consisting of Members of the University and of the Town, the former being appointed in a manner to be approved by the Senate; and their respective numbers being proportionate to the sums contributed by the University and the Town towards maintaining the Police.

7. Upon any breach of the peace, disturbance, or other offence short of felony being committed by a Student of the University, any police-officer to take the person charged with the offence to his College or Lodgings, and to release him on the Porter of the College or Keeper of the Lodging-house giving to him the Name and College of the person so offending, and becoming responsible for his appearance to answer any charge that may be preferred against him. If the Student so offending refuse to give the name of his College, or to state where he lodges, he must be taken to the Police Station. Such person however to be released on application of his Tutor, or one of the Proctors of the University, the Tutor or Proctor becoming responsible for his appearance to answer any charge that may be preferred against him.

Penalties not exceeding Ten pounds in each case to be inflicted if a Student gives a false description of himself to the Police, or does not appear when an undertaking has been given to answer any charge that may be preferred against him.

8. The University to contribute a reasonable sum towards the expense of obtaining the enactments necessary to carry the foregoing arrangements into effect.

It was considered that this agreement might be best carried into effect by introducing clauses comprehending the Heads numbered 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 into the "Cambridge Regulation and Improvement Markets and Fairs Bill," then before Parliament; and clauses comprehending the Heads numbered 1, 2, 4, 5 into the Provisional Order of the General Board of Health, to be sanctioned by Parliament, for applying the Public Health Act to the Town.

On the 6th of March, a Grace confirming the foregoing agreement passed the Senate (Non-Regents, Placets 37; Non-Placets 12: Regents, Placets 40; Non-Placets 5): and on the 12th of March, the Council also sanctioned the agreement by the casting-vote of the Mayor (Ayes 18; Noes 18). On the same day the Improvement Commissioners, by an almost unanimous vote, assented to the proposed arrangements.

The clauses proposed to be introduced into the Cambridge Regulation and Improvement Markets and Fairs Bill, as sanctioned by the Council on the 3rd of April (after repeated divisions, by small majorities, and notwithstanding a protest signed by 15 Councillors), were as follow:—

(A)

And whereas it has been agreed between the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Cambridge, and the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses, that the University of Cambridge should contribute towards the expense of the Police Force, in the proportion hereinafter mentioned, and should have the power of appointing Members out of their own body to act upon the Watch-Committee; be it enacted, That the proportionate part of such expense so payable by the said Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses (and which proportionate part is hereinafter described as the University Quota) shall be One-third part of the whole of such expense until such proportionate part shall be altered as hereinafter mentioned.

(B)

And be it enacted, That as soon as conveniently may be after the examination and audit by the Auditors of the Accounts of the Treasurer in the months of March and September respectively in every year, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses shall deliver or send to the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor of the said University an account, in writing under their Common Seal, with dates and items of the allowed payments in respect of the expenses of the Police Force, made by the Treasurer during the half-year to which such examination and audit shall relate; and, unless the said Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars shall, within twenty-one days next after such Account shall have been delivered or sent to the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, pay to the Treasurer the University quota of the expenses comprised in such account, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses may recover the amount of such quota from the said Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars by action of

debt, as for so much money paid by the Plaintiffs for and at the request of the Defendants.

(C)

And be it enacted, That the first of such Accounts shall be made as soon as conveniently may be after the first day of September next after the passing of this Act, and shall comprise the allowed payments made by the Treasurer in respect of the expenses of the Police Force from the first day of March to the first day of September, One thousand eight hundred and fifty.

(D)

And be it enacted, That the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor shall by himself or by any person by him for that purpose deputed in writing, have at all reasonable times the right of inspecting freely the books of the Treasurer, and all other books, vouchers, bills, receipts, orders, papers, and writings whatsoever, in the custody of the Treasurer, the Town-Clerk, or any other officer of the Council, which may relate to the said Account or the matters therein mentioned, and shall also have the right at all reasonable times of freely making copies of or extracts from such books, vouchers, bills, receipts, orders, papers, and writings respectively.

(E)

And be it enacted, That if the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor shall object to any such Account, or to any item or charge therein, and shall within fifteen days next after payment of the University quota of such Account, give notice of such objection in writing under his hand to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses; then, unless the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses, shall within twenty-one days next after the receipt of such notice allow such objection, or satisfy the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor with respect thereto, the subject-matter of such objection shall be deemed to be a dispute between the said Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars, and the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses, to be settled by arbitration.

(F)

And be it enacted, That the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, and Masters or Heads of the several Colleges and Halls within the said University, or in their absence their deputies or locum-tenentes, shall, and they are hereby required to meet upon Summons of the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, within seven days next after the receipt by the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor of such Account as aforesaid, and to make an Assessment of the shares of the said University quota to be paid by the said University, and by the several Colleges and Halls therein; and if they neglect, or refuse to do so, for the space of fourteen days next after the receipt of the said notice, the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor is hereby authorised and required to make out such Assessment himself; and to demand of the Master or Bursar of each such College or Hall payment of the sum or sums assessed thereon, and upon non-payment thereof for the space of fourteen days after such demand, the said Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor is hereby authorised to issue a Warrant of Distress under his hand and seal to seize and take any of the

goods and chattels of such College or Hall; and if the sum assessed thereon be not paid within three days, to cause such goods and chattels to be sold, and after payment of the sum so assessed, together with costs of distress and sale, to return the overplus (if any) to the Master or Bursar of such College or Hall.

(G)

And be it enacted, That the said Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars, and the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses may, at any time, and from time to time, by agreement under their respective Common Seals, alter the University quota. Provided that two-thirds of the Members of the Council shall signify their assent to such Agreement in writing under their hands, and that no such Agreement shall be of any force until the expiration of forty days after a copy thereof shall have been sent to one of Her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, and shall have been affixed on the outer door of the Guildhall; and if at any time within the said period of forty days Her Majesty with the advice of her Privy Council shall disallow such Agreement, the same shall not come into operation. Provided also, that it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, if she shall think fit at any time within the said period of forty days, to enlarge the time within which such Agreement shall not come into force; and no such Agreement shall in that case come into force until after the expiration of such enlarged time.

(H)

And be it enacted, That on or before the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, or on or before the first day of March in any fourteenth year thereafter, the said Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars may give notice in writing under their Common Seal to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses, or the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses may give notice in writing under their Common Seal to the said Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars, of their desire that the University quota shall be altered from the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, or from the first day of March in any fourteenth year thereafter, for the term of fourteen years then next following, or until the University quota shall again be altered; and if before the twenty-fourth day of June next preceding the said first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, or next preceding the first day of March in any fourteenth year thereafter, no alteration of the University quota shall have been made by agreement, then upon and from the twenty-fourth day of June next preceding the said first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, or next preceding the first day of March in any fourteenth year thereafter, the amount which ought to be paid as the University quota from the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, or from the first day of March in any fourteenth year thereafter for the term of fourteen years next following the said last-mentioned days respectively, or until the University quota shall again be altered, shall be deemed to be a dispute between the said Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars, and the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses, to be settled by arbitration.

(I)

And be it enacted, That upon and after the ninth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, until the University quota shall be altered, as hereinafter mentioned, the Watch-Committee shall consist of twenty-four persons (that is to say), the Mayor and fifteen other Members of the Council appointed in pursuance of the provisions of the Municipal Corporations Act, and eight Members of the Senate of the said University, appointed by the said Chancellor, Masters and Scholars.

(K)

And be it enacted, That the appointment of Members of the Watch-Committee by the said Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars, shall be made annually, at some time between the tenth day of October and the eighth day of November, and the persons so to be appointed shall enter upon office on the ninth day of November, in the year in which they shall be appointed, and shall hold office until the ninth day of November in the following year.

(L)

And be it enacted, That on the death or resignation of any person so appointed a Member of the Watch-Committee by the said Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars, they may appoint another Member of the Watch-Committee in his stead for the remainder of the then current year.

(M)

And be it enacted, That a Certificate of every appointment of Members of the Watch-Committee, made by the said Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars, under the hand of the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, shall be delivered or sent to the Town-Clerk as soon after such appointment shall have been made as may be practicable; and such Certificate shall be entered on the Minutes of the Council, and filed and preserved amongst the Records of the Borough, and shall be sufficient evidence of such appointment having been made.

(N)

And be it enacted, That no person appointed a Member of the Watch-Committee by the said Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars, shall be required to take any oath or sign or make any Declaration, and that no such person shall be required to have any other qualification than that of being at the time of his appointment a Member of the Senate of the said University.

(O)

And be it enacted, That the said Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars, and the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses, may at any time, by agreement under their respective Common Seals, increase or diminish the number of Members of the Watch-Committee, but so nevertheless that the number of Members of the Watch-Committee to be appointed by the said Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars, shall always bear the same proportion to the whole number of the Members of the Watch-Committee as the University quota shall bear to the whole amount of the expenses of the Police Force.

(P)

And be it enacted, That if the University quota shall be altered, as hereinafore mentioned, the number of Members of the Watch-Committee to be appointed by the said Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars, shall thereupon be increased or diminished, as the case may require, so nevertheless that the number of the Members of the Watch-Committee to be appointed by the said Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars, shall thereafter bear the same proportion to the whole number of the Members of the Watch-Committee as the University quota shall bear to the whole amount of the expenses of the Police Force.

(Q)

And be it enacted, That a Declaration signed by the Town-Clerk subscribed to any Agreement altering the University quota, that a copy of such Agreement had been sent to one of Her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, and published in the manner prescribed by this Act, shall be received as evidence of the sending and publishing thereof as aforesaid in all Courts of Law and Equity, and before all Justices.

(R)

And be it enacted, That the Provisions of "The Companies' Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845," with respect to the settlement of disputes by arbitration, shall be incorporated with this Act, and shall extend to all disputes between the said Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars, and the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses, which are by this Act authorised or directed to be settled by arbitration.

(S)

And be it enacted, That the Chairman of the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the County of Cambridge shall, for the purposes of this Act, have all the powers with respect to the appointment of an Umpire which by "The Companies' Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845," are given to the Board of Trade in any case in which a Railway Company shall be one party to the arbitration.

(T)

And be it enacted, That if any Student of the said University of Cambridge shall be in the custody of any Police-constable, on any charge not being felony, and shall inform such Police-constable of his Name, College, and place of abode, such Police-constable shall with all convenient speed take such Student to the College, or house, in which he shall so state he is residing, if such house shall be within the Borough, and shall deliver him out of his custody to the porter of such College, or the master of such house, on such porter or master stating that such Student does reside therein, and undertaking that he shall appear to answer the charge against him at the Guildhall at the next ordinary sitting of the Justices in Petty Session.

(U)

And be it enacted, That if any Student of the said University shall be in custody at any Police Station on any charge not being felony, the Constable

having the care of such Police Station shall deliver him out of custody, if the Tutor of the College to which such Student shall belong, or one of the Proctors of the University, shall apply for his discharge, and shall undertake that he shall appear to answer the charge against him at the Guildhall at the next ordinary sitting of the Justices in Petty Session.

(v)

And be it enacted, That any Student of the said University who, being in the custody of any Police-constable, or in custody at any Police Station, on any charge not being felony, shall wilfully deceive or attempt to deceive any Police-constable with respect to his Name, College, or place of abode, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding ten pounds.

(w)

And be it enacted, That if any Student of the said University shall be delivered out of custody by any Police-constable, upon an undertaking for his appearance to answer any charge, and shall not appear pursuant to such undertaking, the person by whom such undertaking was given shall forfeit a sum not exceeding ten pounds.

(x)

And be it enacted, That the said Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars shall pay to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses, a part of the costs, charges, and expenses, of and incidental to the obtaining and passing this Act, and such part, if the said Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars, and Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses, cannot agree respecting the same, shall be deemed to be a dispute between the said Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars, and the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses, to be settled by arbitration.

On the 16th of April, a Grace for confirming a Report of the Syndicate in favour of these Clauses, and for affixing the University Seal to a joint Petition of the two Corporations praying that such Clauses might be added to the Bill, was introduced into the Senate, but rejected by the Non-Regent House (Placets 18; Non-Placets 43).

A Petition from certain of the Inhabitants of the Town against these Clauses was in course of signature, but was of course withdrawn as soon as the decision of the Senate became known⁽¹⁾.

On the 28th of February, Charles William Earl Fitzwilliam⁽²⁾

(1) A Pamphlet soon afterwards appeared with the following title: "Remarks on Two recent Reports of a Syndicate of the University, appointed to confer with a Committee of the Town Council on the subject of the Borough Police Force: and also on certain 'Clauses,' (appended to the latter of these Reports) proposed to be introduced into a Bill, called 'The Cambridge Regulation and Improvement of Markets and Fairs Bill,' now before Parliament." To which is added, a brief statement of the chief matters involved in the question between "the University and the Municipal Corporation respecting the maintenance and employment of 'the Force.'" By James Burdakin, B.L., Fellow and Praelector of Clare Hall." Cambridge, 8vo, 1850.

(2) Earl Fitzwilliam is the only child of William Earl Fitzwilliam, during whose life he was by courtesy styled Viscount Milton: he was returned to Parliament for Yorkshire, in 1807, after a severe contest, (the votes being, Wm. Wilberforce, Esq. 11,806; Viscount Milton, 12,117; Hon. Henry Lascelles, 10,069). He continued to represent that large and important County, till the General Election in 1830, when he was returned for Northamptonshire, (the

was elected High Steward of the Town, in the room of Francis Lord Godolphin deceased. Earl Fitzwilliam took the Oath of Office on the 8th of May, on which day he dined with the Mayor and Council, at the Guildhall. There were also present Lord Monteagle, R. A. S. Adair, Esq., M.P., Sir John Ramsden, Bart., John Vipan, Esq. High Sheriff, Dr Cartmell, Vice-Chancellor, Professors Sedgwick and Pryme, and various members of the University and inhabitants of the Town.

On the 13th of April Elias Lucas (aged 25), and Mary Reader (aged 20), were executed at the Castle, for the murder, by poison, at Castle Camps, of Susan Lucas, the wife of the one culprit, and the sister of the other.

John Disney, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A. (of the Hyde, in the County of Essex), presented the University with a valuable collection of ancient marbles and statuary⁽¹⁾, with the view of its being placed in one of the Public Buildings of the University, and being kept together as an Archæological Collection, bearing his name. Graces accepting this present, for affixing the University Seal to a letter of thanks to the Donor, and authorising the deposit of the Collection in the Fitzwilliam Museum, passed the Senate on the 16th of April.

On the 2nd of May, a County Meeting was held at Ely. John Vipan, Esq. Sheriff, presided. Resolutions were unanimously carried, affirming the existence of unparalleled distress amongst all classes interested in the cultivation of the soil, attributing such distress to free trade in corn, condemning the malt tax, approving of customs duties on all foreign produce, and expressing an opinion that, under the operation of the Free Trade system, it is unjust to subject the owner of land to the payment of Tithes commuted under a protective system. Petitions to Parliament founded on these resolutions were adopted. The resolutions were proposed and seconded by Alexander Cotton, Esq., Mr Moseley, William Layton, Esq., Mr Edward Ball, Thomas St Quintin, Esq., Mr Alderman Ekin, Edward Hicks, Esq., Mr Wm. Bennett, Mr Johnson, Mr Samuel Jonas, Mr John Oslar, Mr Thomas Waddelow Granger, Thomas Archer, Esq., Mr Charles Culledge, and

votes being, Viscount Althorp, 2452; Viscount Milton, 2113; W. R. Cartwright, Esq., 1996; Sir Charles Knightley, Bart., 1691. At the General Election of 1832, he was returned for the Northern Division of Northamptonshire (the votes being, Viscount Milton, 1562; Lord Brudenell, 1541; William Harbury, Esq., 1455; Thomas Tryon, Esq., 1369). He succeeded to his father's title and possessions on the 8th of February, 1833. His Lordship was born 4th of May, 1786.

(1) This Collection owes its formation chiefly to the united labours of T. Hollis, Esq., and T. Brand, Esq. The former of these gentlemen died young, and left the greater part of the Collection to his friend Mr Brand, who added the name of Hollis to his own. Mr Brand Hollis died in 1804, leaving his estates, and with them his Collections, to the Rev. Dr Disney, the father of the gentleman whose benefaction is here recorded. He added to the Collection, of which he published an account in a work in two parts, entitled "Museum Danielianum," (1846 & 1848,) illustrated with plates. (See *Gent. Mag.*, N.S. xxx. i. 37.)

the Rev. Dr Webb. The Earl of Hardwicke, the Hon. E. T. Yorke, M.P., and R. G. Townley, Esq., M.P., also addressed the Meeting.

In the House of Commons, on the 23rd of April, Mr Heywood moved to the following effect :

That all systems of academical education require from time to time some modification, from the change of external circumstances, the progress of opinion, and the intellectual improvement of the people.

That in the ancient English and Irish Universities, and in the Colleges connected with them, the interests of religious and useful learning have not advanced to an extent commensurate with the great resources and high position of these bodies: that collegiate statutes of the 15th century occasionally prohibit the local authorities from introducing any alterations into voluminous codes, of which a large portion are now obsolete; that better laws are needed to regulate the ceremony of matriculation and the granting of degrees, to diminish the exclusiveness of the university libraries, to provide for a fairer distribution of the rewards of scientific and literary merit, to extend the permission of marriage to tutors of colleges, and to facilitate the registration of electors for the universities; that additional checks might be considered with reference to the continued extravagance of individual students: and that the mode of tenure of college property ought to be ameliorated, particularly in Ireland:

That, as it is Her Majesty's right and prerogative to name visitors and commissioners to inquire into the ancient universities and colleges of England and Ireland, an humble address be presented to Her Majesty, praying that Her Majesty would be graciously pleased to issue her Royal Commission of enquiry into the state of the universities and colleges of Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin, with a view to assist in the adaptation of those important institutions to the requirements of modern times.

Mr J. W. Fortescue, Mr W. Fagan, Mr Sadleir, and Colonel Thompson supported the motion, which was opposed by Sir Robert H. Inglis and Mr Napier. Lord John Russell stated that he could not support the motion, but announced that the Government would advise her Majesty to issue a Royal Commission of enquiry for the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge; and he observed that as the enquiry would be conducted in no unfriendly spirit, he believed that the result would be beneficial to the education of the people. Mr Goulburn urged Lord John to reconsider the question of a Commission. Mr Roundell Palmer objected that the proposed Commission would be illegal, and moved the adjournment of the debate. Lord John Russell did not object to an adjournment. Mr Law said the interval would allow his Lordship an opportunity of consulting the legal advisers of the Crown. Sir John Jervis the Attorney-General explained that an executive Commission could not issue without an Act of Parliament, but that the Commission

the Government proposed to issue was merely to receive evidence voluntarily given. Mr Best, Mr Henley, and Col. Sibthorpe severally expressed themselves hostile to a Commission, and the House dividing on the question of adjournment, the same was carried (Ayes 273 ; Noes 31).

On the 8th of May, Lord John Russell addressed the following Letter to His Royal Highness Prince Albert, Chancellor of the University, on the subject of the proposed University Commission.

DOWNING STREET, May 8, 1850.

SIR,

HAVING announced in my place in Parliament the intention of Her Majesty's Ministers to advise that a Royal Commission should be appointed to enquire into the state and revenues of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, into the provisions of the Statutes by which the said Universities and their several Colleges are governed, and to report their opinions whether any measures can be adopted by the Crown, or by Parliament, by which the interests of religion and sound learning may be promoted in the conduct of education in the said Universities, I am anxious to explain to your Royal Highness, the views of Her Majesty's confidential servants, in recommending this measure for Her Majesty's approbation.

I will not enter here into the question of the legality of such a Commission. Had it been proposed to exercise powers going beyond enquiry and report, such a question might enter into consideration. But the present Commission will be a Commission to receive evidence, and to report opinions, without powers to determine any question, or to prescribe any course. It becomes the more expedient that the views which are entertained on the subject should be explained.

No one will now deny that in the course of three centuries the increase of general knowledge, the growth of modern literature, the discoveries in physical and chemical science, have rendered changes in the course of study at our national Universities highly expedient. The Universities themselves have fully acknowledged this expediency, and very large reforms of this nature have been adopted both at Oxford and Cambridge. These improvements so wisely conceived, reflect the highest credit on those learned bodies.

The object of the proposed Commission is not to interfere with these changes, but to facilitate their progress: not to reverse the decisions of the Universities by an authority *ab extra*, but to bring the aid of the Crown, and if necessary, of Parliament, to assist in their completion.

This can be done in two ways: First, by ascertaining and recording for the information of the Queen and the two Houses of Parliament the new regulations which have been promulgated, and the mode in which those regulations are expected to take effect.

Secondly, by obtaining a knowledge of the obstacles which are interposed by the wills of Founders, the retention of Customs, and the decisions of competent authority, to the full development of that large and improved system of study which the Universities have sought to establish.

I will explain the nature of the obstacles to which I allude.

In many cases the advantages and emoluments in the separate Colleges are limited by the wills of the Founders, either to the natives of some particular county or district, or to the scholars educated in a particular school, or in some instances, to the descendants of the Founder and his family. Such restrictions cannot fail to be injurious, and to be injurious in proportion as the field of choice is narrowed by the particular condition annexed to the advantages of the College.

In other instances, the directions of the Founder's will cannot be complied with under the existing law, and in such instances it might fairly be considered whether the interests of learning and the wants of the country may not be better consulted by an expansion of the governing Statutes.

Matters of this nature, however, require deliberate and calm enquiry. Commissioners conversant with the state of our Universities, and versed in a knowledge of the general policy of our law, will be of essential service as well in pointing out the path of safe improvement, as in marking the dangers of heedless innovation.

Various questions may and must arise in the course of this enquiry. For instance, has the school which has the privilege of commanding fellowships or other advantages in any particular college, fallen off or increased in numbers and consequence since the bequest was made? Has the family of the Founder left few or many descendants to enjoy his bounty? In the case of religious services prescribed by the Founder, but now prohibited by law, does it appear to have been the wish of the Founder that in case no such religious services could be performed, the foundation was or was not to aid in the purposes of education? In the case of royal foundations, how far has the Crown the power of consulting the good of the University in the application of the endowment of a former Sovereign?

These and similar questions require care for their investigation and prudence in their solution. For this purpose the utmost care will be taken in selecting Commissioners, who may not only be well qualified for their important task, but who may inspire confidence and respect by their character and position.

I have the honour to be,

With the greatest respect,

Sir,

Your Royal Highness's dutiful and obedient Servant,

J. RUSSELL.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS

THE PRINCE ALBERT.

In May the following Address was presented to the Vice-Chancellor.

MR VICE-CHANCELLOR,

WE, the undersigned resident members of the Senate, beg leave to express to you, as the acting guardian of the interests of the University, the sentiments which have been excited in us by a recent declaration of the Prime Minister made in the House of Commons.

The First Lord of the Treasury is reported to have announced that it is the intention of Ministers to advise Her Majesty to issue a Royal Commission to inquire into the revenues and education of the two Universities of Oxford and Cambridge; declaring also that one object of such inquiry was to be to ascertain means by which the instruction given in the Colleges should be rendered serviceable in preparing Students for the examinations in new subjects of study, lately instituted by the University.

We have no wish to deny that such a harmony and connexion between the subjects of College study and of University examinations should exist, as in fact such connexion always has existed, and is likely to exist under the change of studies, if time and opportunity be left for its growth by the natural operation of University honours, and the advancement of those who have obtained them to the position of tutors and examiners. But we cannot help looking with the greatest alarm at the prospect of having attempts made to establish such a connexion of College and University subjects, by the action of any power extraneous to the University and the Colleges. We conceive that any attempt to compel the Colleges to appoint teachers or to reward proficients, by external agency, would be an interference with their internal freedom of a kind utterly unheard of except in the worst times, and altogether destructive of their just and ancient corporate rights.

The First Lord of the Treasury is reported to have further said, that there exist in the foundation and statutes of various Colleges, restrictions which prevent the Colleges from making proper arrangements for the teaching and encouragement of new studies, such as those above referred to. This is certainly a mistake with regard to the Colleges in this University. There is nothing in the foundation or statutes of our Colleges which will prevent them from changing their practical system so far as to include such newer sciences in their scheme of tuition and reward.

We do not think it unreasonable that the Government should give the University and the Colleges credit for a willingness to make such changes, so soon as they can be made effectually. For the University has in the course of the last few years made many important changes, to which in succession the Colleges have generally adapted their systems. And the great change recently introduced, by which the moral sciences and the natural sciences are appointed to be subjects of examination and grounds of Academic honour, was made spontaneously by the University, and has been followed up by a great increase of the interest taken in the lectures which bear upon the subjects thus encouraged.

The effectual operation of such changes as those recently made necessarily requires some time. The new studies could be imposed with fairness upon those only who came to the University after the law was enacted; and consequently the first examinations under the new system have not yet been held. A few years will be required to give the tone to the auxiliary tuition which may be supplied on the new subjects; and till the new honours have been actually attained they cannot operate upon elections to fellowships or other offices of emolument. But there is no reason to believe

that such a train of mutual operation of one part of the University system upon another will not in time take place in this case, as it has done in other cases, if the University be left to itself. The interference of a commission and the consequent introduction of legislative measures in Parliament, would prevent such a natural progress; for it would then be expected that the result of every step should be brought about through the agency of the Commission and of Parliament, not through the usual influences which operate in the University.

If there be any cases in which a change of the statutes of any College is necessary, in order to conform its practice to the recent improvements in the University system, the legal and customary mode is, that the College should apply to the Crown as well as the Visitor for confirmation of such change. In this manner many changes and improvements have lately been made in College statutes. Several of the Colleges, comprising a large majority of the members of the University, have thus obtained new bodies of statutes, with the full approval by the Crown of the changes made. In some cases such improvements have been made when it was known that they would lead to sacrifices of a pecuniary interest on the part of those who promoted them. Moreover, members of the University officially appointed have long been laboriously and assiduously employed in preparing a revised body of University Statutes for confirmation by the Crown. We conceive, therefore, that there is no ground for suspecting either the University or the Colleges of any unwillingness to obtain an alteration of their statutes by legal means, when the better administration of their affairs requires such alteration.

We believe that it is acknowledged by the best lawyers that a Royal Commission sent to Colleges or to either of the Universities, and claiming power to regulate the affairs of those bodies in a way different from that prescribed by their statutes, is illegal and unconstitutional. We would submit to you that the acknowledgment of this illegality—one of the fruits of the revolution of 1688—will no longer be of any value to Universities and Colleges, if the Ministry for the time being can, after sending down a Royal Commission, as is now proposed, take occasion therefrom to introduce into Parliament bills interfering with the revenues and internal arrangements and altering the statutes of Universities and Colleges, in a manner different from that which is conformable to the law of the land, and has hitherto been practised.

The Commission, as is reported to have been officially declared in the House of Commons, would be without power to compel evidence. This being so, persons in positions of trust in the University, and in Colleges, may think it their duty to decline giving evidence before the Commission on the matters committed to their trust. And if this should occur, the whole evidence brought before the Commission will be that of persons who have no official knowledge of the state of the case, and may be very possibly coloured by partial feelings and opinions adverse to the University and its recent proceedings.

These being our grounds of alarm at the announcement above referred to,

we request you, Mr Vice-Chancellor, to take such steps as the emergency may appear to require; and to consider especially whether it may not be proper to represent to his Royal Highness our Chancellor the interference with our freedom, rights, statutes, possessions, and usages, which appears to be threatened; and also the interruptions which the issuing of a commission of inquiry and the expectation of legislative measures consequent thereon, would undoubtedly occasion in the prosperous and progressive condition which we have of late enjoyed.

The foregoing Address was signed by Dr Ollivant, Bishop of Llandaff, 14 Masters of Colleges, 12 Professors, and 131 other Members of the Senate. It was published by the Vice-Chancellor with a notification of his concurrence in the sentiments therein expressed, and an assurance that he had taken and would continue to take such steps in the matter as the interests of the University appeared to him to require.

On the 14th of May, Dr Cartmell, Vice-Chancellor, made the following communication to Prince Albert on the subject of the preceding Address and Lord John Russell's Letter to his Royal Highness.

To His Royal Highness the Prince Albert, K. G., Chancellor of the University of Cambridge.

CHRIST'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE, *May 14th, 1850.*

The Vice-Chancellor has communicated to the Heads of Colleges, Lord John Russell's explanation "of the views of Her Majesty's confidential servants in advising that a Royal Commission should be appointed to inquire into the state and revenues of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge; into the provisions of the Statutes by which the said Universities and their several Colleges are governed; and to report their opinions whether any measures can be adopted by the Crown or by Parliament, by which the interests of religion and sound learning may be promoted in the conduct of education in the said Universities."

The Vice-Chancellor feels much pain in stating that this communication so far from dispelling, has confirmed and increased the objections and apprehensions which the Heads of Colleges entertained, in conjunction with himself, at Lord John Russell's announcement; and in expressing his conviction that, if made known to the Senate at large, it would produce a similar effect upon them.

The Address of Resident Members of the Senate to the Vice-Chancellor, which has been submitted to your Royal Highness, so clearly and satisfactorily meets nearly every point of his Lordship's letter, that it seems unnecessary to trouble your Royal Highness with any additional statement. The Vice-Chancellor will, however, venture to make a few brief observations.

It is stated that "the object of the proposed Commission is not to interfere with the additions recently made to the studies of the University, but to facilitate their progress; not to reverse the decision of the University

"by an authority *ab extra*, but to bring the aid of the Crown, and if necessary, of Parliament, to assist in their completion."

To this it may be respectfully submitted that the changes are already made, and require nothing but time to test them, whether or not they are beneficial, and whether or not they may be usefully extended. If, as is confidently hoped, the verdict of experience be in their favour, the University now has within itself the power, and (the Vice-Chancellor believes) the will to complete and extend the good work.

It is impossible to say beforehand how these additional branches of study will affect the distribution of honours and rewards in the several Colleges: this too can only be shewn by time and experience. How far those who attain honours in the new Triposes may be deemed worthy to share in the rewards hitherto mainly given to proficient in mathematical science and classical literature, will be seen after a few examinations have been held: if deemed worthy, the Colleges possess ample power to reward them. Lord John Russell seems to be under the impression that, in each College, some particular branches of study are prescribed to Candidates for Fellowships and Scholarships, and that the electors are restricted to rewarding proficient in those branches only. But with respect to the Colleges in Cambridge at least, this is not so. There is no difficulty created, so far as the Vice-Chancellor is aware, by the Statutes of any College in this University, to the recognition of any part of sound and useful learning as a qualification for advancement to positions of honour and trust within it.

His Lordship states that "in many cases the advantages and emoluments in the separate Colleges are limited by the wills of Founders either to the natives of some particular County or District, or to the Scholars educated in some particular School, or in some instances, to the descendants of the Founder and his family. Such restrictions cannot fail to be injurious, and to be injurious in proportion as the field of choice is narrowed by the particular condition annexed to the advantages of the College."

The absolute restriction to the descendants of a Founder and his family of any emoluments is very rare in this University, if it exist at all.

In the opinion of the Heads of Colleges, to disregard and set aside entirely the wishes of a Founder in the disposal of his bounty; and to open unreservedly to all Candidates what was given by him, and accepted by a College, as an advantage to a particular County, District, or School, would be an interference with the rights of property both dangerous and unprecedented.

If the proposed plan be persevered in, the Vice-Chancellor can only regard with the deepest anxiety and sorrow the future prospect of the University. The issuing of a Royal Commission, especially after having been earnestly deprecated by so large a number of resident Members of the Senate, will be taken to imply that, in the opinion of Her Majesty's Ministers, the governing body of the University are unfit for their position; and that, although possessing the power to adapt the institutions over which

they preside to the acquirements of the age, they yet want the will or capacity to do so. Regarded in this point of view, the Vice-Chancellor fears that it will be felt as an affront and an indignity; and as such will be *resented*. A painful struggle will in all probability ensue, which, whatever may be its termination, will destroy the peace and impair the usefulness of the Collegiate bodies and of the University at large for many years to come; and will inevitably create, in the minds of a large body of educated men, a permanent feeling of distrust in the wisdom and justice and generosity of the government of the country, and a spirit of resistance to its authority and influence.

The Vice-Chancellor begs to be forgiven for expressing himself thus frankly; and for adding his earnest hope, that after all these difficulties and objections have been stated, her Majesty's Ministers may be induced to reconsider their recommendation.

On the 27th of May, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, Chancellor of the University, addressed the following Letter to the Vice-Chancellor on the subject of the proposed Commission.

MY DEAR VICE-CHANCELLOR,

You have represented to me that it would be of importance to the University to be made acquainted with my opinion and views as to the line of conduct which the University should pursue respecting the proposed Royal Commission of Enquiry, particularly as the Duke of Wellington, as Chancellor of the University of Oxford, has stated his opinion in the House of Lords.

I have to express my grateful sense of the confidence which the authorities of the University have at all times shewn me, and of the readiness with which they have attended to any suggestions of mine, and I can bear testimony, since my connexion with them, to the zeal and industry with which they have laboured in the direction of reform and improvement in the system of education and studies. You are already aware that I did not know of the intention of her Majesty's Government to advise the issue of a Royal Commission, in time, before Lord John Russell's speech in the House of Commons, to be able to communicate with the University, or to express any opinion on the proposed course. I have since felt that it was not unnatural on the part of the University to look with apprehension at the proposed measure, as affording a means to those who may be ill disposed towards these venerable institutions to vent their hostility against them, and also to regard it as a proof of want of confidence in their ability or inclination to carry out useful reforms, which would be doubly painful to them at a moment when they must be conscious of having least deserved such a reproach.

I am glad, however, to find upon further communication with the Government, that nothing could be farther from their intention than to cast such a slur upon the University, and that they were anxious to shew

their desire not to expose the University to needless hostility, by the selection of the persons who are to compose the Royal Commission.

Although I had hoped that the University would have been allowed to go on in their course of self-improvement, without any extraneous interference, now that I find the Government irrevocably pledged to the issue of the Commission, I would recommend the authorities of the University not to meet it with opposition, but rather to take it as the expression on the part of the Crown and Parliament, of a natural desire to be accurately informed upon the present state of Institutions so closely connected with, and of such vital importance to, the best interests of the nation; and to take a pride in shewing to those who have indulged in attacks against them, that they have conscientiously and zealously fulfilled the great task entrusted to them.

Any hostility or opposition on the part of the University could not prevent the issue of the Commission by the present Government, and, while it might add strength to the accusations of their enemies, would only lead to the result of the enquiry remaining incomplete, and, as based upon one-sided evidence, probably injurious to the Universities themselves.

Believe me always,

Yours truly,

ALBERT, C.

Osborne, May 27th, 1850.

On the 15th of July, the Royal assent was given to "An Act for regulating the Markets and Fairs held within the Borough of Cambridge, and at Reach, in the County of Cambridge; and for enlarging the Market-Place; and for rebuilding or altering the Guildhall of the said Borough; and for the Improvement of the said Borough; and the better Regulation of the Police within the same," the short title being "The Cambridge Corporation Act, 1850." With this Act is incorporated "The Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845." The following Acts (with certain exceptions) are also incorporated, "The Markets and Fairs Clauses Act, 1847," "The Town Police Clauses Act, 1847;" as are also certain provisions of "The Commissioners Clauses Act," and "The Towns Improvement Clauses Act, 1847." Subjoined is a brief abstract of the other more material provisions of this Act.

The Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses, may, for the purposes of the Act, from time to time borrow on Mortgage or Bond £40,000 on the credit of the Borough fund. (*Sect. 13.*)

The Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses, may enlarge and improve the Market-Place, and take by compulsion certain specified property situate in the Parishes of St Mary the Great and St Edward, and any other lands which they may purchase by agreement, and may enlarge or rebuild the Guildhall, or erect a new one on a more eligible site. (*Sect. 16, Schedule B.*)

Certain lands which belonged to the Cambridge Improvement Commissioners, situate in the Parish of St Edward, are vested in the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses. (*Sect. 19, Schedule A.*)

The Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses, are empowered to provide Slaughterhouses. (*Sect. 25.*)

Existing Tolls are abolished, and the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses are empowered to take stallages, rents, and tolls, not exceeding specified rates. (*Sect. 27, 28, 31, Schedule C.*)

It is declared and enacted that Barnwell or Midsummer fair shall commence on the 22nd of June, (or if that day be Sunday, on the Monday following), and shall continue for the three days (exclusive of Sunday) next following the day of the commencement thereof. (*Sect. 32.*)

Booths and Shows in every Fair are to be closed before 12 o'clock at night on any Saturday, and on such other days as the Mayor shall direct. (*Sect. 33.*)

The limits of Reach Fair are defined to be, all places within half-a-mile of the site of the Ancient Chapel in Reach. (*Sect. 34.*)

The Council may delegate certain powers to the Watch-Committee. (*Sect. 37.*)

The Chief Constables and Parish Constables are to be appointed by the Watch Committee. (*Sect. 39.*)

The Pindars are to be appointed by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses. (*Sect. 41.*)

Constables are empowered to destroy mad dogs, &c. (*Sect. 41.*)

Penalties are imposed for using dogs or goats for drawing carts, &c. (*Sect. 42.*)

The Act is not to alter or affect the rights or privileges, duties or liabilities of the Chancellor Masters and Scholars of the University. (*Sect. 51.*)⁽¹⁾

On the 18th of July, the House of Commons resumed the debate on Mr Heywood's motion for a Royal Commission of Inquiry as to the English and Irish Universities. Mr Roundell Palmer objected to a Commission, as did Mr John Stuart, who proposed the following amendment:

That any advice given to Her Majesty to issue a Royal Commission for inquiry into the state of the revenues and management of any Colleges or Halls of the two Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, not being of Royal foundation, tends to a violation of the laws and constitution of her kingdom, and of the rights and liberties of her Majesty's subjects.

Mr Gladstone, Mr Law, and Sir Robert Inglis, supported the amendment, which was opposed by Sir George Grey, Mr E. Bunbury, and Lord John Russell. Mr Heywood having replied, Mr Stuart with-

(1) Stat. 13 & 14 Vict. cap. XXXVII.

drew his amendment, whereupon Sir George Grey again moved the adjournment of the debate which was carried (Ayes 160; Noes 138).

By an Act which received the Royal assent on the 14th of August, it is enacted that it shall not be lawful for any person appointed, after the passing of that Act, to the Deanery of any Cathedral Church, to hold the office of Head Ruler of any College or Hall within the University of Cambridge, or for any spiritual person, being Head Ruler of any College or Hall within that University, and also holding any benefice, to take, after the passing of that Act, and hold therewith any Cathedral preferment or any other benefice, or for any such spiritual person, also holding any Cathedral preferment, to take, after the passing of that Act, and hold therewith any benefice, provided that nothing in that Act contained shall be construed to prevent any such spiritual person from holding any benefices or Cathedral preferment permanently attached to or forming part of the endowment of his office.⁽¹⁾

The following Commission was issued on the 31st of August.

VICTORIA R.,

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith; To the Right Reverend Father in God, John, Bishop of Chester; our trusty and well-beloved George Peacock, Doctor in Divinity, Dean of Ely; Sir John Frederick William Herschell, Baronet; Sir John Romilly, Knight, our Attorney General⁽²⁾; and Adam Sedgwick, clerk, Master of Arts, Woodwardian Professor of Geology, in our University of Cambridge, Greeting. WHEREAS we have deemed it expedient for divers good causes, and consideration that a Commission should forthwith issue for the purpose of enquiring into the state, discipline, studies, and revenues of our University of Cambridge, and of all and singular the Colleges in our said University, Now know YE that we reposing great trust and confidence in your knowledge, ability, and discretion, have authorized and appointed, and do by these presents authorize and appoint you the said John Bishop of Chester, George Peacock, Sir John Frederick Herschell, Sir John Romilly, and Adam Sedgwick, to be our Commissioners for enquiring into the state, discipline, and revenues of our University of Cambridge, and of all and singular the Colleges in our said University.

AND for the better enabling you to carry these Our Royal intentions into effect, we do by these presents authorize and empower you, or any three or more of you, to call before you, or any three or more of you, such persons as you may judge necessary, by whom you may be the better informed on the matters herein submitted for your consideration; also to call for and examine all such Books, Documents, Papers and Records, as you shall judge likely to afford you the fullest information on the

(1) Stat. 13 & 14 Vict. c. 98, ss. 5 & 6.

(2) Appointed Master of the Rolls, March, 1851.

subject of this our Commission, and to enquire of and concerning the premises by all other lawful ways and means whatsoever.

And it is our further will and pleasure, that you, or any three or more of you, do report to us in writing, under your hands and seals, within the space of two years from the date of these presents, or sooner if the same can reasonably be, your several proceedings by virtue of this our Commission, together with your opinion touching the several matters hereby referred for your consideration.

And We will and command, and by these presents ordain, that this our Commission shall continue in full force and virtue, and that you our said Commissioners, or any three or more of you, may from time to time proceed in the execution thereof, and of every matter and thing therein contained, although the same be not continued from time to time by adjournment.

And for your further assistance in the execution of these presents, we do hereby authorize and empower you to appoint a Secretary to this our Commission, whose services and assistance we require you to use from time to time as occasion may require.

GIVEN at our Court at St James's, the Thirty-first day of August, 1850, in the Fourteenth Year of our Reign.

By her Majesty's Command,

G. GREY.

The Commissioners shortly afterwards appointed as their Secretary the Rev. William Henry Bateson, B.D., Public Orator of the University, and President and Senior Bursar of St John's College.

At a Council held on the 10th of October, a Report of a Committee was read, stating that such Committee, after a diligent and minute investigation of facts, were of opinion that there are not any extraparochial places within the Borough, and that such of the properties specified in the Appendix to that Report, as were not then actually assessed to parochial rates, were legally liable to be so assessed. The Report concluded as follows :

With respect to the course which ought to be taken to charge to the Borough Rate the property not now actually assessed to the Parochial Rates, but legally liable to be so assessed, your Committee would observe that it is open to the Council, either to add the value of the non-assessed property to the Rental of the Parish wherein the same is situate, and to assess the Borough Rate on the Rental so augmented, leaving the Parish either to assess such property, or to establish the fact of its being extraparochial, (in which latter event it would be assessable to the Borough Rate, though in a different form), or for the Council itself to try the question of the liability of such property to parochial assessment, which may be done in various ways. Looking, however, at the general importance of the question, bearing in mind how extremely supine the Parishes have for a long period been in asserting their rights, and how difficult, if not impossible, it might be to induce them to act with the union and energy which from the nature of the case is essential to secure success, and considering in how

many instances individuals filling Parish offices might be placed in a most embarrassing and distressing position by the conflicting claims of duty and interest; your Committee are induced to entertain the opinion that the Council ought itself to take steps to obtain an authoritative settlement of the question, whether the University and Colleges are by law exempt from assessment to Parochial burdens.

Your Committee beg to recommend that a copy of this Report be forwarded to the Vice-Chancellor and the Heads of the several Colleges in the University, together with a respectful intimation that the Council are of opinion that the property occupied by the University and Colleges not now assessed to the Parochial Rates is legally liable to be so assessed, and that the Council are therefore resolved to take immediate steps to get such property assessed accordingly, but are at the same time desirous of proceeding to do so with all possible courtesy consistent with the due discharge of what they consider an important and imperative duty, and therefore desire to be informed by the University and Colleges respectively, at their earliest convenience, if they intend to dispute their liability to be assessed to the Parochial Rates: and that should they do so, the Council will be prepared favourably to consider any suggestions which they may respectively have to offer for procuring an adjudication upon the question as speedily, as fairly, and with as little expence as may be practicable.

Your Committee beg further to suggest that a copy of this Report be sent to the Churchwardens and Overseers of the Poor of the several Parishes within this Borough, and that the Officers of those Parishes which have usually received the sums paid by the Vice-Chancellor on account of the University, be requested henceforward to decline receiving any money on that account.

It appears to your Committee, that should the Council succeed in establishing the liability of the University and Colleges to Parochial Rates generally, the Council ought to be prepared to assent to a repeal of the enactment under which two-fifths of a part of certain expences of carrying out the Cambridge Improvement Acts are payable by the University, provided that body and the Colleges therein submit to be rated under those Acts for the property in their occupation, and enter into a satisfactory arrangement for the more equitable apportionment in future of the respective contributions of the University and Town to the Land-Tax.

The Appendix to this Report (consisting of 48 closely printed folio pages) contains abstracts of various documents connected with the establishment and history of the various Collegiate foundations and of the Schools and Library of the University. A resolution approving of the Report was carried by 26 against 4 votes.

William Cooke applied for the permission of the Vice-Chancellor to exhibit equestrian performances. The Vice-Chancellor refused permission. Mr Cooke, however, obtained the sanction of the Mayor and set forth

handbills, signifying his intention to exhibit on Midsummer Common, on the 18th and 19th of October, as he accordingly did to crowded and well-conducted audiences. Dr Cartmell, Vice-Chancellor, and ten Heads of Colleges, on the 17th of October, issued a notice, forbidding all persons in *statu pupillari* to attend these performances, under pain of expulsion, rustication, or such other punishment as to the Vice-Chancellor and Heads should seem fit.

On the 22nd of October, died, in the 85th year of his age, Christopher Pemberton, Esq., an eminent Solicitor in this Town, and for many years Clerk of the Peace and Receiver General for the County. By a Codicil to his Will⁽¹⁾ he bequeathed,

	£
To Addenbrooke's Hospital (to be appropriated to the building fund)	500
To the Victoria Asylum	100
To the Cambridge Refuge	100
To the Female Servants' Training Institution on Parker's Piece	100
To the Cambridge Industrial Schools ⁽²⁾	100

On the 29th of October, there was a contested Election for the Perpetual Curacy of Selby in Yorkshire, (in the patronage of the Hon. E. R. Petre, a Roman Catholic). The votes were, Rev. Francis Whaley Harper, M.A., Fellow of St John's College, 266; Rev. Thomas Arthur Scott, M.A., of Clare Hall, 116.

All the Wards were contested at the annual election of Councillors on the 1st of November. The votes were, East Barnwell Ward: Henry Staples Foster, Esq., (Mayor), 238; Andrew Young, 229; Charles Willimott, 89; William Papworth, 78. West Barnwell Ward: Thomas Nutter, 261; William Lusher, 256; Charles Wharton Naylor, 139; Samuel Peed, 129. Market Ward: John Bentley, 146; William Bacon, 143; Robert White, 127; John Hatt, 98. Trinity Ward: John Glasscock, 171; John Brown, 163; John Swan, 157; William Wallis, 143. St Andrew's Ward: Charles Balls, 173; Thomas Bradwell, 160; Henry Hemington Harris, 143; Charles Wisbey, 138.

(1) Will dated 19 Feb., 1850, with three Codicils dated 25th and 28th Feb., 1850. Mr Pemberton also bequeathed £500 for the erection of a School-Mistress's House at Newton, and devised an acre of land for the site. He also gave £100 to the poor of that Parish, and devised Cottages and land at Witchford for a School there.

(2) This School was established at a public Meeting held at the Guildhall on the 6th December, 1847; R. A. Shafto Adair, Esq., M.P., in the Chair. By deed dated 4th June, 1848, the site of the Schools in Victoria Road, Chesterton, was, in consideration of £125, conveyed to Thomas, Lord Bishop of Ely, and his successors "upon trust, to permit the said premises and all buildings thereon erected to be for ever thereafter appropriated and used as and for a school for the education of children and adults or children only of the labouring manufacturing and other poorer classes in the Borough of Cambridge, and for no other purpose, which school shall always be conducted in or upon the principles of the Established Church, and shall be at all times open to the inspection of the Inspector or Inspectors for the time being appointed in conformity with the Order in Council bearing date the 19th day of August 1840." The Committee of Management took a lease of above 6 acres of land, adjoining the school, for 40 years from Michaelmas 1849 at £35. 10s. per annum. The School has been supported by Donations and Subscriptions, aided by grants from the Committee of Education of the Privy Council. The Buildings, fittings, &c., of the School cost £707. 9s. 7d.

On the 4th of November, died Ernest Frederick Fiske, M.A. He was born in Cambridge being son of Thomas Fiske solicitor. He practised the same profession in this town for several years but afterwards entered himself at Emmanuel College, where he graduated (B.A. 1846, M.A. 1849). In 1848 he obtained the Maitland Prize for an Essay on the following subject: "The respective peculiarities in the creeds of the Mahomedan and the Hindu which stand in the way of conversion to the Christian faith." This was printed at Cambridge 1849.

At a Council held on the 7th of November, Mr Fetch proposed the following Resolutions:

1. THAT the several common lands within this Borough, containing 287 acres or thereabouts, are greatly overstocked and are usually depastured by persons who have no legal right so to do, and many of whom neither inhabit within the Borough nor contribute to the public charges thereof.

2. THAT these abuses have been of long continuance, are highly injurious to the Rate payers, and are of such general and diversified character that it has been found utterly impracticable to satisfactorily prevent the same without resorting to litigation, which would excite much ill will and occasion great expence.

3. THAT such Common Lands, if improved and properly regulated, might be made generally beneficial to the inhabitants, without producing any injury to those persons who have legal rights thereon.

4. THAT with the view of affording benefit and protection to the poorer classes, the equitable claims of those inhabitants who have long enjoyed privileges on the Common Lands ought to receive favourable consideration.

5. THAT it is the opinion of this Council that Parliament can alone supply the required remedy, and that it is therefore expedient that application be made to the Legislature, in the ensuing Session, for an Act of Parliament to extinguish all Common Rights on the said Lands, and to make provisions for their improvement in such manner that all the inhabitants of the Borough may participate therein.

6. THAT certain portions of the said Lands, to be specified and not exceeding in the whole thirty acres, might be beneficially disposed of by public tender, on Building Leases, or for occupation as Gardens at adequate annual rents.

7. THAT Parker's Piece and the Land between the same and the East Road ought to be permanently continued as a common place of recreation for the inhabitants and the public.

8. THAT the residue of the said Lands ought to be used for agistment of cattle belonging to inhabitant householders within the Borough at reasonable charges and under such regulations as the Council (or a Committee thereof to be appointed for such purpose) may from time to time deem proper.

9. THAT the present annual value of the pasturage on the said Common Lands ought to be ascertained, and the amount thereof apportioned in such

way and manner as may be considered most equitable, amongst those parties who establish legal rights of Common thereon.

10. THAT the sum payable by the Eastern Counties Railway Company, as compensation for Common Rights on Sturbridge Fair Green, ought to form part of the sum to be apportioned.

11. THAT Commissioners ought to be appointed to decide (subject to appeal) all claims to rights of Common on the said Lands.

12. THAT the Council ought to be empowered to grant rights of agistment on the said Common Lands, either gratuitously, or on reduced terms, to such poor persons as have for upwards of twenty years past, depastured cattle thereon, although they may not have been legally entitled so to do, but no such grant to extend beyond the lives of the Grantee and of his wife during her widowhood, and every such grant to be determinable by non-residence within the Borough.

13. THAT provision ought to be made for commuting the Tithes which will be payable in respect of such Lands when the rights of Common upon the same shall be extinguished, the Rent charge payable in lieu thereof to be paid out of the Borough Fund.

14. THAT fifteen members of the Council be appointed a Committee to frame a Bill for carrying out these objects, and that the Town Clerk forthwith give the requisite notices of the intention to apply to Parliament for such an Act in the London Gazette and the Cambridge Chronicle and Cambridge Independent Press Newspapers.

Mr Coward proposed as an amendment to these Resolutions :

THAT any interference with the rights and privileges of the Commoners, except such as it is competent for the Council now to exercise, is inexpedient, inasmuch as it would tend to curtail the means of subsistence of the labouring poor in many parishes, and thereby considerably augment the Parochial expenditure.

Mr Nutter proposed that Mr Fetch's resolutions should be referred to a Committee. Mr Coward's amendment having been negatived by 26 against 3, Mr Nutter's proposal was unanimously agreed to. At a Council held on the 9th of November, it was proposed that the necessary notices should be given of an application to Parliament in the ensuing Session for an Act to effect the purposes mentioned in Mr Fetch's resolutions, it being understood that the Council did not pledge itself to proceed further in the matter, unless it should thereafter be considered expedient to do so. This proposal was negatived by 11 against 10.

At the Quarterly Council held on the 9th of November, a resolution was unanimously agreed to, approving of Lord John Russell's Letter to the Bishop of Durham on the subject of a Bull of Pope Pius IX., for the establishment of Roman Catholic Bishoprics in England.

At an early hour in the morning of the 22nd of November, a house

in Sidney-street was destroyed by fire. The house was in the occupation of George Whitaker, and he and his son Thomas Whitaker were soon afterwards apprehended for arson, of which crime they were convicted at the next Assizes, when they were severally sentenced to be transported for life.

On the 3rd of December, the Rev. John Fenwick, M.A., the Junior Proctor, and two of his assistants, were charged before H. S. Foster, Esq. and other Borough Justices, with an assault on Emma Thompson. Mr Fenwick (through his Attorney) delivered in a protest against the proceedings, on the ground that he was a Master of Arts. This protest was immediately overruled, and the Justices imposed fines of 20s. and costs on Mr Fenwick and of 10s. and costs on each of his men. These sums not being paid, warrants were a few days afterwards issued for the arrest of the defendants, who, immediately they were taken into custody, paid the amounts imposed.

On the 10th of December, the following Address was presented to the Queen at Windsor Castle by His Royal Highness Prince Albert, Chancellor of the University, attended by Dr Ainslie, Deputy Vice-Chancellor, the Heads of Colleges, the Marquis of Exeter, Right Hon. Henry Goulburn, M.P., and many other members of the University.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

THE HUMBLE ADDRESS of the Chancellor Masters and Scholars of the University of Cambridge.

May it please your Majesty,

We, your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Chancellor Masters and Scholars of the University of Cambridge, humbly beg leave to approach the throne, to express to your Majesty our grateful acknowledgments of that security as regards our persons, and that preservation of our religion, with which it has pleased God to bless our country under the rule of your Majesty's royal house.

It has hitherto been our great privilege to regard the realm of England as possessing, under our supreme governour, an entire power and jurisdiction both in Church and State, independent of all foreign interference whatsoever; and every attempt at such interference has accordingly been met by strenuous and effectual resistance on the part of your Majesty's royal predecessors.

At the Reformation, in particular, and subsequently, this fundamental principle was, by the patriotic care of our Sovereigns, asserted and ratified by various acts of the Legislature; an oath is, moreover, exacted of officers of State, of ministers of the established church, of masters and fellows of colleges, and of all persons taking degrees within the Universities, declaratory of their rejection of all foreign jurisdiction, power, and authority, as well ecclesiastical or spiritual, as civil, within this realm.

We, therefore, most humbly beg leave to represent unto your Majesty that it is with deep concern that we have learned that the Bishop of Rome has arrogated to himself the right to intermeddle with the government of our country, and to ignore the ancient episcopacy of our church, by presuming to confer on certain of your Majesty's subjects professing the Roman Catholic religion the highest ecclesiastical titles, derived from English towns, together with territorial jurisdiction.

By this unwarrantable assumption of power on the part of the Bishop of Rome, not only are your Majesty's high prerogative and the lawful authority and jurisdiction of the prelates of our church invaded and outraged, but the consciences of your Majesty's loyal subjects grievously offended.

We, therefore, humbly pray that your Majesty will be graciously pleased to direct such measures to be taken as this infraction, if not of the letter yet of the spirit, of our laws seems to demand, and thus secure to your Majesty's devoted and affectionate people the full possession of their ancient rights and liberties.

In the meanwhile our most earnest desire is that Almighty God may long preserve your Majesty to reign in peace over a loyal and contented people.

Her Majesty replied in the following terms :

I THANK you for your loyal and dutiful address.

I FULLY participate in your expression of gratitude to Almighty God for the blessings which he has been pleased to bestow upon this country, and I rejoice in the proofs which have been given of the zealous and undiminished attachment of the English people to the principles asserted at the Reformation.

WHILE it is my earnest wish that complete freedom of conscience should be enjoyed by all classes of my subjects, it is my constant aim to uphold the just privileges and extend the usefulness of the church established by law in this country, and to secure to my people the full possession of their ancient rights and liberties.

On the 18th of December was held at the Guildhall a meeting of the Protestant inhabitants "for the purpose of affording them an opportunity of publicly protesting against the recent audacious and unwarrantable attacks by a Foreign Prelate on the prerogative of our Gracious Queen and the liberties of the land." The meeting was convened in compliance with a very numerous signed requisition to William Warren, Esq., Mayor, who presided. Mr Alderman Fawcett proposed and W. G. Ashton, Esq., seconded a resolution expressive of indignation at the Papal rescript of September. The Rev. G. B. Bubier proposed and Mr W. Cockerell seconded an amendment, declaring that any interference with the religious opinions, discipline, or ecclesiastical arrangements of any of the Queen's subjects would be a violation of the rights of conscience and contrary to the principles of civil and religious liberty. The amendment was lost, and the original motion

carried by a large majority. H. S. Foster, Esq., then proposed and Mr Charles Balls seconded a resolution calling on the Government and Legislature to frame measures (in consistency with the principles of civil and religious liberty) to resist the Papal usurpation. Mr Henry Hall proposed and Mr Robert Bradfield seconded an amendment, "That in the opinion of this meeting the appointment of a Roman Catholic hierarchy does not require any legislative interference." This amendment was also lost, and the original motion carried by a large majority. An address to the Queen and petitions to both Houses of Parliament were then proposed and seconded by Mr Alderman R. Foster, Rev. Professor Scholefield, Rev. J. H. Titcomb, and Mr Alderman Harris. These were carried without opposition.

On the 23rd of December, the five hundredth anniversary of the foundation of Trinity Hall was celebrated by a dinner in the Hall of that College. The Right Honourable Sir Herbert Jenner Fust, LL.D. Judge of the Arches Court and Master of the College presided, and amongst the guests were Mr Baron Alderson, Mr Justice Talfourd, Sir A. E. Cockburn Solicitor General, Right Hon. Henry Goulburn M.P., Hon. W. F. Campbell M.P., R. G. Townley Esq. M.P., and Loftus T. Wigram Esq. M.P.

An election of a Councillor for East Barnwell Ward, in the room of William Beart deceased, took place on the 30th of December. The votes were, for Thomas Barber, 134; for Francis Freeman, 91.

At Trinity College two prizes were founded by contributions from friends of the Rev. William Dealtry, D.D.⁽¹⁾, Archdeacon of Surrey formerly a Fellow of the College. The value of each prize is £15. 15s., and they are offered each year one to an undergraduate in his first year and the other to an undergraduate in his second year for knowledge in the Greek Testament and are called the Dealtry prizes.

At S. Catharine's College a Divinity prize was instituted from a fund raised by the pupils of the Rev. George Elwes Corrie, D.D., late Fellow of the College, Norrisian Professor of Divinity and subsequently Master of Jesus College. It is awarded annually to an undergraduate and is called the Corrie Prize.

1851.

On the 1st of January, the Council voted a petition to the House of Commons for repeal of the Window-Tax.

At a County Meeting, held at the Castle on the 1st of February, resolutions were carried declaring that the conduct of the Pope in ap-

(1) William Dealtry, A.B. 1796, A.M. 1799, Fellow 1798, S.T.B. 1813, S.T.P. 1829, died 1847.

pointing Bishops in this Country with territorial titles was an audacious invasion of the Queen's prerogative and an infringement upon the civil and religious rights of all Her Majesty's subjects, and that this daring attack had been encouraged by the conduct of many of the ministers of the Church of England, some of whom had actually entered into communion with the Church of Rome, whilst others had been long endeavouring and were still striving to approach as near as possible to Roman Catholic ceremonies in the manner of conducting divine worship, and were disseminating, both from the pulpit and the press, doctrines utterly opposed to the principles of Protestantism. An address to the Queen grounded on these Resolutions was also agreed to. The first resolution was carried unanimously, the second with one dissentient only, and to an addition to the Address, condemning the concessions made to Roman Catholics and their religion by successive Governments (especially by the Maynooth grant), moved by Mr Alderman Fawcett and seconded by Mr John Osler of Whittlesford, there were two dissentients. The resolutions were proposed and supported by the Earl of Hardwicke Lord Lieutenant, R. G. Townley Esq. M.P., John Walbanke Childers Esq. M.P., Mr Cox of Wisbech, Thomas St Quintin jun. Esq., Mr Lilley of Wisbech, William Layton Esq. of Soham, and the Rev. Henry Fardell Vicar of Wisbech St Peter and Canon of Ely.

On the 6th of February, the Council agreed to a Memorial to Lord John Russell, First Lord of the Treasury, soliciting his Lordship's interposition with the General Board of Health to prevent the application of the Public Health Act to Cambridge⁽¹⁾, and on the 18th of February the Improvement Commissioners rescinded all former resolutions passed by them in favour of the application of such Act.

A Bill was introduced into the House of Commons to incorporate a company for supplying the University and Borough and places adjacent with water from the Nine Wells. The Bill was opposed by the University, certain Colleges, and the Improvement Commissioners. A petition from the Corporation against clauses was agreed to, and an Information by the Attorney-General, to prevent the Trustees of Hobson's Watercourse from transferring their rights to the Company, was filed in the Court of Chancery. The Bill was abandoned on the 25th of February.⁽²⁾

A County Meeting was held at Ely on the 27th of February, to consider the position of the owners and occupiers of land and other classes whose interests are identical with those of the Agriculturists, and the measures most advisable to be adopted for relieving those

(1) Vide Vol. IV, p. 705, *Council and Assembly Book*, C. 342, 380.

(2) *Council and Assembly Book*, C. 314, 363, 374, 422.

interests from the grievances under which they laboured. Certain resolutions in favour of protection to agriculture were unanimously agreed to, as were also petitions to both Houses of Parliament, setting forth the alarming condition of all classes in the county who were dependent on the prosperity of agriculture, the decline in the value of land, the scanty employment for and depressed condition of the poor, that the trading interests were in a state of gradual decay, attributing these evils mainly to the removal of the restrictions upon the importation of foreign corn and cattle, alleging that the heavy national and local taxation to which the British agriculturist is subject, and other circumstances not under his controul, raised the cost of producing corn in this kingdom considerably above the cost of production in countries not subject to similar burthens, and suggesting that the foreign trade with this country should be so regulated as that all foreign produce imported into the kingdom (except raw materials required for manufactures) should contribute, in a fair and just proportion, to the revenues of the State, and stating that the import duties imposed by the Act of 1846 ought to undergo immediate revision with a view to the adoption of a more just and equitable system. The resolutions and petitions were proposed and supported by Mr Edward Ball of Burwell, Mr C. Moseley of New Barns Ely, Thomas St Quintin jun. Esq., Wm. Layton Esq. of Soham, Mr William Bennett of Cambridge, Edward Hicks Esq. of Wilbraham Temple, Mr Charles Cullledge of March, Thomas Archer Esq. of Ely, Mr T. S. Woodley of Cambridge, the Hon. Elliot Thos. Yorke M.P. and Lord George Manners M.P.

The Census taken on the 30th of March presented the following results :

Houses.	Parishes.	Males.	Females.	Total of Persons.
255	All Saints'	1222	827	2049
467	St Andrew the Great . .	1063	1343	2406
2498	St Andrew the Less . .	5590	6184	11774
171	St Benedict	474	622	1096
181	St Botolph	446	385	831
193	St Clement	501	470	971
126	St Edward	400	370	770
517	St Giles'	954	1139	2093
175	St Mary the Great . .	477	505	982
151	St Mary the Less . .	415	451	866
74	St Michael	276	254	530
135	St Peter	318	325	643
117	Holy Sepulchre . . .	290	311	601
478	Holy Trinity	997	1194	2191
5483		18423	14890	27803

In the population of All Saints is included all Trinity College (though partly situate in St Michael's) and all St John's College (though partly situate in St Peter's). In the population of St Botolph's is included all Corpus Christi College (though partly situate in St Benedict's) and all Catharine Hall (though partly situate in St Benedict's and St Edward's). In the population of St Edward's is included all King's College (though partly situate in St Benedict's). In the population of St Giles's is included all Magdalene College (though partly situate in St Peter's) and in the population of St Mary the Less is included all Pembroke Hall (though partly situate in St Botolph's). The total number of occupiers in the Borough was 6389; 267 of the houses were uninhabited and 18 houses were building.

John Disney, Esq., M.A., of St Peter's College, and F.S.A. transferred to the Chancellor Masters and Scholars of the University £1000, £3 per Cent. Consolidated Bank Annuities, for the foundation and endowment of a Professorship of Classical Antiquities, to be called "The Disney Professorship of Archaeology." The Professor is to be a member of this University, and of the degree of M.A., or some higher degree, and is to deliver Six Lectures at least during each academical year on subjects of Antiquarian research and the Fine Arts. Mr Disney is during his life to have the appointment of the Professor, but after his decease the appointment is to be vested in the Vice-Chancellor and Heads of Colleges or their locum-tenentes. The Professorship is tenable for 5 years, the Professor being capable of re-election. The grace accepting Mr Disney's benefaction, subject to the foregoing conditions, was passed by the Senate on the 4th of April, after a division in the Regent House (Placets 8, Non-placets 7)⁽¹⁾.

On the 1st of May, by the unanimous vote of the Society of King's College, the corporate seal was affixed to the following instrument:—

WHEREAS the undergraduate Fellows of King's College in the University of Cambridge have, in the exercise of an ancient and acknowledged privilege, been accustomed to claim and receive the degree of Bachelor in Arts in the Senate House of the said University without having passed any of the previous examinations required from the undergraduates of other Colleges; WE, the Provost and Scholars of King's College aforesaid, having taken into our consideration the objections that naturally attach to any such diversity of discipline, and being at the same time desirous of establishing a more perfect system of equality and unity of interest with the said University, do by these presents, duly sealed with our corporate and common seal, voluntarily surrender and relinquish

(1) The Deed of Foundation of the Disney Professorship dated 28 May, 1851 is abstracted in *Trusts, Statutes and Directions affecting the Professorships of the University*, 111, 112.

for ourselves and our successors for ever, all such peculiar privilege and claim as is hereinbefore mentioned. AND we do hereby relinquish all right and title whatsoever to be exempt from the ordinary examinations of the University aforesaid, on the part of all such Scholars as shall be admitted into this our College after the date of these presents, PROVIDED ALWAYS, and it is hereby distinctly understood and declared that nothing hereinbefore contained shall be considered, deemed, or taken in any way to surrender, waive, compromise, or invalidate the composition existing between the University aforesaid and King's College aforesaid approved by our Royal Founder King Henry VI. in the year of our Lord one thousand four hundred and fifty-seven, and thereby bearing equal validity with any and all the statutes of this our College. IN TESTIMONY whereof we have hereto affixed our corporate and common seal, confirmatory of this our act, this first day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.

On the 19th of June, Mr Heywood moved that the House of Commons should resolve itself into a Committee, to consider the religious tests imposed by the authority of the Crown or by Act of Parliament as a qualification for any civil corporate privilege in the Universities and Colleges of Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin. Mr Ewart seconded this motion, which was opposed by Mr Campbell and Lord John Russell. Whilst Mr Milner Gibson was speaking in favour of the motion the House was counted out.

On the 24th of July, the Royal assent was given to an Act having the short title of "The River Cam Navigation Act, 1851."⁽¹⁾ This Act repeals the Acts of the 1st Anne,⁽²⁾ and 53rd Geo. III.,⁽³⁾ though many of the clauses are re-enacted. The limits of the Act are confined to that part of the River between the King's Mill and Clayhithe, which is placed under the care of 11 Conservators, viz. 5 chosen by the Justices of the County, 3 by the Chancellor and Heads of Colleges, and 3 members of the Council chosen annually by that body. With certain specified exceptions, "The Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845," and "The Commissioners Clauses Act, 1847," are incorporated with the Act.⁽⁴⁾ Bye-Laws made by the Conservators under the Act were confirmed and allowed by Mr Baron Martin, on the 21st of October.

At the Quarter Sessions held for the County on the 16th of October, the Court came to a resolution to establish a County Police force under the Act 2 & 3 Victoria cap. 93. On the 21st of the same month, Sir George Grey, Secretary of State, signified his approval, and at an

(1) Originally the main object of the Bill was to enable the Conservators to erect a Carriage Bridge across the Cam at Midsummer Common. The project being abandoned, the Bill was opposed on clauses by the Corporation.—*Council and Assembly Books*, C. 174, 240, 265, 308, D. 30, 71.

(2) Vide vol. iv. p. 53.

(3) Vide vol. iv. p. 305.

(4) Stat. 14 & 16 Vict. (local and personal) cap. xcii.

adjourned Sessions held on the 20th of November, Captain George Davies, R.N., was appointed Chief Constable with a salary of £400 per annum. The whole force consists of 70 men, viz. the Chief Constable, 7 Superintendents, 7 Serjeants, and 55 Constables.

The following Bye-Laws were made by the Council, on the 23rd of October.

IT IS ORDERED, that from and after the time when these Bye-Laws shall come into force and operation,⁽¹⁾ every person who, within this Borough, shall commit any of the offences hereinafter mentioned, shall for every such offence be liable to pay the fines hereinafter respectively expressed, (that is to say)—

Every person who shall put or depasture upon any Common Pasture, within this Borough, any animal having any infectious or contagious disorder or disease whatever—£5.

Every person not lawfully authorised or permitted so to do, who shall dig or plough up any such Common Pasture, or any part thereof—40s.

Every person lawfully authorised or permitted to dig up any such Common Pasture, in order to take stone, gravel, or sand therefrom, who shall not, with all convenient speed thereafter, effectually and properly fill up and make level every pit or hole thereon made for the purpose of procuring therefrom such stone, gravel, or sand—40s.

Every person not lawfully authorised or permitted so to do, who shall erect any tent, booth, or building, or place any caravan or carriage upon any such Common Pasture—40s.

Every person lawfully authorised or permitted to erect any tent, booth, or building, upon any such Common Pasture for a limited period, who shall not, at or before the expiration of such period, take down and remove from such Common Pasture such tent, booth, or building, and every part thereof, and, with all convenient speed thereafter, effectually and properly fill up and make level every pit or hole made on such Common Pasture for the erection thereon of such tent, booth, or building—40s.

Every person lawfully authorised or permitted to place any caravan or carriage upon any such Common Pasture for a limited period, who shall not, at or before the expiration of such period, remove from such Common Pasture such caravan or carriage—40s.

Every person who shall wilfully injure or destroy any tree, fence, bank, bridge, or gate, or obstruct or fill up or divert the water from any ditch upon any such Common Pasture—40s.

Every person not lawfully authorised or permitted so to do, who shall take from or off any such Common Pasture, any part of the turf or soil thereof, or any dung or manure thereon being—20s.

Every person not lawfully authorised or permitted so to do, who shall go upon, over, or across any such Common Pasture with any cart or other carriage, or shall place or continue thereon any stone, bricks, lime,

(1) 4th Dec. 1851.

mortar, timber, building materials, road materials, spare soil, or rubbish whatsoever—20s.

Every person who shall put or depasture any animal upon any such Common Pasture at any time during which such Common Pasture ought not, according to the custom of the Borough, to be so used—10s.

Every person who shall put or depasture upon any such Common Pasture any animal which, according to the custom of this Borough, ought not to be put or depastured thereon—10s.

Every person not lawfully entitled so to do, who shall put or depasture any animal upon any such Common Pasture—10s.

On the 27th of October, the Council voted an address to Lou Kossuth, late Governor of Hungary, congratulating him on his liberation from captivity and arrival in England.

At a Congregation held on the 29th of October, the Reverend Lucius Arthur, M.A., of Trinity College, offered a Grace in the following terms: "*Cum falsa doctrina in religione omnino cavenda sit*" "*Placeat vobis ut fiat inquisitione in opiniones a Professore Historiæ recentiores vulgatas.*" This grace (which had reference to a publication⁽¹⁾ by the Right Hon. Sir James Stephen, K.C.B., LL.D., the Professor of Modern History) was rejected by the Caput.

On the 29th of October, graces passed the Senate, accepting with thanks the offer of Dr William Whewell, Master of Trinity College and Professor of Moral Philosophy, of a Prize of £20 to be given annually for four years to the student who shall show the greatest proficiency in Moral Philosophy in the Middle Bachelors' Moral Science Tripos Examination, appointed to commence in 1852, provided that in the judgment of the Examiners he possess sufficient merit.

There were contests in three Wards at the annual election of Councillors on the 1st of November. The following is the state of the Poll in each of such Wards. Market Ward: Robert White, 161; Charles Wharton Naylor, 141; John Bonnett, 140; Charles Wisbey, 127. Trinity Ward: Joseph Wentworth, 221; Samuel Peed, 177; William Cockerell, 157. St Andrew's Ward: Elliot Smith, 109; Henry Francis Rowe, 69; Thomas Coward, M.A., 41.

On the 10th of November, the Council made various Regulations of Bye-Laws with respect to Common Lodging Houses⁽²⁾ which were sanctioned by Sir George Grey, one of the Secretaries of State on the 14th of the same month.

On the 10th of December, the following graces passed the Senate

(1) *Essays in Ecclesiastical Biography*, The Epilogue, pp. 480-482, 496-501.

(2) *Stat. 14 & 15 Vict. c. 28.*

"To authorise the Vice-Chancellor to answer in his own name the "queries of the Royal Commissioners respecting the revenues of the "University," (Regents: Placets, 30; Non-Placets, 17. Non-Regents: Placets, 38; Non-Placets, 20.) "To authorise the Syndics of the Press "to return such answers as they may think fit to the queries addressed "to them by the Royal Commissioners." (Non-Regents: Placets, 39; Non-Placets, 15.)

On the 10th of December, the Syndicate for the revision of the University Statutes made the following Report:

The Syndicate appointed by Grace of the Senate, March 7, 1849, and renewed March 15, 1850, and again March 19, 1851, to revise the Statutes of the University and to report to the Senate,

Beg leave to state that they have taken the utmost pains to fulfil the task entrusted to them, and yet in a work of so great extent and so varied a character they can scarcely permit themselves to indulge the hope that they have succeeded in all particulars.

Having in the first instance revised the Statutes with reference to existing and authorised practice, the Syndics afterwards proceeded to the consideration of propositions involving more important changes, which are all severally specified in the present Statement. In order to insure to the members of the Senate the best means of judging of all these alterations, and to enable them to see everything in its proper place and due connexion, a Draft of the Statutes has been printed, which represents the form they would bear if all the proposed alterations were adopted.

After the opinions of the Senate have been expressed on all these points, the Syndics are ready to apply themselves to the correction of the Draft in accordance with those opinions, so that it may finally be submitted in its amended form to the judgment of the Senate.

Many objects of Academical legislation are of so fluctuating a character, that however expedient it may be that they should be regulated by general and established ordinances, yet it is by no means advisable that those Ordinances should have the permanent nature of Statutes. Care therefore has been taken that, while the new Code is drawn up so as to recognize the validity of such Ordinances resting on Graces of the Senate, the Senate shall have a free power of altering or abrogating them whenever it may be deemed advisable to do so.

On the other hand, the Syndics have incorporated with the proposed Statutes certain Graces, to which it seemed to them desirable to give a more permanent character. In many cases, as with respect to forms of proceeding, this was quite unavoidable; in others the Syndics have been guided by a sense of the real advantages which result to all Corporations from the permanence of laws enacted for the preservation of order and uniformity, an object more than ordinarily essential to the well-being of a Corporation such as is the University, comprehending within itself many distinct and independent Communities.

The Syndics beg leave to suggest, that when the new body of Statutes is completed and ratified, a collection of Ordinances which, resting on Graces of the Senate, have not been embodied in the new Code of Statutes, yet which it is desirable should remain in force until reversed by the Senate, should be made and printed in order that the whole Law by which the University is to be regulated may be exhibited and known.

The Syndics, induced by a consideration of the inequality and oppressiveness of Compounders' fees, have recommended that they should no longer be exacted. The adoption of this recommendation alone would make it necessary that the whole subject of fees should be reviewed, which is also desirable on other accounts.

The Syndics beg leave to recommend that Graces should be offered to the Senate for the introduction of the following Laws and Regulations into the proposed new Body of Statutes.

RESIDENCE.

1. That for the keeping of a term, residence during two-thirds of the term shall be necessary.

ARTS.

2. That every person proceeding to the degree of Bachelor of Arts, shall be required to keep, by residence in the University, nine several terms or more, if the University please by any fixed ordinance to require more, exclusive of the Term in which he is first entered on the Boards of any College; but that he may be admitted in the last of the required Terms, after he has duly kept it, to the title of Bachelor Designate in Arts.

3. That the Comitia for the Inauguration of the Bachelors of Arts and perfecting of their Degree, shall be on the day after Ash-Wednesday, now called the first Tripos day, and that there shall be no prorogation of the ceremony, as at present, to the second Tripos day.

4. That on the Friday after the said day of annual inauguration, those who have been actual Bachelors of Arts three years may be admitted as Inceptors in Arts without the accustomed delay of a week.

CREATION.

5. That the Magna Comitia for the Creation of the Incepting Masters of Arts and Doctors of the year remaining as at present on the first Tuesday in July, the personal attendance of the Inceptors and Doctors shall not be required at the ceremony of Creation.

ACTS, EXERCISES, AND SERMONS.

6. That the reading of the Dissertation being retained, Acts in the faculties of Law and Physic may be conducted by the Regius Professor, if he think fit, either wholly or in part, after the manner of a *viva voce* Examination, the same being restricted to the subjects proposed; and

that the Professor himself shall perform the part of Opponent or Disputant as well as Examiner, and no one else be required to do so.⁽¹⁾

7. That Masters of Arts, unless proceeding to degrees in Theology, shall not be subject to Theological Exercises, except when in Holy Orders to English Sermons, and that no declaration of change of line shall be required.

8. That both the morning and afternoon Sermons at St Mary's Church shall be preached by Bachelors of Divinity and Masters of Arts in Holy Orders, of one year's standing at least, in the order of their Academical seniority, such order to be determined by Grace of the Senate.

9. That, excepting on Michaelmas Day, the University may intermit the Sermons during the Summer Vacation.

THEOLOGY.

10. That under regulations to be laid down by the Senate, and after making the same subscription as Bachelors of Arts, Students in Theology may obtain the title of Licentiates in Theology, provided that when any one has obtained this title no residence kept by him for the purpose of obtaining it shall avail for the obtaining of any Degree.⁽²⁾

11. That the privilege of taking the degree of Doctor in Divinity per saltum, that is, without having previously taken the degree of Bachelor in Divinity, shall be conceded only to non-resident Masters of Arts, and of them to such only as are employed in ecclesiastical or civil affairs, creditably to themselves and usefully to others, who, being of the usual standing for the degree of Master of Arts, and having performed all the Exercises and all other things required of a Bachelor in Divinity proceeding to the same degree, shall produce a certificate, under the hand and seal of the Master of their College, that six years have elapsed since they were resident in the University, and shall further produce another certificate, under a fixed form to be prescribed by the Senate, respecting their learning and moral character, signed by the Chancellor and major part of the Heads of

(1) On the 30th Nov. 1852, the Syndicate recommended that,—with a view to vest in the University entire control over the performance of exercises for Degrees, English Sermons excepted,—instead of the Graces, numbered 6, 16, and 18, for introducing into the Revised Statutes Regulations respecting School Acts for the faculties of Law and Physic, the following be offered:—

That all Regulations respecting Exercises for Degrees, English Sermons excepted, shall in future merely rest upon the authority of Graces of the Senate; and that with this exception the University shall have full power to legislate respecting them.

They also recommended that specific Graces be offered for establishing, when the new Statutes come into force, the several regulations respecting exercises, which are contained in the draft of the Revised Statutes presented to the Senate December 10, 1851, to abide in force until it please the Senate to modify, alter, or repeal them.

(2) On the 30th Nov. 1852, the Syndicate recommended that for this Grace the three following should be substituted:

That Students in Theology, having been admitted Members of Colleges, who have not kept any Term before attaining the age of twenty-one years, may, after having resided during two-thirds of each of six several Terms, made the same Subscription as Bachelors of Arts, and performed all things required of them by the Ordinances of the University, obtain the title of Licentiates in Theology.

That after the lapse of twelve years from the time of obtaining the said title, and after having performed all things further required of them by the Ordinances of the University for this purpose, they may, if in Priest's Orders, proceed to the Degree of Bachelor in Divinity.

That when any one has obtained the title of Licentiate in Theology, no residence kept by him for the purpose of obtaining it shall avail for the obtaining of any Degree, except in Theology; the exception, however, in the third to be dropped, if the second Grace be not passed.

Colleges: and lastly, that it shall neither be necessary nor of any avail for Masters of Arts to erase their names from the Boards of their College in order to the obtaining of this privilege.

LAW.

12. That the faculty of Civil Law shall in future be denominated the faculty of Law.

13. That a Student in Law may be admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Laws in five instead of six years.

14. That whereas at present a Bachelor of Arts must be of four years' standing before he can be admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Laws, in future he may be admitted when he is an actual Bachelor of Arts of two years' standing.

15. That upon the Senate being satisfied that a Bachelor of Laws is seeking the degree of Doctor of Laws for the purpose of actual practice in the Law Courts, he may be admitted in four instead of five years.

16. That whereas at present two Acts are required to be kept for the degree of Doctor of Laws, in future one shall suffice.⁽¹⁾

PHYSIC.

17. That whereas at present a Bachelor of Physic must be of five years' standing as such, and a Master of Arts of seven years' standing as such, before he can be admitted to the degree of Doctor of Physic, in future a Bachelor of Physic of three years' standing as such, and a Master of Arts of four years' standing as such, may respectively be admitted to the degree of Doctor of Physic.

18. That whereas at present two Acts are required to be kept for the degree of Doctor of Physic, in future one shall suffice.⁽²⁾

HONORARY, MANDATE, AND TITULAR DEGREES.

19. That in regard to the granting of degrees to Noblemen who may not have fulfilled the usual conditions, the wide interpretation heretofore put upon the word Noblemen shall be narrowed, and the concession made only to actual Noblemen, viz. Dukes, Marquises, Earls, Viscounts, and Barons, to their sons, and to those who in due course will become Noblemen.⁽³⁾

20. That inasmuch as the Senate have always been accustomed, upon the recommendation of the Chancellor and Heads of Colleges, to pass Graces for petitioning the Crown to remit the obligation of the Statutes respecting time and exercises for degrees in favour of Deans of Cathedrals, Heads of Colleges, and others distinguished by station or merit, the

(1) The omission of this was recommended by the Syndicate, 30th Nov. 1852. Vide ante, p. 37, n. (1).

(2) 30th Nov. 1852, the Syndicate recommended that this should be omitted. Vide ante, p. 37, n. (2).

(3) The Syndicate, in a Report dated 23rd March, 1852, recommended the addition of the following Proviso:

That, when application is made to the Crown for its sanction to the Revised Body of Statutes, the form of application shall be that such sanction may be granted with a proviso that such persons as are entitled under the existing Statutes to take Honorary Degrees, but to whom this privilege is not secured under the Revised Statutes, and who at the time of such sanction shall be actual members of some College, shall retain the said privilege.

University may itself confer degrees on such persons without the necessity of resorting to the Crown to set aside in fact the directions of the Statutes.

21. That Graduates of other Universities besides those of Oxford and Dublin may be admitted to titular degrees, corresponding to the degrees which they bear in their own University.

22. That foreigners of distinction, rank, or talent, and natives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, distinguished by talent or public services, may be admitted to titular degrees of honour in Arts, Law, or Physic, without being called upon to make any subscription or affirmation, provided that none of these persons shall by virtue of such admission have any vote in the Senate.

SUBSCRIPTION AND OATHS.

23. That the subscription required of persons admitted to degrees in Theology remaining as at present, the subscription required of persons admitted to other degrees shall be the same as that required of persons admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

24. That if at any time any person credibly supposed to have renounced the Church of England attempt to give a vote in the Senate, the Chancellor may of his own accord, or at the instance of any Member of the Senate, demand of him whether he still adheres to the subscription which he made on admission to his last degree, and if he do not make such acknowledgment, the Chancellor shall see that his vote be not accepted.

25. That no Academical oath shall in future be required by any person upon admission to a degree, nor any affirmation of his having performed what the Statutes require him to have done, of which the University receives sufficient testimony from others, but that a solemn promise shall be required of obedience to the laws and executive authority of the University, and also of using the privileges granted to him upon admission without abusing them.

CYCLE.

26. That with a view to admit Downing College into the Cycle for the appointment of University Officers, and to correct inequalities in the Cycle with as little disturbance of long vested interests as the justice of the case will permit, the first Cycle in the draft for the double appointments of Proctors, of Taxors, and of Scrutators, shall be substituted for the one at present existing, and that the second Cycle in the draft shall be adopted for the single appointment of Auditors of the accounts.

AUDITORS.

27. That the three Anditors of accounts shall be appointed in the following manner: The Chancellor shall nominate one who two or more years before filled the office of Vice-Chancellor; some College in turn, according to a prescribed Cycle, shall nominate another; and the Auditor so nominated by a College the year before, shall be nominated again for the third. In case of any one declining or vacating the office, then, if he was nominated by a College, that College shall nominate again, otherwise the Chancellor shall nominate the three persons; and the three

persons thus nominated shall be separately proposed to the Senate for election at some Congregation between the fifth and thirtieth day of November.

BEDELLS.

28. That whenever a vacancy shall occur in the present number of Esquire Bedells the vacant place shall not be filled up, and that the number shall thenceforth be reduced to two.⁽¹⁾

FINES.

29. That Fines shall be settled and ordered by Grace, not by Statute.

CAPUT.

30. That the election of the Caput shall be made in the following manner:—The Doctors in each faculty shall nominate two Doctors, not being of one and the same College, of their own faculty. The College which nominated the Senior Scrutator the year before, shall nominate two Non-Regents; and the College which nominated the Junior Scrutator shall nominate two Regents. In default of nomination, the Chancellor and two Senior Doctors present shall nominate in the manner prescribed in Stat. Eliz. c. 41. The names of the ten persons thus nominated shall be forthwith announced, and again at a Congregation, the next day, to the Senate, who shall then elect from them one of each faculty, one Non-Regent and one Regent, and these five, with the Chancellor, shall be the Caput for the next year.

LIBRARY.

31. That the Chancellor and Library Syndics shall have the power both of appointing and of dismissing the Under-Library keepers.

Lastly, the Syndics recommend that the following Graces also should be offered to the Senate.

COMMORANTES IN VILLA.

32. That saving to the present possessors the privileges granted to them as Commorantes in Villa, the like privileges shall not be granted to any one in future.

TEN-YEAR MEN.

33. That saving the privilege of proceeding to the degree of Bachelor in Divinity, under the conditions of chapter 9 of the Statutes of 12 Eliz., to all those who previously to the repeal of the said Statutes shall have entered at any College, being at the time of such entrance 24 years of age, the like privilege shall not be extended to any others after such repeal.

CLERUM ON MAY 8.

34. That the Clerum on the 8th of May⁽²⁾ shall be discontinued after the repeal of the Statutes of 12 Eliz.

(1) In 1852 appeared, "A Plea for the Triumvirate of Esquire Bedells" (by the Rev. William Nind, M.A., Fellow of St Peter's College and Senior Proctor), Camb. 8vo.

The addition of the following Proviso was recommended by the Syndicate in a Report dated 23rd March, 1852:

That those persons who may be then holding the office of Esquire Bedell, shall severally be entitled to receive year by year, so long as they may continue in the said office, a full and sufficient compensation from the University Chest for all the fees and emoluments to which those officers have been and are entitled to respectively under the existing Statutes of the University.

(2) Vide vol. I., p. 331.

COMPOSITION FEES.

35. That Compounders' Fees shall not be exacted after the repeal of the Statutes of 12 Eliz.

CAUTIONS FOR EXERCISES.

36. That Cautions for Exercises shall not be accepted after the repeal of the Statutes of 12 Eliz.

It will be seen that the Syndics have proposed a new mode of electing the Caput; they have also considered whether its constitution and power can by any means be advantageously modified, but they regret that they have not been able to devise any scheme which they can concur in recommending for the consideration of the Senate.

RICH ^d . OKES, <i>Vice-Chancellor</i> ,	HENRY S. MAINE,
GILBERT AINSLIE,	HENRY J. H. BOND,
R. TATHAM,	J. J. BLUNT,
W. WHEWELL,	JOSEPH ROMILLY,
H. PHILPOTT,	FRA ^o . MARTIN,
H. W. COOKSON,	W. H. STOKES,
JAMES CARTMELL,	W. H. THOMPSON,
J. A. JEREMIE,	J. ATLAY ⁽¹⁾ .

A day was fixed on which graces were to be offered to the Senate, in accordance with the recommendations of this Syndicate, but the matter was ultimately postponed at the instance of the University Commissioners.⁽²⁾

The following Bye-Laws were made by the Council, on the 18th of December.

IN EXERCISE of the powers and authorities given to and reposed in the Council by the Cambridge Corporation Act, 1850, the therewith incorporated Markets and Fairs Clauses Act, 1847, and all other powers and authorities enabling the Council in this behalf, It is ORDERED that from and after the time when these Bye-Laws shall come into force and operation,⁽³⁾ the several Markets of and within this Borough shall be held on the several days, at the several hours, and in the several places hereinafter respectively appointed, and not at any other time or elsewhere:—

The General Market and the Markets for flesh, fish, poultry, game, butter, eggs, cheese, vegetables, hay, and straw shall be held on every day in every week except Sunday, Good Friday, Christmas-Day, and any day by Public authority fixed as a day of General Fast or Thanksgiving.

The Markets for corn, horses, cattle, and live-stock shall be held on every Saturday, unless the same shall happen to be Christmas-Day, or a day by Public authority fixed as a day of General Fast or Thanks-

(1) See "Of a Liberal Education in General; and with especial reference to the University of Cambridge. Part III. The Revised Statutes 1851-52, by William Whewell, D.D., Master of Trinity College." Lond. 12mo. 1852.

(2) Report of Statutes Syndicate, 30th Nov. 1852. See under, 1853.

(3) 31st January, 1852.

giving, in each of which cases such Market shall be held on the Friday next preceding.

The General Market and the Markets for flesh, fish, poultry, game, butter, eggs, cheese, and vegetables shall be held between the hours of Six in the forenoon and Eleven in the afternoon of the several days herein appointed for the same to be held.

The Market for hay and straw shall be held between the hours of Eight in the forenoon and Six in the afternoon of the several days herein appointed for the same to be held.

The Corn Market (except as hereinafter excepted) shall be held between the hours of One and Five in the afternoon of the several days herein appointed for the same to be held.

The Market for horses, cattle, and live-stock shall be held between the hours of Eight in the forenoon and Six in the afternoon of the several days herein appointed for the same to be held.

The General Market shall on every day herein appointed for the holding of the Markets for corn, horses, cattle, and live-stock be held on the Great Market-hill, Warwick Street, and Pease Market-hill; and on every other day on which such Market may lawfully be held, on the Great Market-hill.

The Flesh Market shall on every day herein appointed for the holding of the Markets, for corn, horses, cattle, and live-stock, be held on the Great Market-hill and in Butcher Row; and on every other day on which such Market may lawfully be held, on the Great Market-hill.

The Markets for poultry, game, butter, eggs, cheese, and vegetables shall be held on the Great Market-hill.

The Fish Market shall be held on Pease Market-hill.

The Corn Market (except as hereinafter excepted) shall be held in the Corn Exchange, Saint Andrew's Hill.

The Markets for hay and straw, horses, cattle, and live-stock shall be held at the Cattle Market, Honey Hill.

Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, Corn may be bought and sold by retail on Pease Market-hill, on any day on which the Markets for corn, horses, cattle, and live-stock, are herein appointed to be held between the hours of Six in the forenoon and Seven in the afternoon of each day.

IT IS ALSO (in further exercise of the said powers and authorities) ORDERED, that from and after the time when these Bye-Laws shall come into force and operation, every Person who shall be guilty of any breach thereof shall for every offence be subject to a penalty not exceeding Forty Shillings.

The Rev. John Dowell Ridout, M.A., Fellow of Christ's College, presented the College with the sum of £100, the interest to be expended annually in a prize of books to encourage the study of the Greek Testament and of the doctrines and formularies of the Church of England. The prize is awarded annually to a member of the College from the result of an examination and is called the Ridout prize.

The Rev. Frederick Gell⁽¹⁾, M.A., Fellow of Christ's College, also gave £100, the interest to be expended annually in a prize of books to encourage the study of Biblical Hebrew and to be called the Gell prize.

1852.

On the 5th of February, the Council ordered the common seal to be affixed to the subjoined Memorial:—

To Her Majesty's Commissioners for enquiring into the state, discipline, studies, and revenues of the University of Cambridge, and of all and singular the Colleges in the said University.

WE, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of Cambridge, in Council assembled, most respectfully solicit your attention to the subjoined statements and observations, relating to certain privileges claimed and exercised by the University as respects the government and trade of the Town, and to the total or partial exemption of the University and the Colleges therein from certain local burthens.

WE humbly submit that these several matters properly fall under your cognizance, and that unless they be taken into mature consideration, the state of the University and Colleges must be but imperfectly understood. Moreover, we are most anxious to obey, to the utmost of our power, Her Most Gracious Majesty's expressed wish, that the *fullest information* on the subject to which Her Majesty's Commission relates should be afforded you.

WE trust we may be permitted to disavow most emphatically aggressive motives. We recollect, with deep regret, for how long a period feelings of hostility prevailed between the Members of the University and the Inhabitants of the Town. Believing firmly that the true interests of the two bodies are identical, we make no doubt that the abrogation or abandonment of antiquated claims and privileges must tend most effectually to established unity and concord.

OATHS.

On the election of the Mayor and Bailiffs, the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors attend at the Guildhall, where the Senior Proctor administers to them the following Oath:—

You shall swear that you shall observe and keep, so far forth as in you lieth, the liberties and customs of this University as concerning the keeping of the peace, *and also the Assize of Bread, Ale, and other Victuals*, and that you shall not unduly or of malice impugn the other liberties and due customs of the said University as far forth as you shall have knowledge thereof. So God help you through Christ Jesus.

The authority for this proceeding is the Charter granted to the University on the 14th February, 10 Edw. II.

(1) Bishop of Madras, 1881.

At that time the Town had the custody of the Assize of Bread, Ale, and other victuals; but in the 6th Richard II., that privilege was given to the University.

The Assize of Bread, Ale, and other Victuals is now abolished, *but no corresponding change has been made in this Oath.*

On the Friday next before the Feast of St Simon and St Jude, two Aldermen, four Burgesses, and two Inhabitants of each Parish in the Town appear in the Vestry of the Church of St Mary the Great, and there, before the Vice-Chancellor, the Proctors, and the Mayor, take the following Oaths, administered by the Senior Proctor.

The Alderman's Oath.

You shall swear [if called upon] that you shall diligently assist and faithfully counsel the Mayor and Bailiffs of the Town of Cambridge, for peace both of the University and the Town to be kept, and to search for evil-doers, and troublers of peace, and vagabonds of the night, and receivers of thieves and evil-doers. All this you and every of you shall promise to do faithfully. So help you God in Jesus Christ.

The Oath for the Four Burgesses.

You shall swear [if called upon] to observe fidelity towards our Sovereign Lady the Queen's Majesty, and to be assisting and counselling to her Majesty's Mayor and Bailiffs of Cambridge, and for the searching out of malefactors and perturbors of her said Majesty's peace, and vagabonds in the night, and receivers of thieves and malefactors. All which things you shall diligently observe. So help you God through Jesus Christ.

The Oath of Two of every Parish.

You shall swear [if called upon] every fortnight to make diligent and faithful search for all suspected persons lying within your Parish, and to present every such so tarrying for three nights to the Vice-Chancellor and the Mayor. So help you God in Jesus Christ.

This Ceremonial, which is called the Great Assembly, is grounded on a Charter of the 20th February, 52 Hen. III., by which it is ordained, that there shall be two Aldermen and four of the more discreet burgesses associated to them, all of whom shall swear to be assisting and counselling the Mayor and Bailiffs for conservation of the peace and keeping the assize, and to search for evil-doers and troublers of the peace: also two in every Parish who shall swear to make diligent search every fortnight in their respective Parishes, for all suspected persons, and that they shall answer for any one who had received any such for three nights in his house.

The Great Assembly was discontinued for many years previously to 1817, when it was revived by Dr Webb,⁽¹⁾ Vice-Chancellor.

The words "if called upon" have been usually but not uniformly introduced into the several oaths of late years.

(1) For "Webb" read "Wood." Vide vol. iv. p. 517, n. (6).

It frequently happens that parties summoned by the Mayor to take the oaths at the Great Assembly decline to attend.

We submit that no adequate reason exists for any of these Oaths, and that the exacting them tends much to impair the solemnity with which an oath ought ever to be regarded, and engenders or sanctions a notion that the town authorities are dependent on the University. A writer of the early part of the last century says—"the Town seems "to be subordinate to the University; for their Mayor, every year when "he is elected, takes an oath to observe and conserve the privileges of "the University." (*Mackay's Journey through England*, 5th edit., vol. i. p. 168.)

SEARCH FOR COMMON WOMEN.

By various Charters granted to the University, the Officers of that body are empowered to search in this Town and suburbs by day and night for common women, and persons *suspected of evil*, and to punish them by imprisonment, banishment, or otherwise.

We have lately obtained a local Act, with which is incorporated "The Town Police Clauses Act, 1847," under which the Magistrates of the Town have power to punish "every common prostitute or night-walker loitering "and importuning passengers for the purpose of prostitution;" and this, with the power given by the Vagrant Act (5 Geo. IV., c. 83, s. 3) to punish prostitutes behaving riotously or indecently is amply sufficient to preserve decency in the streets.

The Police are vigilant in apprehending offenders against these Acts, who are duly punished by the Magistrates.

The Proctors and Pro-Proctors of the University, however, still continue to exercise the powers of search given them by the University Charters. Occasionally mistakes have been committed, and the general exercise of the powers in question tends to place all the unfortunate women of the class referred to on a level with the very lowest; to create strong popular feelings against the University authorities; and to subject the University to a large annual expenditure in the performance of duties which, as it appears to us, can be more efficiently and properly executed by a Police force.

Much of course must depend in the exercise of such powers on the discretion of the gentlemen who fill the Procuratorial office, and we have no reason to believe that any just exception can be taken to the manner in which the present Proctors execute their office; we cannot however refrain from suggesting a doubt whether duties of this kind are strictly compatible with the clerical character, and the Proctors are, as you must be aware, with few exceptions, Clergymen.

ALYHOUSE AND WINE LICENSES.

Previously to 1836, the Vice-Chancellor exercised the exclusive right to license alehouses in Cambridge and the adjacent village of Chesterton, and he still claims that privilege, which, however, we believe will on examination be found to have no legal foundation.

In 1838 an application was made to the Court of Queen's Bench for an information in the nature of a *quo warranto* to try this right. The rule was however discharged, on the ground that the claim having been unquestioned for centuries, the Court would not examine minutely the objections thereto, or afford any facilities for trying its validity.

Since 1836 the Town Magistrates have also licensed alehouses in Cambridge.

The inconvenience of two concurrent jurisdictions in a matter of this kind must be obvious.

No adequate reason can, as we believe, be given why the Vice-Chancellor should have the power to license alehouses; and we may perhaps be permitted to refer you to the following remarks on the subject by the late Very Rev. Dr Lamb, Dean of Bristol and Master of Corpus Christi College. In a work published by that gentleman in 1838, he observes:—"It is a matter of no importance to the University, as it concerns its discipline, whether the Vice-Chancellor or the Town Magistrates have the power of licensing alehouses; but in times of political excitement this power may be abused to party purposes, and against such an abuse there seems to be better security by vesting it in a Bench of Magistrates than in an individual. At Oxford, where the authority of the Vice-Chancellor is kept distinct from that of the Town Magistrates, nothing of this kind has occurred. The latter have always licensed the alehouses, and no complaint has been made that the discipline of the University has in anywise suffered by such an arrangement."

By Act of Parliament (17 Geo. II., c. 40, s. 11) the exclusive power to grant Wine Licenses in the town of Cambridge is granted to the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University, and a penalty of £5. is imposed for every sale without such license.

The Wine Licenses now granted are by the Vice-Chancellor only, and not, as it is submitted they should be, under the Common Seal of the University.

In some cases £10. is charged for the license, in others only £5.

The right to raise a revenue from the grant of such licenses, though sanctioned by long usage, appears questionable. (See *Morgan v. Palmer*, 2 B. & C. 729.)

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

By various Charters the University has the sole supervision of weights and measures within the Town and suburbs.

By the Weights and Measures Act (5 & 6 Will. IV., c. 63, s. 44) it is enacted, that the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor of the University and his Deputy shall have the custody of the assize, assay, and overlooking of weights and measures in this Town, and that he and none other shall have power to appoint an Inspector or Inspectors of Weights and Measures, and shall have full power and authority to execute all such matters and things as are required or granted to Justices of the Peace.

The Vice-Chancellor does not, it is believed, appoint an Inspector under this Act, but the Taxors (usually Clergymen) perform the duty, as they did before the Act passed.

As might be expected, the Taxors do not ordinarily display much vigilance or activity; they occasionally seize defective weights and measures, but we are not aware that proceedings for penalties are ever taken against the parties using them. Most certain it is that the names of the offenders are never known or published; and it has been found elsewhere that the publication of the names of the parties so offending has operated beneficially in protecting the public interests.

At the Court Leet of the University, a fine of 6s. 8d. was for many years imposed on each publican. This was understood to be, and in effect was, a license to use glasses containing less than the legal measure. We have reason to believe, however, that this objectionable practice is now discontinued.

We cannot but think that the inspection of weights and measures would be far better exercised by the ordinary Police, subject, as in other places, to the control of the Magistracy generally.

MARKETS AND FAIRS.

Queen Elizabeth, by her Charter to the University dated the 26th of April, in the 3rd year of her reign, granted to that body the Clerkship of the Market in the Town of Cambridge, and in the Fairs of Barnwell and Sturbridge.

The University Officers make a proclamation annually in the Market, and at each of the Fairs called Midsummer and Sturbridge.

The Taxors also superintend weights and measures in the Markets and Fairs, as in the Town, and have also the exclusive privilege of weighing hops and leather in Sturbridge Fair.

We, in 1850, obtained an Act of Parliament for regulating the Markets and Fairs, and under that Act we appoint an Inspector of Provisions, who has ample powers for the protection of the public.

It would be difficult, we believe, to state what substantial loss the University could sustain by an express abrogation of the powers they possess in the Markets and Fairs, which powers are indeed for the most part practically obsolete.

THEATRICAL AND OTHER ENTERTAINMENTS.

By the Theatres Regulation Act (6 & 7 Vict., c. 68, s. 10) it is enacted, that no Theatre License shall be in force within the University of Cambridge, or within fourteen miles of the Town of Cambridge, without the consent of the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor of the University, and that the Rules for the management of any theatre which shall be licensed with such consent within these limits, shall be subject to the approval of the said Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor; and that in case of the breach of any of the said Rules, or any condition on which the consent of the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor shall have been given, it shall be lawful for

such Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor to annul the license, and thereupon such license shall become void.

This clause extends not only to the Town of Cambridge, but also to the Towns of Newmarket, Royston, and St Ives, which are respectively situated within the prescribed distance of the Town of Cambridge.

Respectably conducted theatrical performances take place in Cambridge in the long vacation, but the Manager takes out no license whatever, and runs the risk of any proceedings against him under the above Act.

We understand the Manager of the Theatre pays 10*s.* 3*d.* annually to the University or its officers.

It is alleged that the Vice-Chancellor claims the power to prohibit all other entertainments within the Town, to which he has not given his express sanction. Instances have occurred in which such sanction has been apparently withheld capriciously. A few years since, John Braham, the celebrated vocalist, was desirous of giving a concert here, but the Vice-Chancellor withheld his assent, and the design was abandoned.

We believe no valid reason exists why theatrical and other entertainments of the like nature should be subject to other control here than elsewhere.

DISCOMMUNING.

Mr Gunning thus defines "Discommuning" in his work on the Ceremonies of the University (p. 433):—"That the rights and privileges of the University may be maintained and preserved, it has the power to prohibit, under the severest penalties, all its members from dealing with any tradesman resident in the town, who shall have violated those rights and privileges, and shall refuse to make atonement for such violation."

It will be seen that this definition is quite wide enough to include every case in which the University authorities may be displeased with the conduct of any tradesman, and there are not wanting instances of the power to discommune having been enforced in former times on the most frivolous and ludicrous pretences.

Of late years the power of discommuning has been used to punish tradesmen who have infringed some order made by the University authorities, or whose conduct has appeared to such authorities to have been wrong in some transaction with a student.

When a person is discommuned, a printed notice to that effect is published in the several Colleges and elsewhere.

This extensive power is liable to great objections, from its vague character, and from its being exercised by a secret and irresponsible tribunal.

To the tradesmen of the more reputable class connected with the University, discommuning is a most serious punishment, tending very materially to injure their character and credit, and there are consequently very few cases which have occurred or can be suggested in which, as regards such persons, it will not be found that the penalty is greatly disproportioned to the alleged offence; whilst, on the other hand, tradesmen of inferior repute and credit would consider discommuning as no punishment whatever.

TRADE REGULATIONS.

The power of discommuning enables the Vice-Chancellor and Heads of Colleges to enforce decrees affecting in various ways the trade of the Town.

To some of these decrees we invite your particular attention.

On the 18th of May, 1844, Dr Hodgson, Vice-Chancellor, and twelve other Heads of Colleges, made a decree, that if any inhabitant of the town, engaged in any trade or profession, shall institute legal proceedings for the recovery of a debt due to him from any person *in statu pupillari*, without first giving reasonable notice of his claims to the tutor of such person, he shall be punished by discommuning or otherwise, as to the Vice-Chancellor and Heads of Colleges shall seem fit.

Several tradesmen have been discommuned under this decree, and on the 29th of February, 1848, a tradesman was so discommuned, for having sued in one of the Queen's Superior Courts a Bachelor of Arts who had ceased to reside in Cambridge and was living in Yorkshire.

The preamble to the foregoing decree states, that it is expedient, as well for protecting persons *in statu pupillari* against impositions or vexatious proceedings at law, as for securing the regular and prompt payment of all just and lawful debts contracted by them, that the expenses incurred by such persons should be brought, as far as is practicable, under the inspection and control of the tutors of their respective Colleges.

It appears to us that it cannot be right to punish a person for merely availing himself of the remedies for the recovery of his debt which are given to him by the laws of the land; and we are quite certain that if the decree in question were really intended to secure the regular and prompt payment of all just and lawful debts contracted by Students, that object has not been in any degree obtained. This decree rather tends to encourage amongst the Students an idea that having contracted debts they cannot be compelled to pay them, and many instances might be cited in which Students, when applied to for debts, have set their creditors at defiance, and cited this decree in justification of their conduct.

On the 11th of February, 1847, Dr Philpott, Vice-Chancellor, and fifteen other Heads of Colleges, made decrees to the following effect:—

1. That if any Vintner or Victualler shall be proved before the Vice-Chancellor to have permitted any person *in statu pupillari* to contract a debt for wine or spirituous liquors exceeding the sum of £10., without the knowledge and consent of the Tutor of such person, he shall be deprived of his licence.
2. That every Vintner or Victualler with whom any person *in statu pupillari* shall contract any debt for wine or spirituous liquors, shall be required to send notice of the amount of the same at the end of each quarter to the College Tutor of the person so indebted, on pain of deprivation of his licence.
3. That every Tradesman or Dealer with whom any person *in statu pupillari* shall contract a debt exceeding the sum of £5., shall be

required to send notice of the amount of the same at the end of every quarter to the College Tutor of the person so indebted, on pain of being punished by discommuning, or otherwise, as to the Heads of Colleges shall seem fit.

4. That if any Vintner, Victualler, Tradesman, Dealer, or other person shall take from a person *in statu pupillari*, without the consent of his College Tutor, a promissory note, he shall for so doing be punished by deprivation of his licence, by discommuning, or otherwise, as to the Vice-Chancellor and Heads of Colleges shall seem fit.

Whilst we are not unwilling to believe that these decrees were made under an impression that they would repress extravagance on the part of the Students, we cannot refrain from observing that they have had no such effect; they have, however, seriously injured the trade of the Town, and a Student who requires credit can easily evade these decrees by dealing with some person who, not residing in the Town, cannot therefore "be punished by deprivation of his licence, by discommuning, or otherwise"; and the manifest tendency of these decrees is to induce the Students to trade with such persons rather than with the inhabitants of the Town: and this is well understood, that from the time these decrees were first promulgated the Town has been literally overrun with non-resident traders, solicited for orders from Undergraduates.

Without wishing to dwell on the many other objections to which the decrees are open, we may observe that they are certainly not framed on principle of impartial justice, as no punishment whatever is provided for the violation of them by persons *in statu pupillari*. If to give undue credit be an offence, to take such credit should also be considered an offence.

UNIVERSITY COURTS.

By various Charters, the authorities of the University are entitled to exclusive cognisance of various matters, both criminal and civil, in which a scholar or person privileged of the University is a party.

Excepting in cases of discipline and discommuning, the University Courts may be considered as obsolete, though instances have not been wanting in modern times, in which claims to exclusive jurisdiction on the part of the University have been interposed in order to prevent the ordinary course of justice.

In nearly all the cases over which the Magistrates have summary jurisdiction, the claim of the University to exclusive cognisance does not apply. Within the last few years, however, more than one ineffectual effort has been made to induce the Magistrates to forbear from adjudicating in such cases, on the ground that the defendant was a member of the University.

We submit to your consideration whether the time has not arrived when the right to exclusive judicial power on the part of the University may be beneficially abolished. We believe it will be found that the assertion of this privilege has occasioned heavy charges on the funds of the University.

We believe it will be found upon examination that the proceedings in the Court of the Vice-Chancellor and Heads of Colleges are very inconsistent with the spirit and genius of our free constitution. The proceedings are secret. There is no jury. The accused has no adequate previous notice of the charge. He is denied professional assistance; and is cross-examined by the judges, who are his accusers also, and from their decision there is no appeal.

UNIVERSITY CONSTABLES.

By "An Act for the better preservation of peace and good order in the Universities of England" (6 Geo. IV., c. 97), it is enacted, that the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor may appoint such number of able men as he shall think fit to be Constables in and for the University, who shall continue in office either during good behaviour or during pleasure, or for such period of time, either defined or dependent on future circumstances, as such Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor shall direct; and to every man so appointed such Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor shall administer an oath, well and faithfully to execute the office of Constable within the precincts of the University during his continuance in office, and shall deliver to every such man a certificate of his having been so sworn, expressing the duration of his continuance in office, which certificate shall be evidence of his having been duly appointed; and every man so sworn shall have full power to act as a Constable within the precincts of the University, and four miles of the same University, for the time expressed in the certificate, unless he shall be sooner dismissed therefrom by the Chancellor or the Vice-Chancellor for the time being; and shall within the precincts of the University and four miles of the same, and during his continuance in office, be subject to the like powers and authorities of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace within the limits of their respective jurisdictions as other Constables are subject to, and have and enjoy all such powers and authorities, privileges, immunities, and advantages, as any Constable hath or shall have within his Constable-wick; provided always, that every such Constable, for any act done by him in the execution of his office, shall be liable to be sued or indicted in the Courts of Common Law, notwithstanding such Constable may be a member of the University, and notwithstanding any claim of cognizance or privileges whatsoever.

The Vice-Chancellor has frequently appointed Constables under this Act, but the Magistrates of the Town and the public generally have no means of knowing their names or for what period they are appointed.

LOCAL BURTHENS.

The University and Colleges are charged to the Land Tax £100. per annum only, whereas the Town is charged no less a sum than £2,707. 18s. 1d. per annum.

This apportionment was made in pursuance of Articles of Agreement between the two Corporations of the University and Town, dated 10th April, 1723, and afterwards confirmed by Parliament.

The Town raises by Parochial Rates, viz. Poor Rates (including therein Borough Rates), Church Rates, and Highway Rates, above £18,000. per annum.

With some few exceptions the buildings and property occupied by the University and Colleges are not assessed to Parochial Rates, although a composition for Poor Rates of £240. per annum is collected by the Vice-Chancellor, and paid to the Officers of thirteen of the parishes.

In 1850, a Committee of our body made a Report on the subject of the non-assessment of this property to Parochial Rates, to which was annexed an Appendix, containing a vast body of documentary and other evidence. To that Report we beg leave especially to invite your attention.

Pursuant to the recommendation of that Committee, a Copy of their Report was, by our direction, forwarded to the Vice-Chancellor and the Heads of the several Colleges, together with a respectful intimation that we were of opinion that the property occupied by the University and Colleges not then assessed to the Parochial Rates was legally liable to be so assessed, and that we were therefore resolved to take immediate steps to get such property assessed accordingly, but were at the same time desirous of proceeding to do so with all possible courtesy consistent with the due discharge of what we considered an important and imperative duty, and therefore desired to be informed by the University and Colleges respectively, at their earliest convenience, if they intended to dispute their liability to be assessed to the Parochial Rates; and that should they do so, we should be prepared to favourably consider any suggestions which they might respectively have to offer for procuring an adjudication upon the question, as speedily, as fairly, and with as little expense as might be practicable.

As yet in no one instance has a satisfactory reply to that communication been received, though we are not unwilling to hope that we may not ultimately be driven to have recourse to legal proceedings, to establish what we conceive to be our just legal rights.

The University and Colleges contribute under the Cambridge Improvement Acts two-fifths of the expenses of paving, cleansing, and lighting the Town. It has been said that, considering the present relative value of the property occupied by the University and Colleges, and of the other property in the Town, the University and Colleges contribute more than they ought to do to these expenses. We are quite willing (and have signified as much) that if the unfairness of such quota can be established, the provisions establishing the same should be repealed, provided the University and Colleges are assessed to the Parochial Rates, and also to the expenses under the Improvement Acts, and enter into an arrangement for the more equitable apportionment of the respective contributions of the University and Town to the Land Tax.

It is but just to state that the leading members of the University appear to be impressed with a conviction of the justice of a contribution by that body to the heavy Police expenses of the Town; we regret to add, that two several proposals to that effect, made respectively in 1847 and 1850, did not

meet with the approval of the Senate, and that no such contribution is now or ever has been made.

May we be permitted in conclusion to observe, that if proofs be wanting that Academical institutions can flourish without the enjoyment of any such privileges and exemptions as those to which we have thus ventured to request your attention, they may, it is believed, be furnished by the Irish and Scotch Universities, and by those more recently established in London and Durham. We are given to understand that the members of all these Universities are, in their several localities, entirely subject to the ordinary constituted authorities, and we are not aware that in any of such places scholars or scholastic pursuits are held in less esteem and honour than they are here.

GIVEN under the Common Seal of the Borough aforesaid, at a Council holden at the Guildhall there, on the Fifth day of February, 1852.

A Copy of the foregoing Memorial was forwarded by the Bishop of Chester, the Chief Commissioner, to the Vice-Chancellor⁽¹⁾, and the Senate⁽²⁾ appointed a Syndicate⁽³⁾ to take the Memorial into consideration and to make remarks thereon. These remarks (which were forwarded to the Bishop of Chester by the Vice-Chancellor⁽⁴⁾) are subjoined.

REMARKS on the Memorial addressed by the Council of the Borough of Cambridge to Her Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into the State, Discipline, Studies, and Revenues of the University, dated Feb. 5, 1852.

Before entering upon a review of the objections raised in the Memorial from the Council of the Borough of Cambridge to the several privileges, which the University enjoys, and some of which it has enjoyed immemorially, it seems expedient to make a few preliminary remarks applicable to all the objections, and concerning the principle upon which the existence of any such privilege is to be justified.

If corporations, such as are the two ancient Universities of England, comprehending very large numbers of young men of a class whose good education in morals, no less than in learning, is of the utmost importance to the community, be allowed to exist at all, the general interests of the country would seem to demand that some means should be taken, by the legislature, if necessary, to protect them from the contaminations and evils incident to towns in general. Under the operation of this principle the towns, in which such corporations are situate, would become, in some particulars of local government and privilege, exceptional cases.

Even were an University established at a distance from any dwellings whatever, yet a town would soon spring up around it. Multitudes naturally

(1) 10th February.

(2) 26th March.

(3) The Vice-Chancellor, Doctors Amalie, Philpott, Cookson, and Cartmell, Messrs J. N. Padi, F. France, J. Atlay, J. Cocker, F. Martin, W. H. Stokes, J. Mills, A. Thacker, and W. Marsh.

(4) 1st June.

flock to a place where they can share in the advantages to be derived from so large a community, consisting entirely of a class which expends money both in the support of trade and in the employment of labour. And when such great and peculiar advantages are enjoyed by the inhabitants of Cambridge, it would not appear unreasonable to expect that the municipal authorities should acquiesce in the curtailment of some of the local privileges which the inhabitants of other towns ordinarily possess, and in the possession by the University of peculiar powers: both which things seem essential and necessary to the very existence of an University in the place.

These remarks, it is desired, may be borne in mind, as they more or less concern all the questions raised in the Memorial.

OATHS.

In the University, and also in individual colleges, among many ordinances, there are some, for the infringement of which appropriate penalties have been prescribed; and others, for the infringement of which, if indeed adequate penalties could have been provided, they would probably have been either too late for justice, or too burdensome in point of expense to the party exercising the authority to exact them. These considerations, coupled with the reflection that prevention is better than cure, led the founders to impose upon the members of their several institutions a general oath to observe the ordinances appointed. And it may be assumed that the like considerations led to the requirement of the oaths objected to in the Memorial.

The oath of the Mayor and Bailiffs is of a comprehensive character, and imposes on the chief officers of the town the highest obligation to preserve the privileges of the University. When it is considered that these privileges materially contribute to the maintenance of order and discipline among the members of the University, and to the protection of public morality and decorum, it does not seem unreasonable that they should be supported and sanctioned by the oath, which is administered to those officers upon their election. It is therefore rather a matter of surprise that the municipal authorities should assert that the exacting of this oath "tends much to impair the solemnity with which an oath ought ever to be regarded."

The University cannot be held responsible for the error of opinion adverted to in the Memorial as having been entertained by a writer about a century since, that any party, which may be under obligation to take an oath to observe the privileges of another party may be accounted subordinate to it; which is so far from being a just inference, that in fact no good reason can be assigned, why even a superior party should not be under obligation to take such an oath to preserve the privileges of a subordinate one.

The observation that "the assize of bread, ale, and other victuals, is now abolished; but no corresponding change has been made in this oath," is incorrect. Ever since the regulations respecting "the assize and price"

of bread were abolished by the Act, 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 37, s. 1, the mention of bread has been omitted in the oath tendered. With respect to ale, although the setting of the "price" has been abolished by Acts of Parliament which relieve the vendor from any obligation concerning it, except that it must be "reasonable," it does not appear that "the assize," which comprehends more than the mere "price," has been abolished.

SEARCH FOR COMMON WOMEN.

The University is very far from complaining that the Magistrates of the town have under a recent local Act the power of punishing "every common prostitute or night-walker loitering and importuning passengers for the purpose of prostitution." On the contrary, it gladly accepts any aid in its endeavours to maintain order and decency: but besides that there are obvious reasons why the Police should not be the guardians of the Students in such a matter, the University by no means admits that the power granted by the said Act, together with that given by the Vagrant Act (5 Geo. IV. c. 83, s. 3), is "sufficient to preserve decency in the streets." The combined powers of the two Acts authorise the apprehension and punishment of a prostitute only when importuning or disorderly. Now, while on the one hand the proof of importuning can scarcely be furnished except by the person actually importuned, a proof not very much to be expected; on the other hand, the power possessed by the University of apprehending persons *suspected of evil* not merely represses, but prevents such importunity; and it seems most desirable that young men, who may be passing along the streets, should not even be subject to it. With respect to the alleged possibility of occasional mistakes, the evil resulting to modest women walking out after dusk would seem, from the very rare occurrence of such interruption, to be much more than counterbalanced by the protection afforded to them by the very same authority from interruption by young men. There is good reason to apprehend that, if the power exercised by the University were wanting, many more mistakes, and those of a less excusable kind, would be committed, and that the results would be no less injurious to the Town than to the University. In this particular the expressed belief "that the true interests of the two bodies are identical" is readily admitted. And were it not that the Memorial sought to deprive the University of the privilege here treated of, it might have been thought undeniable that, under the peculiar circumstance of so many young men being congregated into one town, it was of all things most important to the morals and happiness of the inhabitants that means so efficient and preventive, as those exercised by the University, should be employed for the preservation of public decency.

It is also objected that "the general exercise of the powers in question tends to place all the unfortunate women of the class referred to on a level with the very lowest." The University is not chargeable with this imputation. It pays attention to difference of condition and demeanour, and makes arrangements accordingly; and it is also the obvious duty of the

chaplain who is in attendance upon the persons imprisoned, and who is provided and paid by the University, to attend to such differences in his treatment of them, and in his endeavours to reform them. Moreover it is well known that the fear of imprisonment operates in a very great degree to deter those of better condition from walking the streets.

The statement of the Memorial, that this department of the discipline of the University is chiefly in the hands of clergymen is correct, and the like statement would apply with equal truth to the other departments of its discipline. But it does not appear that, if the discipline were in other hands, it would be more effectively or conscientiously carried out, or that the confidence, at present placed in the University by the parents of the young men consigned to its care, would be increased. On the contrary, it may very reasonably be presumed that their parents would view it as a great evil, were the clerical members of the University to shrink from the performance of their accustomed academical duties, this one especially: and it may at least be conceded in this particular case, where the officer has not only to direct the apprehension of the street-walker, but also, it may be, to correct a Student, that the admonition and exercise of authority would not come with less propriety from one who is a clergyman than from one who is not. Neither can it be doubted that they who take upon themselves this office, look upon it as one of unbounded importance to the morals and well-being of the young men intrusted to the guardianship of the University, and exercise it under a deep sense of their responsibility both to the University, whose officers they are, and to society in general.

It ought further to be stated, that in the year 1825 an Act of Parliament was passed (6 Geo. IV. c. 97), directing that "every common prostitute and night-walker found wandering in any public walk, street, or highway, within the precincts of the University of Oxford, and not giving a satisfactory account of herself, should be deemed an idle and disorderly person, within the true intent and meaning of an Act (viz. 5 Geo. IV. c. 83), passed in the last" preceding "session of Parliament, intituled An Act for the punishment of idle and disorderly persons, and rogues, and vagabonds, in that part of Great Britain called England, and should and might be apprehended and dealt with accordingly." Two important conclusions may be drawn from this fact: first, that the University of Oxford, notwithstanding its excellent Police, which during the night-time is under the sole control and management of the University itself, felt the want of a preventive power similar to that vested in the University of Cambridge; and secondly, that the Legislature is neither insensible to the expediency and propriety of granting special powers in special cases, nor to the strong claims which the youth of the Universities have to its protection.

ALEHOUSE AND WINE LICENCES.

If, as is alleged, two concurrent jurisdictions in the licencing of ale-houses be inconvenient, the fault would seem to be, not with the University for continuing to exercise its prescriptive right to licence, but with those

who interfere with it,—and who have the remedy in their own hands. The Vice-Chancellor, having the power to grant licences, has by consequence the power to revoke them; and this has been found to supply the University with a very salutary influence over publicans in general, whenever any of the lower class of them have sought to afford facilities for improper meetings, or any of the higher to afford opportunities for improvident expenditure; nor is the control over vintners less necessary or less efficacious for restraining such expenditure than that over inn-keepers. The statement in the Memorial that, "by an Act of Parliament (17 Geo. II., c. 40, s. 11), the exclusive power to grant Wine Licences in the Town of Cambridge is granted to the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University," might lead to the erroneous supposition that this Act was the original grant of the privilege which it recognizes, whereas the privilege is in fact as ancient as that respecting alehouse licences.

On 20th May, 1812, the University, by a formal Act, authorized the Vice-Chancellor to grant in future the wine licences on its behalf, and to require £10. or £5. for the same at his discretion. Before that date the number of vintners at any one time had been limited to four, each of whom paid £40. a-year for his licence. When the person applying only carries on a trade in wine to a small extent, the Vice-Chancellor requires the less sum. If he were used to exact as much from the smaller dealers as from the larger, the complaint would be more intelligible.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES. MARKETS AND FAIRS.

As to the efficacy of the control exercised by the University in these matters, and vested in it with a view doubtless to the special protection of its members, it is most readily admitted that the control would be much more effectual for the general benefit, were it not for the successful efforts made by tradesmen to evade the scrutiny of the University officers. It is stated in the Memorial that "most certain it is that the names of the offenders are never known or published." This is scarcely consistent with the fact that great numbers of false weights and measures are frequently seized in the open market-place.

THEATRICAL AND OTHER ENTERTAINMENTS.

The Vice-Chancellor exercises a discretion as to allowing public entertainments, especially in full term. It would have seemed that the reason for the occasional withholding of his permission is as obvious as it is valid, namely, the hazard of tumult and disturbance, when a large assembly of young men is collected together at night. The inhabitants of the town cannot but be sensible of the evil, and the Council of the Borough might not unreasonably have been expected to concur in the expediency of preventing it. Nor can any one fail to perceive how certain and injurious the interruption to the proper pursuits of the Students would be, were frequent entertainments to take place. During the vacations the Vice-Chancellor rarely, if ever, interposes to prevent them.

DISCOMMUNING AND TRADE REGULATIONS.

The University is most anxious both to maintain good discipline and to "restrain habits of extravagance and facilities of credit," concerning which Her Majesty's Commissioners in their Queries to individual Colleges have made special inquiry. Yet, it need scarcely be stated, there are and ever will be persons ready to take every unfair advantage of the inexperience of young men. To control such persons, the Vice-Chancellor and Heads of Colleges are used occasionally to issue edicts, enjoining generally upon tradesmen and others the observance of certain rules, and warning them that, unless they observe those rules, they will be liable to be discommuned. In doing so the Vice-Chancellor and Heads of Colleges have no design whatever to interrupt in the slightest degree the business of the respectable part of the tradesmen in the town, carried on in a fair and open way. All tradesmen, that desire to encourage the system of credit, are of course much opposed to these edicts, and it is not unusual for a tradesman, after first evading them, to serve a writ upon the Student, who may have been led to contract a debt with him. When it has come to the knowledge of any Tutor of a College that a tradesman has acted in contravention of any one of these edicts, he makes complaint to the Vice-Chancellor, who calls the Heads of Colleges together and institutes an inquiry. The offender is allowed to be present, and to give any explanation he may think fit. He very commonly admits the offence; but, if not, it is in most cases easily proved by the production of the bill sent in or the writ served, and the declaration of the Tutor that the required notice had not been sent to him, or other similar testimony of the simplest kind.

No specific penalty is imposed upon the offender, but he is treated as a person with whom it is not expedient that the Students should have intercourse, and accordingly a notice is sent to all the Colleges, peremptorily forbidding all persons *in statu pupillari* to deal with him. In fact the proceeding is of such a sort, that the master of a school might, and perhaps often does, carry it out; and although the proceedings are conducted with form and care, being taken down by the Registry, and serve for precedents in future, it is altogether a misrepresentation of the nature of the transaction, to describe them as those of "a secret and irresponsible tribunal." It has rarely happened that any of the more respectable class of tradesmen have been discommuned. One such case has happened, after due warning on the part of the Vice-Chancellor, and after declaration on the part of the offender of designed resistance to the edict. But it is scarcely necessary to defend such cases. That they should have occurred seems to prove no more than that equal justice is dealt out. If they had not occurred, it might have been asserted that the University acted partially, and that disregard of the edicts was visited only upon "tradesmen of inferior repute and credit, who consider discommuning as no punishment whatever." This, however, is not the question, but whether the professed object of discommuning is accom-

plished, which is to keep the Students from dealing with the tradesmen implicated.

If Students have been led to deal with tradesmen in London and elsewhere, it is probably owing to the increased facilities of communication and other causes, quite irrespective of the edicts complained of.

If any tradesmen here are thwarted in their desire to allow undue credit, one of the main objects of the edicts is secured. And, if the University be unable to prevent tradesmen elsewhere from granting such credit to the Students, that would hardly excuse it from not using its best endeavours to prevent tradesmen here from doing so, especially when the advantage which the latter have of ascertaining the family connexions and means of a Student is considered, as well as his proximity to the temptations, which it is in their power to offer. Neither should it be understood, because the objection adverts only to the topic of credit, that the edicts alluded to relate to no other point of discipline, in respect of which the inhabitants of the town may be said to be controlled. The Students cannot seek at a distance carriages or horses, or the more perishable luxuries.

As there is a probability that the Memorial and also these remarks will eventually obtain public circulation in conjunction with the Report of the Commissioners, it will be a satisfaction to the University that dispassionate persons should have the opportunity of weighing the respective merits of the case, and of learning to what extent and under what jealousy and reproach it exerts itself to protect the young men committed to its charge.

Allusion is made in the Memorial to the special case of a tradesman having been discommuned "for having sued in one of the superior Courts a Bachelor of Arts, who had ceased to reside in Cambridge, and was living in Yorkshire." The authority for this remark is the edict cited immediately before in the Memorial, which holds out the threat of discommuning to "any inhabitant of the town, engaged in any trade or profession," who "shall institute legal proceedings for the recovery of a debt due to him from any person *in statu pupillari*, without first giving reasonable notice of his claims to the Tutor of such person." Now the very terms of the edict point out that the tradesman alluded to was discommuned not for having sued, but for having sued without having given to the Tutor of the person sued that previous notice of the existence of the debt, which is enjoined by the edict. Moreover, the person sued, being a Bachelor of Arts, was still in the class which is designated by the expression *in statu pupillari* employed in the edict, (an expression, of which a clear explanation is appended to the edict), and therefore still under its control as well as protection; and (although this is not material to the case) the debt was incurred by him during his residence as an Undergraduate. If the edict disregarded in this instance were to have no other result than to effect a temporary postponement of law proceedings, it would not have the result contemplated and desired, which is to prevent improper credit being given, as well as unnecessary litigation.

Again, an opinion is expressed that it "cannot be right to punish a person for merely availing himself of the remedies for the recovery of his debt, which are given to him by the laws of the land." The authority for this remark is also to be found in the Memorial, viz. the preamble to the same edict, which sets forth "that it is expedient, as well as for protecting persons *in statu pupillari* against impositions or vexatious proceedings at law, as for securing the regular and prompt payment of all just and lawful debts contracted by them, that the expenses incurred by such persons should be brought, as far as is practicable, under the inspection and control of the Tutors of their respective Colleges." Here also the very terms of the preamble point out that one main object of the University authorities in issuing the edict was to "secure the regular and prompt payment of all just and lawful debts" contracted by persons *in statu pupillari*, which would in general be effected by application to their parents: and it is by no means an object of the edicts, nor the desire of those who make them, to hinder any person, who does not in this manner obtain payment, from availing himself of legal remedies for the recovery of debts, much less to punish him for doing so.

UNIVERSITY COURTS.

The exclusive jurisdiction of the Chancellor of the University, in cases where a Scholar or privileged person of the University is a party, has been impaired by the Act 9 Geo. IV. c. 31, under which Magistrates have a summary power of punishing persons for common assaults. For, although that Act contains nothing directly impairing his jurisdiction, yet it has done so indirectly, by authorising a person to complain of an assault before the Magistrates of the Town, without at the same time reserving the privilege of the University. It is true that the authorities of the University, believing that there was nothing in the Act impugning its privilege, and not yet aware that it could be used to abridge that privilege, did endeavour to bring the matter to an amicable settlement with the Magistrates and municipal authorities of the Town.

The opinion apparently entertained by the Council, that "the time has arrived when the right to exclusive judicial power on the part of the University may be beneficially abolished," may be best met by a rejoinder, that the Legislature would do but justice to the University by restoring to it that jurisdiction, which it had immemorially enjoyed, and which, as the University is persuaded, was not taken away designedly. The attention of the University was not drawn to the Act, when under discussion in Parliament; and, in consequence, it did not apply for the introduction of a clause to save its privilege. There is no reason whatever to suppose that the Legislature would have refused what it has since so often readily acceded to in other cases.

The peculiar relations existing between the members of the University and many of the Magistrates of the Town would not appear to make the latter the most proper judges of causes, in which the former are parties. Students charged with offences are naturally anxious to avoid academic

punishment, and with that view they generally make their appearance before the Magistrates without their academic dress, and are well content to escape with the payment of a fine which, being paid to the borough, does not come to the knowledge of the University authorities. The very summary course of proceeding at Petty Sessions generally prevents the authorities of the University and Colleges from obtaining any information of the offence having been committed until the case has been dealt with by the Magistrates; after which, except in flagrant cases, it is very seldom that anything transpires of such a sort as to make it appear that a Student has been implicated. It is not thought necessary to enter into any general justification of the proceedings in the Chancellor's Court, but it may be remarked that they are conducted according to the rules of the Civil Law, which do not require "a jury." Neither is there one at Petty Sessions. "The accused," it is said, "has no adequate previous notice of the charge." The answer to which is, that the charge is always stated in the Summons. He thus has at least a longer notice than if he were brought up before the Magistrates of the Town; and as to the statement that the offender "is cross-examined by the judges, who are his accusers also," it is no more correct than if the same had been said of the Judges of the land before prisoners were by a recent law allowed to have counsel. The Chancellor is the sole judge, and there are never wanting among his assessors those, who by such cross-examination, as it is termed, carefully elicit all the circumstances favourable to the person charged. The proceedings are conducted with scarcely any expense whatever.

UNIVERSITY CONSTABLES.

The Vice-Chancellor avails himself of the power granted him by the Act specified in the Memorial of appointing constables, whenever occasion requires; but there neither is nor can be any objection to the publication of their names, and this is the first time, so far as is known, that any desire for such publication has been expressed.

LOCAL BURTHENS.

With reference to the statement that "the University and Colleges are charged to the Land-Tax £100. per annum only," it is material to observe, that the whole of this sum of £100. is at the present day charged to the University in its distinct character, and no portion of it is charged to the Colleges as being part of the University; which may be accounted for by the circumstance, that the Colleges, in respect of their sites and the buildings within the walls or limits, are, in common with some other similar institutions, wholly exempt from Land-Tax. The next sentence in the Memorial refers to an agreement of 10th April, 1723, between the University and Town, by which an arrangement was made with respect to the proportions in which the Land-Tax should be paid by them. This agreement would seem to have been the basis of the apportionment made between the University and Town by the Land-tax Act of 38 Geo. III. c. 5.

It must here be mentioned, in further explanation of this subject, that

the sites of Colleges in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge were exempted from Land-Tax by the Act 4 Will. & Mary. c. 1. This exemption, in favour of the Colleges, has been continued to the present time, a clause of exemption being in the Land-Tax Act 38 Geo. III. c. 5, now in force. By this Act, the sums chargeable upon various counties and towns are definitely fixed. The proportions to be paid by the University of Cambridge and by the Town of Cambridge are thereby defined, the University being charged with the annual sum of £100., and the Town with the annual sum of £2,707. 18s. 1d. These sums, except so far as portions of the latter may have been redeemed, still continue to be paid by the University and Town respectively, notwithstanding the vast increase in the buildings of the Town. Moreover it is to be presumed that when the apportionment of the entire Land-Tax of the kingdom among the various counties, towns, and districts took place, the sum fixed upon any particular locality would be in proportion to the annual value of the chargeable property therein situate. This being the case, the sum charged upon the district of Cambridge would be smaller than that which would have been so charged, if the sites of Colleges had not been exempted. Under the above circumstances it would seem that the inhabitants of the Town ought to be more than content with the existing apportionment.

The Council of the Borough, in stating the sums raised for Land-tax and Rates, has omitted the mention of another circumstance, which is important in reference to the preceding statement; namely, that no inconsiderable portion of those sums is levied on property, which, though not strictly Collegiate yet belongs to the University and Colleges, and for which they pay rates and taxes by themselves or by their tenants in the same manner as any other proprietors.

The University makes a voluntary contribution of £240. a-year for the poor, which the Vice-Chancellor apportions among the several parishes of the Town at his discretion: but it is not a composition as stated in the Memorial.

The University and Colleges are of opinion that, in paying two-fifths of the expenses of paving, cleansing, and lighting the Town, they contribute far more than a just and reasonable share. The tolls collected under the Cambridge Improvement Acts amount to upwards of £1800. a-year, the whole of which sum is exclusively appropriated by those Acts towards the discharge of the three-fifths payable by the Town. On an average of the last three years the sum raised by the University and Colleges for the purposes of the said Acts amounted to £1,925. 4s. 5d., while that raised by rates in the Town was £2,001. 4s. 4d., to which must be added a fixed annual payment of £10. out of the Borough Fund.

In conclusion it may be observed, that in the time of Queen Elizabeth the Legislature was of opinion that the good management of the University was a matter of concern to the whole nation, and accordingly in the 13th year of her reign an Act was passed formally ratifying all the charters that had been granted and constantly renewed by successive Sovereigns for conferring and securing those privileges, which it had seemed expedient

that the University should possess. Those privileges are continually reserved to the University in Acts of Parliament, some of them very recent, which without such reservation might have the effect of abrogating, or at least impairing them; and not unfrequently they are specially recognized and confirmed. If the expediency of its retaining those privileges be duly weighed, there appears no reason to doubt that the Legislature would take the same view as heretofore, and that the community at large would concur in the propriety of preserving peculiar powers and privileges to the University, especially when it is considered how much they concern the maintenance of good order and morality among the young men entrusted to its care and superintendence.

On the 20th of February, about six in the morning, an accidental fire broke out at Trinity Hall, which nearly destroyed the whole building. The front part⁽¹⁾ was gutted by nine o'clock, by which hour all danger of the extension of the fire was over. Mr Nunn, who was sleeping in an adjoining room to that in which the fire broke out, had a narrow escape. It was considered a somewhat singular coincidence, that Sir Herbert Jenner Fust, the Master of the College, died on the same day.

Mr William Bennett, the occupier of a farm at Trumpington (belonging to Trinity College, but leased by that society to the Trustees of the late F. C. J. Pemberton, Esq.), erected a barrier across the western bank of the New River at the point where the Parish of Trumpington joins the Borough. The Corporation (acting under the advice of Counsel) thereupon gave him notice under their common seal, that unless such barrier were taken down they should proceed to remove the same by force, both for themselves and on behalf of the University. The University, however, on the 17th of March, gave a notice under their common seal that they expressly dissented from the act intended to be done on their behalf by the Corporation, wherefore no further steps were or could be taken in the matter.⁽²⁾

On the 20th of April, a public meeting, convened by the Mayor (who presided), was held at the Guildhall, to petition against the Militia Bill, such petition was unanimously adopted.

On the 8th of May, Dr Okes, Vice-Chancellor, issued a precept requiring the Yeoman Bedell to summon John Death, a tradesman of the Town, to appear at King's College Lodge on the 10th of the same month, to answer a charge of having violated the Decree of 11th February 1847, by giving credit to a student for upwards of

(1) The front was rebuilt on a more extended and lofty plan, in this and the following year, from a design of A. Salvin, Esq., who also rebuilt the Master's Lodge.

(2) See Council and Assembly Book, C. 171, D. 25-30, 178-187, 207-212, 233-237, 318-323.

£5. without sending the required notice to the College Tutor.⁽¹⁾ This precept having been delivered to Mr Death, he at the time specified appeared at King's College Lodge with his attorney; but the Vice-Chancellor refused to allow the attorney to attend with him or to admit the public, many of whom claimed a right to be present.⁽²⁾ A scene of some confusion ensued, and Mr Death refusing to appear unless he were allowed professional assistance, nothing was done on that day. The School-keeper, on the 21st of May, sent a note to Mr Death informing him that the Vice-Chancellor and Heads of Colleges would meet on the 24th, to hear the complaint against him, and that he was at liberty to attend if he pleased for the purpose of giving any explanation, but that he must come alone.⁽³⁾ Mr Death did not appear on the 24th, and was then, by a decree or edict of the Vice-Chancellor and ten other Heads of Colleges, discommuned until the end of the next term.⁽⁴⁾ On the 28th of May, Mr W. H. Watson as counsel for

(1) "To John Crouch, Yeoman Bell.".

"Cambridge University to wit.—WHEREAS the Reverend Michael Angelo Atkinson, Master of Arts and Tutor of Trinity College in this University, has made information before me that John Death, Horse Dealer and Livery Stable Keeper, of Jesus Lane, Cambridge, has allowed Courtenay John Vernon, Student of Trinity College and a person *in statu pupillari*, to contract with him the said John Death a debt exceeding the sum of five pounds without sending notice of the same at the end of every quarter to the said Michael Angelo Atkinson, in violation of a decree of the Vice-Chancellor and Heads of Colleges dated February 11th, 1847; you are hereby authorized and directed to summon the said John Death before me at King's College Lodge on Monday next the tenth instant, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to answer the said complaint.
"Given under my hand and seal the eighth day of May, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and fifty-two.

(L. S.)

"RICH^D. ORES,
"Vice-Chancellor of the University."

(2) The following handbill was circulated on the evening of the 8th of May.

"Curious Charge against a Tradesman in the Vice-Chancellor's Court.

"The Vice-Chancellor has issued a summons requiring a tradesman of this town to appear before him at King's College Lodge, on Monday next, at eleven o'clock, to answer a complaint of a College Tutor, for having allowed a person *in statu pupillari* to contract a debt exceeding £5. without sending notice of the same to the Tutor at the end of every quarter, in violation of a decree of the Vice-Chancellor and Heads of Colleges, dated February 11th, 1847.

"The sittings of the Vice-Chancellor's Court are usually private, but the public have a right to attend on such an occasion as the above, and it is therefore hoped that as many of the inhabitants as can conveniently do so, will attend at King's College Lodge at the time before specified, to hear this curious case.

"Cambridge, 8th May, 1852."

(3)

"May 21st, 1852.

"I am desired to inform you that there will be a meeting of the Vice-Chancellor and Heads of Colleges, on Monday the 24th inst., in King's College Lodge, at eleven o'clock of the forenoon, to hear the complaint made by Mr Atkinson of Trinity College, of your not having complied with the regulation which requires tradesmen and others to give notice to Tutors of Colleges of debts incurred by their pupils, and that you are at liberty to attend if you please for the purpose of giving any explanation, but that you must come alone.

"THOS. JOHNSON,
"for the University Marshall.

"To MR JOHN DEATH, Jesus Lane.

"Horse Dealer and Livery Stable Keeper."

(4)

"King's College Lodge, May 24th, 1852.

"WHEREAS it has been proved that John Death, Horse Dealer of Jesus Lane, has neglected to comply with an edict of the Vice-Chancellor and Heads of Colleges, by which all tradesmen and dealers with whom any person *in statu pupillari* shall have contracted a debt exceeding the sum of Five Pounds, are required to send notice of the same at the end of every quarter to the College Tutor of the person so indebted, and warned that unless they do so they will be discommuned; It is ORDERED AND DECREED by the Vice-Chancellor and Heads of Colleges whose names are underwritten, that from the present date until the end of next Term, no person *in statu pupillari* shall either directly or indirectly

Mr Death moved the court of Queen's Bench, for a Rule calling upon the Vice-Chancellor and the ten Heads of Houses to shew cause why a Writ of Prohibition should not issue directed to them, prohibiting all proceedings under their decree or edict. The Rule was refused. Subjoined is an accurate report of the argument in support of the motion, with the remarks of the judges :—

MR WATSON.—The decree of 1847 is void, as being beyond the power of the Vice-Chancellor and heads of houses, for it purports to authorize any mode of punishment which may seem fit to the Vice-Chancellor and heads of colleges.

LORD CAMPBELL (C. J.).—It is only enforced by way of discommuning : is it not good as to that?

MR WATSON.—The addition vitiates the whole decree. By the statutes of the University, the power of making laws for the regulation of the University resides in the senate alone.

LORD CAMPBELL.—How then can you have a prohibition, if the proceeding is merely void?

MR WATSON.—It is taken as a precise proceeding in the Vice-Chancellor's Court, which is a court of record in which the heads of colleges assist as assessors—*The King v. the Chancellor, &c. of Cambridge*.⁽¹⁾ The summons issued under the official seal of the Vice-Chancellor, and the applicant had a right to appear there and make his defence by counsel. If he had been allowed, it is possible that he might have shewn that he had sent in his bill to the tutor, as required by the decree.

LORD CAMPBELL.—We cannot require the forms of a judicial proceeding to be observed in carrying out such a regulation for the discipline of the University.

MR WATSON.—But, assuming that this is not a proceeding in the Vice-Chancellor's court, then it was a penal proceeding before a body who had no authority whatever, but who have taken upon themselves to adjudicate so as to affect the rights of a tradesman in the town of Cambridge.

MR JUSTICE COLERIDGE.—Is it anything more than forbidding persons *in statu pupillari* dealing with the tradesman? If your argument is good for the University, it must be equally good for a large school like Eton or Harrow; and if so, it would be good for a little school, and we should be

¹ contract, bargain, buy, or sell, or have any tradings or dealings with the said John Death; and that if any person *in statu pupillari* shall presume to disobey this decree, he shall for his misdemeanour and contumacy be punished by suspension, rustication, or expulsion, as the case shall appear to the Vice-Chancellor and the Heads of Colleges to require.

"RICHARD ORES, Vice-Chancellor.

"GILBERT AINSLIE.

"GEO. ARCHBALL.

"H. TATHAM.

"W. WHEWELL.

"H. PHILPOTT.

"J. CARNELL.

"G. E. CORRIE.

"J. PULLING.

"T. WOBLEY.

"T. C. GELDART.

² The description of persons *in statu pupillari* comprehends all Undergraduates and Bachelors of Arts.

(1) Durnford's and East's Reports, vi. 89.

called upon to inquire by prohibition into the propriety of directing that the boys should not deal with tradesmen under particular circumstances.

MR WATSON.—It is a penal proceeding against the tradesman.

MR JUSTICE CROMPTON.—If they had affected to fine him, perhaps you might be right, but here they only punish their pupils.

MR WATSON.—He is indirectly affected by the decree and has a right, therefore, to a prohibition.

LORD CAMPBELL.—I am of opinion that to grant a prohibition in this case would be interfering most improperly with the discipline of the University. I approve most highly of the regulations of the 11th of February 1847, and I think it was within the power of the Vice-Chancellor and heads of colleges to make such a regulation, and I should be sorry if any obstacles were interposed to its being enforced. This was not a judicial proceeding before the Vice-Chancellor and heads of houses, but merely a regulation for the conduct of those entrusted to their care, that they shall not be allowed to deal with tradesmen who permit them to run up debts. When a tradesman is discommuned, the effect is merely to give a caution to those *in statu pupillari* not to deal with him. The proceedings here taken were not in the Vice-Chancellor's court, of which we take judicial notice as a court of great antiquity, and entitled to high respect, but were merely for the purpose of giving the tradesman an opportunity of shewing whether the information was true that he had violated the regulation. To say that a party is entitled to come with counsel and attorney before such a domestic forum would be perfectly monstrous. As to the decree itself, it has been said that it is void because it authorizes the infliction of other penalties besides discommuning, but no attempt has been made so to enforce it. So far as discommuning goes, that is within the power of the Vice-Chancellor and heads of colleges to impose; and it is quite clear that nothing beyond this was ever meant or ever attempted. It is a rule—and a very wholesome rule—established for the purpose of carrying out the discipline of the University.

MR JUSTICE COLERIDGE.—I am of the same opinion, and shall add very little to what has been already said. I cannot, in the proceedings complained of, see anything like an attempt to encroach on judicial power. It is a mere sumptuary regulation, made for the sake of the young men at the different colleges; and the mode in which it operates is, by telling them that if certain tradesmen will not comply with the regulations, those *in statu pupillari* will not be allowed to deal with them. It is said that there was an attempt to proceed judicially, because there was what was called an edict, and a summons, and a complaint by a tutor; and it is argued that, in consequence of this, the party proceeded against had a right to be heard by attorney in his defence. But we must look to the substance of the matter, and not to the form. The Vice-Chancellor and heads of houses desired to proceed with due caution, and therefore issued what was in form a summons to the party to be affected; but is really nothing more than a notice that he may attend if he pleases. It is not because they have substantially sought to do justice that this is to be turned into a judicial

proceeding. Dealing with such a proceeding as this is, it would be extremely mischievous to entertain any doubt, and nothing, in my mind, would be more so, than to turn this into anything like a judicial proceeding. If Mr Death has a right to appear by counsel and attorney, the pupils must necessarily have the same privilege, and there would be no end to the interference.

MR JUSTICE ERLE.—This motion ought to be refused. The order complained of is one made for the enforcement of discipline in the University, and in no degree resembles a judicial proceeding.

MR JUSTICE CROMPTON.—If I thought this regulation as wrong as I think it is right and wholesome, I should be of opinion that we could not interfere. It is merely a proceeding to enforce discipline, and it is not made a judicial proceeding because there is a decree and a summons, which need not have been sent. We should do great harm if we threw any doubt on the validity of such a proceeding; and, therefore, the rule for a prohibition must be refused.⁽¹⁾

In October, the Vice-Chancellor intimated that the edict of the 24th of May would not be enforced, Mr Death having promised compliance with the decree of 1847.

On the 28th of May the Syndicate for revision of the University Statutes, made a further Report in the following terms:—

The Syndicate, appointed by Grace of the Senate, March 7, 1849, and renewed March 15, 1850, March 19, 1851, and March 26, 1852, to revise the Statutes of the University, and to report to the Senate, having again taken the subject of the constitution and powers of the Caput into consideration, beg leave to recommend that a Grace should be offered to the Senate for the introduction of the following scheme into the proposed new body of Statutes:—

1. That the Caput, elected and constituted, as is prescribed in the draft of the revised Statutes, shall retain the powers therein assigned to it so far only as respects Graces for conferring degrees.

2. That a Council shall be formed in the following manner:

The Heads of Colleges shall appoint three members.

The Doctors in the faculties of Divinity, Law, and Physic, not being Heads of Colleges, shall appoint three members, that is to say, the Doctors of Divinity one, the Doctors in Law another, and the Doctors in Physic a third.

The Professors, not being either Heads of Colleges or Doctors in any one of the said three faculties, shall appoint three members.

And lastly, the Colleges shall appoint three Non-Regents, and three Regents.

One member of each of the five classes above mentioned shall go out in rotation every year on November 6, being however re-eligible, and on the

(1) Law Journal Reports, xxi. Queen's Bench, 337.

same day the appointments by the Heads of Colleges, Doctors, and Professors shall be made in the Senate-House, the Chancellor and the Head of a College senior in degree, the two Doctors in each faculty senior in degree, and the two Professors senior in degree standing in scrutiny. They that have most votes in the first scrutiny shall be deemed to be appointed, and so likewise if it be necessary to resort to a second or third and last scrutiny. At the same time the names of the Non-Regent and Regent appointed by the Colleges, the appointment of them resting with those Colleges whose turn it may be to appoint the Scrutators, shall be certified to the Chancellor by the Masters of those Colleges or their deputies. The names of all the persons appointed shall be immediately published to the Senate by the Senior Proctor.

The day after (Sunday not being reckoned in either case) all the five persons so appointed shall be separately proposed to the Senate for election by Grace for three years: and fifteen persons so elected shall, with the Chancellor and the Vice-Chancellor of the preceding year, constitute the said Council.

In case of a vacancy by death, or by any other cause which shall be deemed sufficient by the Chancellor and two Senior Doctors present in the University, the Class or College which appointed before may appoint again within a time to be prescribed by the Chancellor: every person so appointed may hold the place of a member of the Council for the same period as that during which the person, whose substitute he is, would have held it. But if the cause of vacancy be not deemed sufficient, or if any appointment, whether of an original member or of a substitute, be not duly made or certified, or if the person appointed be not elected by the Senate, then the election shall be made in the manner prescribed in cap. v. sect. 9 of the draft of the Revised Statutes.

On every occasion, when any member of the Council intends to absent himself from the University for a limited period of time not exceeding one term, he shall be at liberty to appoint a deputy during such absence, who shall be offered to the Senate for election by Grace.

If any member shall have been absent from all the meetings of the Council during two successive terms, his place shall be *ipso facto* void.

The place of a member of the Council shall not be rendered void either by his resuming his Regency, if a Non-Regent, or by his promotion to Non-Regency, if a Regent.

The duty of the Council shall be to consider and prepare all Graces to be offered to the Senate, excepting those for conferring degrees, whether proceeding from individual Members of the Senate or from Syndicates: nor shall any Grace, except for conferring a degree, be offered to the Senate without the previous sanction of the major part of those voting upon it in the Council.

No business shall be transacted in the Council, unless five members at the least be present; of whom the Chancellor shall always be one, and he shall have the casting vote, when the votes are equally divided. In case of a difference of opinion between the Chancellor and a majority of the

members of the Council present, no act of the Council shall be valid without the approval of a majority of the whole number of persons constituting the Council.

Meetings of the Council shall be held at least in every alternate week during Term time, and also at such other times as to the Chancellor may seem fit.⁽¹⁾

RICHARD OKES,	J. A. JEREMIE,	W. H. THOMPSON,
<i>Vice-Chancellor,</i>	HENRY S. MAINE,	E. WARTER,
GILBERT AINSLIE,	HENRY J. H. BOND,	EDW. R. TREED,
R. TATHAM,	W. H. BATESON,	JAS. ATLAY,
W. WHEWELL,	J. J. BLUNT,	G. M. SYKES,
H. PHILPOTT,	JOSEPH ROMILLY,	E. ATKINSON,
H. W. COOKSON,	FRAS. MARTIN,	H. A. WRATISLAW,
JAMES CARTMELL,	W. H. STOKES,	W. P. ANDERSON.

By the Ely Roads Act, which received the royal assent on the 30th of June, the Mayor of this Town for the time being, and such two members of the Corporation as shall be annually nominated by the Council, are appointed (with others) Trustees of the Southern District of Roads.⁽²⁾ Shortly after this Act came into effect, the Turnpike Gate which stood at the eastern end of Chesterton Lane, and which had long been obnoxious to the inhabitants of this Town and of the Parish of Chesterton, was entirely removed by order of the Trustees.

The representation of the Town in Parliament was contested at the General Election. The candidates were Kenneth Macaulay, Esq., one of Her Majesty's Counsel at Law; John Harvey Astell, Esq.; Robert Alexander Shafto Adair, Esq.; and Francis Mowatt, Esq. At the close of the Poll (taken on the 8th of July) the numbers were, Macaulay, 821; Astell, 803; Adair, 737; Mowatt, 672. The number of electors who recorded their votes at this election was 1545.⁽³⁾

(1) 30th Nov. 1852. The Syndicate recommended the addition of the following Proviso:—

"That when application is made to the Crown for its sanction to the Revised Body of Statutes, the form of the application shall be, that when the Council is first formed, the Heads of Colleges shall nominate three Members for election, one for a year, another for two, a third for three years; that the Professors shall do the like; that at the same time one shall be nominated by the Doctors of Law to be elected for one year only, another by the Doctors of Physic to be elected for two years, a third by the Doctors in Divinity to be elected for three years; lastly, that two shall be nominated by the Colleges whose turn it was to nominate the Scrutators two years before, to be elected for one year; two others by the Colleges whose turn it was the year before, to be elected for two years; and two by the Colleges whose turn it may then be, to be elected for three years."

(2) Stat. 15 & 16 Vict. cap. cxxiv.

(3)

		ANALYSIS OF THE POLL.			
		Mac.	Ast.	Adair	Mow.
<i>Plumpers.</i>					
9	Macaulay	9	0	0	0
1	Astell	0	1	0	0
45	Adair	0	0	45	9
3	Mowatt	0	0	0	2
<i>Split Votes.</i>					
794	Macaulay and Astell.....	794	794	0	0
18	Macaulay and Adair.....	18	0	18	0
6	Astell and Adair.....	0	6	6	0
668	Adair and Mowatt.....	0	0	668	668
2	Astell and Mowatt.....	0	2	0	2
1545		821	803	737	672

A petition being presented from certain electors impeaching the return on the ground of bribery &c., Messrs. Macaulay and Astell were subsequently unseated.⁽¹⁾

On the 4th of August, Sir John Romilly, Master of the Rolls, made an order for winding up the long pending suit in Chancery, respecting Hobson's Workhouse Charity,⁽²⁾ and sanctioning a scheme for the future application of the Spinning-House, and of the rents and income of the Charity Estates⁽³⁾ and for the general management of the affairs of that charity. This order was made on petition of the relators, by consent of the Attorney General, the heir of the last surviving Trustee, the University, and the Corporation. A full abstract of the scheme is subjoined.

As to the Application of the Spinning-House and Premises in Cambridge.

1. That so much of the Spinning-House and adjacent premises, as is uncoloured in the plan thereof marked A, signed by O. Hyde and C. H. Cooper (as Solicitors for the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars, and Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses respectively), shall be deemed the University portion of the Spinning-House, to be used by the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars, as a House of Correction, for the reception and confinement of common women and prostitutes apprehended by the Proctors of the University, or committed thereto by the Vice-Chancellor, in exercise of the powers and according to the usage and practice now lawfully exercised, used, and practised in that behalf.

2. That the University Governors shall have the exclusive management of the University portion of the Spinning-House, and the exclusive appointment of all officers and servants to be therein employed.

3. That so much of the Spinning-House and adjacent premises, as is in the same plan coloured red and blue shall be deemed the Town portion of the Spinning-House, to be used by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses, as a Lock-up House and Police Station.

4. That the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses shall (by the Watch Committee for the time being) have the exclusive management of the Town portion of the Spinning-House and the exclusive appointment of all officers and servants to be therein employed.

5. That the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses shall, at their own cost, divide the Town portion of the Spinning-House from the University portion thereof.⁽⁴⁾

6. That the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses shall not be entitled to the possession of so much of the Spinning-House and premises, as is in

(1) See under 1853.

(2) Vide vol. III. p. 204; vol. IV. p. 509.

(3) The order sanctioned an exchange of the Charity Lands in Westwick (the boundaries of which could not be ascertained) for 25 acres of land in Rampton. See Council and Assembly Book, D. 325-333. Corporation Coucher J. 427.

(4) See Corporation Coucher J. 463.

the said plan coloured blue, until the expiration of the Lease thereof, unless they, in the meantime, at their own cost, purchase the interest of the Lessee, and procure a surrender of the lease.⁽¹⁾

7. That the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars, and Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses may, at their respective costs and charges, alter and amend the internal construction and arrangement of their respective portions of the Spinning-House, so as the better to adapt them for the uses and purposes to which they are to be respectively applied, as often and in such manner as the University Governors and Town Governors shall respectively deem necessary or desirable.

8. That the University and Town portions of the Spinning-House shall at all times hereafter be severally kept in good order, condition, and repair, and also adequately insured in the names of the Trustees of the Charity against loss or damage by fire by the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars, and Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses respectively, at their own costs and charges; who shall also, at their like costs and charges, bear and pay all rates, taxes, and impositions charged upon or in respect thereof, they being allowed from the income of the charity the several annual sums hereinafter mentioned, for or on account of the costs and charges to be incurred in this behalf.

As to the Trustees of the Charity.

9. That all the estates of the Charity shall be vested⁽²⁾ in twelve persons as Trustees⁽³⁾ upon trust as to the Spinning-House and adjacent premises in Cambridge, to permit and suffer the respective portions thereof to be used for the several purposes hereinbefore expressed concerning the same respectively, and as to all other the said estates upon trust to demise or let the same, to such persons, for such terms, and subject to such rents, as shall be determined upon and directed by the Governors of the Charity for the time being, the rents and income of such estates being received by the Treasurer of the Charity for the time being, to be by him applied, as hereinafter mentioned, under the direction and control of the Governors.

10. That, when the number of Trustees resident in or within seven miles of Cambridge shall be reduced to four, the Charity estates shall be conveyed upon the same trusts to twelve persons, as new Trustees, of whom six shall be appointed by Grace of the Senate, and six shall be appointed by the Council; but any of such four resident Trustees shall be eligible to be again appointed a Trustee.

11.- That any Governor may also be appointed a Trustee, and any Trustee may also be appointed a Governor.

(1) See Corporation Coucher J. 441, K. 40.

(2) See Corporation Coucher J. 427, 432.

(3) The following were approved of as the twelve new Trustees:

ON THE PART OF THE UNIVERSITY: Gilbert Ainslie, D.D., Master of Pembroke College; Robert Phelps, D.D., Master of Sidney Sussex College; Henry Philipott, D.D., Master of St Catharine's Hall; Henry Wilkinson Cookson, D.D., Master of St Peter's College; James Cartmell, D.D., Master of Christ's College; Rev. Thomas Worsley, M.A., Master of Downing College.

ON THE PART OF THE TOWN: Elliot Smith, Esq., Mayor; Charles Finch Foster, Alderman and J.P.; Charles Halla, Esq., J.P.; Henry Staples Foster, Esq.; Charles Asby Alderman; Henry Smith, Alderman.

12. That the Governors shall from time to time, out of the rents and income of the Charity estates, keep harmless and indemnify the Trustees from all costs, charges, and expenses, to which they may be subjected, as Trustees, by reason of any act done in their name, under the direction, or with the sanction and approbation of the Governors.

As to the Governors of the Charity.

13. That the general management of the affairs of the Charity shall be vested in fourteen Governors, whereof seven shall be deemed University Governors, and the other seven Town Governors.

14. That the University Governors shall be the Vice-Chancellor for the time being, and six other members of the Senate; all or any of them to be appointed and removed from time to time by Grace of the Senate.

15. That the Town Governors shall be, the Mayor for the time being and six other members of the Council, to be appointed in the first year, as soon as conveniently may be, for the residue of that year; and thereafter annually on the 1st day of January (except in any year in which that day shall happen to be Sunday, in which year such appointment shall be made on the day then next following).

16. That, if in any year any of the six members of the Council appointed Town Governors for that year shall die, or cease to be a Member of such Council, the Council may from time to time supply the vacancy so created for the residue of such year.

17. That at all meetings of the University Governors only, the Vice-Chancellor, if present, shall preside as chairman, and that any four of such Governors shall be competent to act.

18. That at all meetings of the Town Governors only, the Mayor, if present, shall preside as Chairman, and that any four of such Governors shall be competent to act.

19. That at all general meetings of the Governors in 1852, and every alternate year thereafter, the Vice-Chancellor, if present, shall preside as chairman, and that if the Vice-Chancellor be not present, the Mayor, if present, shall so preside.

20. That at all general meetings of the Governors in 1853, and every alternate year thereafter, the Mayor, if present, shall preside as chairman, and that, if the Mayor be not present, the Vice-Chancellor, if present, shall so preside.

21. That at all general meetings of the Governors nine shall be competent to act.

22. That at all meetings, whether of the University Governors only, or of the Town Governors only, and at all general meetings of the Governors, every question shall be decided by the majority of the votes of the Governors present; the Chairman, in every case in which there shall be an equality of votes, having a second or casting vote; and that, when there is no Governor present, who, according to the preceding regulations, is entitled to preside as Chairman of the Meeting, the Governors present shall appoint one of themselves to take the chair at such meeting.

As to the Clerk and Treasurer of the Charity.

23. The Governors of the Charity shall from time to time appoint a fit and proper person to be Clerk and Treasurer of the Charity, and he shall hold those offices at the pleasure of the Governors, and shall receive such salary and allowances for his services therein, as the Governors may from time to time direct, not exceeding £25. per annum.

24. That no Trustee or Governor shall be eligible as Clerk and Treasurer, and no Clerk and Treasurer shall be eligible as Trustee or Governor.

25. The Clerk and Treasurer shall give a bond, with a sufficient surety or sufficient sureties, to the Trustees in a competent penal sum, conditioned for the due performance of the duties of the said offices, and the Governors shall from time to time fix the amount of the said penal sum, and decide as to the sufficiency of the surety or sureties proposed, and they shall direct with whom such bond shall be deposited for safe custody, and such bond shall be put in suit as and when the Governors shall direct, and not otherwise.

26. That all other documents relating to the Charity and its estates and affairs shall be safely and securely kept by the Clerk and Treasurer in such place as the Governors may from time to time direct, and subject to such regulations, as the Governors may from time to time think proper to make.

As to Leases of the Estates of the Charity.

27. That no Estate of the Charity shall be demised for any life or lives, or for any term exceeding 21 years.

28. That no Lease shall be made whilst any other Lease of such Estate shall be in being, except such last mentioned Lease shall be within one year of expiration.

29. That no fine, premium, or foregift shall be taken on any Lease.

30. That in every Lease the true and fair annual money value of the Estate shall be reserved as the rent thereof (except only in those cases where the Lessee shall covenant to lay out in building upon or otherwise improving the Estate a sum sufficient to compensate for any reduction of rent below such annual value), and in all cases the rent shall be reserved half-yearly or oftener.

31. That every Lease shall be made by the Trustees and shall be prepared by the Clerk and Treasurer, who shall, without additional charge to the Charity, fairly copy the same in a Register Book to be provided for that purpose.

32. That in all cases (except those in which the Lease shall be deposited with the Clerk and Treasurer for the mutual use of the Lessors and Lessee) a counterpart of the Lease shall be executed by the Lessee and kept by the Clerk and Treasurer.

As to the application of the rents and income of the Estates of the Charity.

33. That the following sums shall be annually paid out of the rents and income of the Charity Estates, viz.

To the University Governors towards payment of the salaries of the officers and servants employed in the University portion of the Spinning-House and the expenses of the repairs thereof, and the rates and taxes thereupon imposed and the insurance thereof, £75.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses towards payment of the salaries of the officers and servants employed in the Town portion of the Spinning-House and the expenses of the repairs thereof, and the rates and taxes thereupon imposed and the insurance thereof, £75.

To the Clerk and Treasurer for his salary and allowances such sum as the Governors shall from time to time direct not being more than £25.

To the University Governors £15., and to the Town Governors £15., towards putting out poor boys, natives of the Town, as apprentices to some useful art, thereby to enable them to gain a comfortable living (as by the Will of Mr John Bowtell⁽¹⁾ directed) making together, £30.

34. That the residue of the Rents and Income, after payment thereof of the several annual sums hereinbefore mentioned, shall be applied in donations to Schools (including Industrial Schools) for the education of poor boys and girls within the limits of the University and Borough, or in any contiguous Parish, where children of poor persons residing within the said limits are educated, or in apprenticing poor boys and girls, children of such poor persons, to some trade or occupation, and that one half of such residue shall be so applied in such way and manner, as the University Governors only shall from time to time in that behalf direct, and the other half thereof shall be so applied in such way and manner, as the Town Governors only shall from time to time in that behalf direct, and that each of the bodies of Governors respectively shall keep minutes of the mode in which such half has been so applied by them.

As to the Treasurer's Accounts.

35. That the Treasurer shall keep just and true accounts of all his receipts and payments in respect of the Charity, and that such accounts shall be fairly entered by him in a book or books to be provided for that purpose.

36. That the Governors shall hold a General Meeting in the month of February yearly, in order that they may then audit the accounts of the Treasurer up to the 29th day of September then next preceding, and that at such meeting the Treasurer shall produce to the Governors proper vouchers for the payments charged by him in his accounts, and all deeds and papers relative to the Charity, which the Governors may require.

37. That, within 14 days after the audit, the Treasurer shall send a Copy of his accounts so audited to the Registry of the University, and another Copy to the Town Clerk.

(1) Vide vol. iv. p. 506.

As to Apprentices.

38. That one poor boy, at least, shall be apprenticed in every year by the University Governors, and one, at least, in every year by the Town Governors, out of the annual sums to be paid to them respectively, as hereinbefore mentioned in satisfaction of the benefaction of John Bowtell.

39. That every such poor boy shall produce evidence, satisfactory to the respective Governors, of his being a native of the town.

40. That no poor boy or girl, to be apprenticed in pursuance of this scheme, shall be bound apprentice for a less term than four years.

41. That the Indenture of Apprenticeship shall be prepared by the Clerk and Treasurer at the cost of the apprenticeship fund, and shall be kept by such Clerk and Treasurer for the inspection and use, as well of the respective Governors, as of the said master and apprentice.

42. That the Trustees shall be parties to such Indenture, and that the master of such apprentice shall, in addition to the usual covenants in such cases, also covenant with the Trustees, that he will return the premium, or an adequate part thereof, in case of the nonperformance of his covenants or any of them, with a stipulation, that the decision of the respective Governors for the time being to be come to, and recorded in the usual way at some meeting thereof, shall be conclusive evidence as to the fact of nonperformance of his covenants, and as to the amount of premium, which ought to be returned, or damage sustained by such nonperformance, and such covenant shall be put in suit as and when the respective Governors shall direct, and not otherwise.

On the 30th of August⁽¹⁾ the Commissioners for enquiring into the State, Discipline, Studies, and Revenues of the University and Colleges made their Report to the Queen. The recommendations, suggestions, and opinions of the Commissioners contained in this voluminous document are to the following effect :

1. That the exclusive jurisdiction of the Chancellor's Court has been materially affected by the Act 9 Geo. IV., giving Magistrates a summary power of punishing for common assaults. That so far as the exclusive jurisdiction of the University remains unimpaired, the assertion of the privilege is attended with considerable difficulty in consequence of the formalities required for establishing the claim of consuance, when the complaining party, instead of bringing his case before the University Court, has applied to the municipal Magistrates or to the superior Courts of Law. That it may not be an unfit subject for consideration, whether some greater facility might not be reasonably afforded to the University in this respect. (pp. 4, 5.)
2. That in the investigation (in the Chancellor's Court) of cases of internal and domestic discipline, publicity may not be essential to the ends of justice and correction; but that in all strictly judicial cases where the accused party is not a member of the University, it is

(1) A copy of the Report was sent to the Vice-Chancellor in October, but it was not published till after the assembly of Parliament in November.

desirable and proper that the Court should be open and the proceedings public. (p. 6.)

3. That the great assembly may be advantageously discontinued as having ceased to be productive of any good effect and being endured reluctantly by the Town. (p. 7.)
4. That the Oath of the Mayor and Bailiffs to conserve the liberties and customs of the University might without any real disadvantage be discontinued, not as being a grievance or humiliation to the Town, but as unnecessary; and from a sense of the importance of removing jealousy on the part of the Town towards the University. (p. 7.)
5. That it would be a graceful and expedient concession on the part of the University to yield up the right of granting Licenses for Ale-houses to the Borough Magistrates, but that it appears to be very important for the purposes of discipline that the Vice-Chancellor should possess the power of revoking the licence of any victualler, who shall have been proved before him to have afforded facilities for the reception of women of improper character in his house, or to have permitted Students to resort to it for the practice of games disallowed by the University, or to have infringed such rules as the Vice-Chancellor and Heads of Colleges may have passed for controlling the expenses of persons *in statu pupillari*. That such power to be effective should be absolute and without appeal. That it should not be competent for the Magistrates to grant a new licence, either to the offending party or to any tenant of the same house, without the formal consent of the Vice-Chancellor to that effect. (pp. 7, 8.)
6. That the reasons for preserving to the University the control over theatrical entertainments within the Town or suburbs of Cambridge, do not appear to apply to the neighbouring Towns of Newmarket, Royston, and Saint Ives. (p. 8.)
7. That the exercise of the power of discommuning, in a temperate and judicious manner, is well adapted to produce salutary effects by checking improper expenses and preventing mischievous facilities of credit. (p. 9.)
8. That the recommendation of the Statutes Syndicate that the High Steward of the University should be elected in the same way as the Chancellor is very judicious. (p. 10.)
9. That the procuratorial power as respects women of improper character (which is much more extensive than any possessed by the municipal authorities of the place for like objects) requires to be exercised with judgment and discretion. That they are disposed to think that, with few exceptions, it has been so exercised, and with results no less conducive to the comfort of the respectable inhabitants of the Town than to the decorum and morals of the University. (p. 10.)
10. That no person should be eligible to the office of Proctor who has discontinued his residence and been absent from the University for a period of two years immediately antecedent to the time of election. (p. 10.)

11. That charges against the Proctors or Pro-Proctors of having stopped or apprehended persons unlawfully, should be cognizable only in the superior Courts of Law and not before the local Magistrates in the way of summary jurisdiction. (p. 10.)
12. That in the present state of things the inspection of weights and measures would be more conveniently exercised by the municipal authorities than by the University; and that the office of Taxors might be discontinued. (p. 11.)
13. That the proposed reduction of the number of the Esquire Bedells from three to two,⁽¹⁾ might be made without any inconvenience. (pp. 11, 12.)
14. That the Esquire Bedells be not required to carry their staves in any procession through the public streets, unless when they are in attendance on the Chancellor himself, or upon the Vice-Chancellor in cases of extraordinary public solemnity; but that it still be their duty to receive the Vice-Chancellor with fit honour at the entrance of the Senate-House. (p. 12.)
15. That the proposals of the Statutes Syndicate to alter the constitution of the Caput, to limit its powers and to institute a Council of Legislation,⁽²⁾ has been framed with careful deliberation, and it is hoped may in due time receive the sanction of the Senate. (pp. 13, 14, 15.)
16. That the law relating to minors might be extended to the case of all Undergraduates in the Universities, who shall obtain from any tradesman articles, not coming under the class of necessaries, without the express consent of their parents or guardians, or the Tutor of their College; provided it can be shown that the tradesman, furnishing those articles, was aware of the academical condition of the purchasers. (p. 18.)
17. That the expenses of the great majority of the Students are moderate. That the fact reflects credit both on themselves, and on the authorities of the University and the several Colleges. That the necessary expense of residence is small and that the actual average expense does not exceed a reasonable limit. (p. 18.)
18. That the system of Lodging House Licences, if carefully and vigilantly guarded, appears to be capable of securing to a great extent the substantial benefit of collegiate superintendence, and at the same time of affording free and ample admission of any number of Students desirous of the advantages of an University education. (pp. 18, 19.)
19. That a Board should be established for regulating the course of study and the process of examination in Classical studies. (pp. 23, 98, 99, 100.)
20. That the institution of Boards for various departments of academical study, and the regulation of the course of study and forms of examination for all Academical Honours and Degrees, should be left to the free judgment and discretion of the Senate. (p. 23.)

(1) Vide ante p. 89.

(2) Vide ante p. 67.

21. That the Fellowships in the Colleges by their value and credit are the great incentive to exertion. They are openly held out as prizes for eminence in academical attainments, but especially in Mathematics and Classics; they produce a spirit of generous and ardent emulation in the Student; and they are bestowed with an impartiality which, of late years at least, has never left an opening for a breath of suspicion or a murmur of complaint. (p. 24.)
22. That a course of instruction for Students in Civil Engineering would easily ally itself to the study of Theoretical Mathematics, and give to them, in this particular line, a practical application. That there can scarcely be a doubt that this extension of the academical system would commend itself by its manifest utility to public approbation, and a course of study and examination in this branch of knowledge should form one of the avenues to the Degree of B.A. (pp. 26, 28.)
23. That they confidently indulge the hope that the study of modern languages will ere long be recognized by the University as worthy of being fostered by honours and rewards. (p. 26.)
24. That they concur in the proposals of the Statutes Syndicate to abridge the number of terms of necessary residence for the degree of B.A. from ten to nine, and to increase the length of residence required for that degree from half to two-thirds of each term.⁽¹⁾ (p. 27.)
25. That the Previous Examination of Students in Arts should embrace such further parts of Euclid and Algebra as are now introduced at the final examination of those who are not Candidates for Mathematical Honours. (p. 27.)
26. That after passing the said Examination, Students might be allowed to select freely for themselves, with the sanction of the College Tutor, such lines of recognized Academical Study as may be best suited to their aptitudes and tastes, and professional destinations. (p. 27.)
27. That a Student who had passed the Previous Examination satisfactorily, should be allowed, after a further residence of four terms, to become a Candidate for a place in any one or more of the four Triposes; (viz. Mathematical, Classical, Moral Sciences, or Natural Sciences,) or any new Triposes which might be instituted, and that corresponding to the examination for Honours in each Tripos, there should be a collateral examination at the same time and in the same subject for those Students who had adopted that particular line of study, though not seeking the distinction of an Academical Honour in it. That all Students who passed this collateral examination satisfactorily, and all Students who not having adopted the line of any of the Triposes, but having attended the lectures of the Theological Professors for the same course of time, should pass satisfactorily a Theological Examination should be entitled to the Degree of B.A. (p. 28.)
28. That power should be left to the University to modify or vary the forms for the Degree of D.D. (pp. 30, 31.)

(1) Vide ante pp. 35, 36.

29. That they look upon the proposal to abolish the privilege of taking the Degree of B.D. by ten year men⁽¹⁾ with some feelings of regret. (pp. 30, 31.)
30. That they approve of the proposal to give the title of Licentiates in Theology,⁽²⁾ but do not perceive the expediency of restricting such Licentiates from availing themselves of residence for the obtaining of any degree and recommend that such residence should be available for the Degree of B.D. (p. 31.)
31. That great advantages will result from the institution of a Board of Theological Studies. (p. 32.)
32. That they approve of the proposed revision of the Statutes respecting the faculty of law.⁽³⁾ (p. 34.)
33. That a suggestion for the establishment of a Board of Legal Studies, &c. is deserving of attention, and that it would be convenient to have a distinct career for Students in the Law faculty and to separate them from the department of Moral Sciences. (pp. 33, 34, 35.)
34. That the changes proposed respecting the faculty of physic⁽³⁾ would be advantageous. (pp. 35, 36.)
35. That a suggestion for the establishment of a Board of Medical Studies meets with their entire approbation. (p. 37.)
36. That the practice of allowing academical exercises to be commuted for a payment in money is objectionable. (p. 37.)
37. That they approve of the recommendations of the Statutes Syndicate for discontinuance of the oaths on admission to degrees and on creation⁽³⁾ (pp. 38, 39.)
38. That they hail with sincere pleasure the proposal of the Statutes Syndicate for a relaxation of the forms of subscription in the case of all degrees except those in Theology.⁽³⁾ (pp. 40—44.)
39. That the Barnaby Lectureships cannot be made useful to the University unless adequate stipends are assigned to them, and new Statutes made for defining their duties and securing their performance. (p. 48.)
40. That it is expedient to frame a new Statute prescribing to the Regius Professors of Divinity, Hebrew, Greek, Law, and Physic, such duties as they might be reasonably expected to perform, and reserving to the official electors or others the power of making, with the sanction of the Senate, such changes in its provisions from time to time as circumstances might appear to require. (pp. 48, 49.)
41. That in the sketch of the Revised Statutes prepared by the Statutes Syndicate, those clauses of the ancient code are left out which relate to the lectures of the Regius Professors of Civil Law and Physic, without the reservation of any power to the Senate to make new regulations respecting them. That this omission probably originated in an oversight. That it seems highly inexpedient that any Professor or other officer not appointed by, and therefore not subject to the general authority of the University, should be exempted from the reasonable control of the Statutes. (pp. 52, 53.)

(1) Vide ante p. 40.

(2) Vide ante p. 37.

(3) Vide ante p. 38.

42. That it is desirable, in the case of the Craven and other University Scholarships, that the ex-officio Examiners, (with the exception of the Professor of Greek and the Public Orator,) should be relieved by competent authority from the performance of this duty, leaving to the University the appointment of proper Examiners to replace them. (pp. 53, 54.)
43. That the stipend of the Professor of the Civil Law does not afford an adequate support to a Professor, whose duties require his nearly constant residence in the University, unless he has other resources at his disposal. (p. 54.)
44. That a much wider basis should be given to the faculty of Law, so as to comprehend Students of Common as well as of Civil Law. (pp. 54, 55.)
45. That it is just and expedient to take measures for relaxing the disqualifying conditions with respect to the Lucasian Professorship of Mathematics. (p. 57.)
46. That it is desirable that the Plumian Professor should be relieved from the more oppressive of his present labours by the appointment of additional assistants and computers. (pp. 58, 59, 60.)
47. That new arrangements will be necessary in future appointments to the Professorship of Botany, and that it would be expedient to give to the Professor the general superintendence of the Botanic Garden. (p. 62.)
48. That if Students of Theology were subject to an examination in Bishop Pearson's Exposition of the Creed, a more certain criterion of their possessing a knowledge of that great work would be provided, than a mere attendance on the reading of certain portions of it would secure. (p. 64.)
49. That the science of Music possesses sufficient relations with the exact Sciences to make its theory a branch of study which the University might very properly encourage. (p. 68.)
50. That if the recommendation to transfer the instruction of the Students, after the fifth Term of residence, from the separate Colleges to the University be adopted, it would require the appointment of a considerable number of Lecturers, more especially in the department of Mathematics; and that if the Sadlerian Lecturers should occupy this new field of labour, such a change would involve the transference of the nomination of them from the several Colleges to the Board of Mathematical Studies. (pp. 68, 69.)
51. That if the sermons of the Hulsean preacher were converted into lectures, to be addressed by a Professor to a class, they would assume a form better adapted than that of sermons, as a vehicle for important trains of inquiry and argument. (p. 69.)
52. That objections have justly been made both to the name and to the office of Christian Advocate; for if the Christian religion requires defence, such defence should be a spontaneous act, not a hired service. The office itself would not appear to be popular; for though

it has been very ably filled, very few candidates now apply for it: there are not, in fact, many persons to be found who are willing to incur the responsibility of an annual publication on subjects which cannot usually be safely treated without much careful preparation and study. (p. 69.)

53. That if the Professors are to continue to form useful and essential members of the University, their duties must be completely assimilated with its system, and be modified therefore from time to time to suit the changes which it undergoes; and that it is chiefly owing to the want of necessary readjustments of the varying circumstances of the University that some of them have lost their proper influence in its public teaching. (p. 70.)
54. That for instructing Students who had passed the preliminary examination, a numerous staff of Public Lecturers should be created. That the Student should have great freedom of choice as to whose lectures he should attend. That the remuneration of the Lecturers should be partly a fixed stipend and partly the fees paid by the pupils attending their respective classes. (p. 81.)
55. That it would be difficult to defend on adequate grounds the charges made for tuition prior to residence and subsequent to the B.A. Degree, and that it would be an advantage if they were discontinued. (p. 82.)
56. That it would be a satisfactory system if the payment for tuition were divided into two parts, according to such a proportion as might be deemed fitting; one to be devoted to the remuneration of the College Tutor, and the other to be appropriated to defray the cost of the Students' instruction, being paid to the College up to the time of passing the Previous Examination, and afterwards to the University for the maintenance of the staff of Public Lecturers. (p. 82.)
57. That both these staffs of Instructors, as well the College as the Public Lecturer, should be subsidized by payments out of the corporate funds of the several Colleges, and that from the same source additional stipends might be given in aid of the existing staff of Professors and to endow such new Chairs as may appear to be necessary. (pp. 82, 85, 86.)
58. That the Boards of Studies will be the proper authority for selecting and nominating the Public Lecturers in the particular branches of study confided to their general superintendence. Such nominations to be confirmed by grace of the Senate. (p. 82.)
59. That the system of the institution of the office of Public Lecturers will probably supersede, in great measure, the necessity for the employment of Private Tutors. (p. 83.)
60. That whenever a vacancy in the Lady Margaret's Professorship shall occur, a portion of its funds, (say £500. per annum,) might be advantageously reserved for the endowment of a new Theological Professorship. (p. 87.)
61. That the income of the two offices of Christian Preacher and Christian Advocate might be applied to the establishment of a new Chair of Theology. (p. 87.)

62. That it will be proper to suppress the inconsiderable payments attached to the offices of Barnaby Lecturers and Lady Margaret's Preacher, which have ceased to be of any practical service, and therefore may be regarded as lapsed Foundations. (p. 87.)
63. That it is deserving of consideration whether the sum annually paid for the maintenance of two Travelling Bachelors on Mr Worts's foundation might not be usefully converted, with such addition as might be deemed fitting, into a Professorship of the Law of Nations and Diplomacy. (pp. 87, 100.)
64. That the two Canonries which it is proposed to suspend in the Cathedral of Ely, when vacancies in them next occur, might be made the endowment of two new Theological Professorships. (pp. 87, 88.)
65. That a complete scheme of Theological Instruction must comprehend the critical exposition of the Holy Scriptures, both Hebrew and Greek; selected portions of the Greek and Latin Fathers; the History of the Christian Church; the Articles and Liturgy of the Church of England and Pastoral Theology. (pp. 89, 90.)
66. That the critical exposition of the New Testament and the wide province of Ecclesiastical History, which are not at present undertaken by any of the three existing Professors, will alone require the addition of two new Theological Chairs; and that adequate assistance might be obtained for supplying the further wants which would still remain, by the appointment of a sufficient number of well-qualified Public Lecturers in the several subjects. (p. 90.)
67. That it might be deemed expedient to establish an additional Professorship of General Jurisprudence. (p. 91.)
68. That one additional Professorship of Anatomy is at all events necessary to complete the Medical Staff already existing in the University. (pp. 93, 100.)
69. That it is important to the best interests of the University that the lay element in its constitution should be at all times encouraged and maintained. (p. 94.)
70. That it is desirable not merely that the period of graduation in Physic should be shortened to the full extent proposed,⁽¹⁾ but also that the examinations which Medical Students are required to undergo should be very clearly defined, and not unduly multiplied. That they should not range over every department of medical knowledge, but embrace such only as every diligent and well-educated Student may be expected to be thoroughly acquainted with. That the harassing exercises in the Schools should be abolished, or greatly modified; and lastly, that the College and University fees for Medical Degrees should be materially reduced. (p. 94.)
71. That if the appointment to the Tancred Studentships in Medicine were deferred to the second or third year after the beginning of residence, and if they were given as the rewards of a professional examination,

(1) Vide ante p. 83.

- they would tend not a little to encourage the resort of Medical Students to the University; and that it is desirable that the duration of their tenure should be reduced from six years to four, so that there would be at least one vacancy every year. (p. 95.)
72. That the tenure of Medical Fellowships should be limited to seven years after the M.D. degree. (pp. 95, 96.)
73. That the institution of Medical Scholarships of such a value as would afford an effective assistance towards defraying the expenses of medical education in all Colleges where Medical Fellowships exist or are recognised, even if the endowment of them were obtained by the sacrifice of the emoluments of the whole or a considerable part of the Fellowship itself, would be now the most effectual mode of establishing a Medical School on a secure and permanent basis; and that they are disposed to think that this is the best destination which could be given to the Linacre Professorship at St John's College. (p. 96.)
74. That Professorships of Practical Engineering and Descriptive Geometry should be established. (p. 98.)
75. That a Professorship of Latin is necessary. (p. 98.)
76. That so long as subjects are embraced whether in the Examination for the Moral Sciences and Natural Sciences Triposes, which, though grouped together for that purpose, are not dependent upon or very closely connected with each other, it would seem desirable to allow candidates to select such portions of them as they may have made the subject of special study and preparation, without requiring them to submit to the forms of examination in others which they are not qualified to pass with credit or with satisfaction to themselves. (p. 100.)
77. That as the stipend of the Professor of Modern History is not greater than is necessary to secure the services of a person of eminent literary attainments, he should be relieved from the obligation imposed by his Charter of Foundation to find out of his salary adequate stipends for two Teachers of Modern Languages. (p. 101.)
78. That a Board might be formed to preside over and direct the studies and examinations belonging to the department of Modern History. (p. 101.)
79. That a new Professorship will be required in the science of Zoology. (pp. 60, 102.)
80. That an additional Professorship of Chemistry should be established. (p. 100.)
81. That the incomes of the Professors should not be fixed as high as that which other professional employments would generally secure for them; and in mentioning incomes varying from £400. to £800. per annum, attainable at a moderately early period of life, they indicate a scale by which the University would probably be able to command the services of men of the highest order in every department of learning and science. (p. 103.)

82. That the selecting of one or more candidates for Professorships founded or to be founded by the University itself, should be entrusted to a General Board or Council of Studies, to be by them nominated to the whole body of the Senate for final confirmation or election. (p. 103.)
83. That in framing the Statutes for regulating the Professorships or Lectureships to be hereafter founded, or those already in existence which receive an augmentation of income, the following conditions should be rigorously enforced. First, residence in the University for at least six months in the year. Secondly, that the whole or a considerable part of their salary should not be paid unless the required Lectures had been delivered; but that if old age or continued illness should render the effective performance of duties no longer possible or no longer profitable to the University, then some part of his stipend in proportion to the length of service should be assigned to him by way of pension, with the title of *emeritus*. (p. 103.)
84. That to the several Boards of Study should be confided the regulation of their several departments, their proceedings when not merely administrative being subject to the approbation of the Senate, and consequently to the revision of the Council of Legislation. (p. 104.)
85. That if the General Council of Studies comprised all the Professors, the Vice-Chancellor of the current and past year, the Public Orator, the Registrar, the two Proctors, the two Moderators, two Heads of Colleges appointed by their body, and eight Members of the Senate appointed by the Colleges according to a cycle, a body would be formed which would be little likely to be influenced by the personal interests and feelings of any predominant class of its members to such an extent as seriously to compromise its usefulness and impartiality. (p. 104.)
86. That they cannot participate in the sentiments of those who are disposed to deny and undervalue the decidedly mathematical tendency of the Cambridge system; but on the contrary, regard it with peculiar complacency, and earnestly desire its perpetuation. (p. 105.)
87. That in the Mathematical Examinations the viva-voce test should be applied, not generally, but only in those cases where a near equality of apparent merit in the written examination should call for the application of some powerful discriminating principle. (pp. 110, 111.)
88. That the provision of Lecture Rooms belonging to the University is insufficient even for the existing staff of Professors. (p. 115.)
89. That measures should be taken for the purpose of obtaining a site for the erection of an ample series of buildings which are greatly needed; such as Museums of Comparative Anatomy and Zoology, with convenient contiguous rooms for dissections, experiments, and books of reference, a Museum of Mineralogy, with requisite rooms for experiments; and a Museum for the deposit of physical and chemical apparatus, with all possible conveniences for their ready use by Students. (p. 124.)

90. That the privilege which the Copyright Act gives to the University might be advantageously commuted for a money payment to be expended in the purchase and binding of such works recently purchased as might be deemed to be worth preserving. (p. 129.)
91. That the constitution of the Library Syndicate is objectionable; its members are not selected for their special fitness for the duty; they are not elected or changed periodically; they are much too numerous, if any considerable portion of them should attend for the transaction of business. That they are glad to observe a proposal to alter the constitution of the Library Syndicate and to entrust that body with the appointment and removal of the Library Assistants. (p. 131.)
92. That if additions should hereafter be made to the Library, it seems desirable that a Reading-room should be provided, where not only Undergraduates, but also other persons not members of the University, might be allowed to consult books under proper regulations. (p. 132.)
93. That whenever the time shall arrive, upon the completion of the internal decorations of the Fitzwilliam Museum, that the ample funds bequeathed by Lord Fitzwilliam shall be applicable to the increase of the Collections it contains, it might be desirable to devote some considerable portion of them to the purchase of richly illustrated works, and they recommend the transfer to it of all such works now in the Public Library. (pp. 132, 133.)
94. That it is only by associating printers or publishers in some species of copartnership with the University, or by leasing the Press to them, that any considerable return can hereafter be expected from the capital which has been invested in it. (p. 136.)
95. That they gladly concur in the recommendation that the Fees from Compounders should no longer be exacted. (p. 139.)
96. That the remission of the Stamp Duties upon Matriculations and Degrees and the official Certificates of Degrees, is deserving of the favourable consideration of the Legislature; but that if such remission should be made, the University should be called upon out of its own resources to provide the Stipends now paid by Government to certain Professors, except the Professors of Modern History and Botany. (pp. 140, 141.)
97. That it would be highly expedient that the present practice of confining University income to strictly University purposes should be continued, and that it would be the means of protecting the University from applications which in time of excitement it is difficult to refuse, if it were declared that votes of money for other than Academical objects could not be entertained by the Senate. (p. 141.)
98. That it would tend to relieve the Vice-Chancellor in the discharge of his multifarious duties, as well as to produce continuity in the system of financial management, if he were assisted by an officer in the character of Clerk of Accounts, to be elected periodically by the Senate. (p. 142.)

99. That the adoption of the recommendation of the Statutes Syndicate as to the appointment of Auditors,⁽¹⁾ will be a satisfactory mode of securing an effective audit of the public accounts of the University. (p. 142.)
100. That they are glad to notice in the Draft of the proposed New Statutes a clause to legalize the exaction of the Library tax, and are disposed to think it would be advantageous if the University had also the power to impose contributions upon its members for general purposes of a strictly Academical character. (p. 142.)
101. That it would not be expedient to revert to the ancient practice, so far as to allow of matriculated Students of the University not attached to any College or Hall; and that the extension of the benefits of the University, so as to embrace a larger number of Students than at present exists, and more proportionate to the great increase of population and national wealth, must be sought in a corresponding growth of the Collegiate system, and in such improvements of the existing foundations as may render them more practically useful. (pp. 143, 144.)
102. That it would be very advantageous if buildings were erected for the reception of Students in immediate connection with, and under the direct control of, the Collegiate bodies. For such Affiliated Halls they apprehend no fresh powers are required. (p. 144.)
103. That it is desirable that College Servants should be paid by fixed stipends, and not by perquisites, and in particular that the system of profits on the sale of commodities, wherever it prevails, should, as far as practicable, be discontinued; and that care also should be taken, that the prices of all articles supplied for the use of Students, should be frequently revised and made known in the College, and provision made for the frequent information of the Student, as to the amount, and the several particulars, of the liabilities he has incurred. (p. 149.)
104. That a revision of the ancient Statutes of the Colleges has become a matter of urgent importance. (pp. 150, 151, 152.)
105. That the substitution of a promise to obey College Statutes for an oath to that effect might be adopted with advantage in the Collegiate Statutes. (p. 152.)
106. That it would be an improvement in the mode of election of the Master of St Peter's College, if the Fellows were allowed to choose their own Master. (p. 153.)
107. That the restriction in the Statutes of Caius College with respect to the election of the Master should be removed. (p. 153.)
108. That the emoluments of the Master of Trinity Hall are quite inadequate to the position which a Master of a College should occupy. (p. 156.)

(1) Vide ante p. 39.

109. That in the revision of the Statutes and Foundations of Colleges, it would be advantageous if an income were secured to the Heads of the several Colleges from the resources of the Society itself, which should render them independent of other offices and emoluments; that arrangements might be made by which livings annexed to the Mastership might fall into the ordinary channel of the ecclesiastical patronage of the College; and that a sum of money, not necessarily fixed, but varying with the financial prosperity of the College, would be preferable to emoluments in kind. (p. 156.)
110. That the perfect integrity and impartiality with which Fellowships are for the most part awarded, is one of the most valuable features of the Cambridge system. A Student, however friendless and unknown, provided he have the requisite qualifications of character and ability, is as sure of obtaining his Fellowship as another of better family or wealthier connexions. (p. 156.)
111. That it would be highly beneficial to the several Colleges if certain limitations on the election to Fellowships (excepting the case of particular schools) were entirely removed by an enactment of the Legislature; and that such limitations should be prohibited in the case of future accession of endowment. (pp. 157—168.)
112. That it would be a great benefit to those Colleges in which Bye-Fellowships exist, if gradually, and without prejudice to the interests of existing Fellows, the different benefactions were incorporated and the Fellowships made more nearly equal. (pp. 167, 168.)
113. That it would be advantageous if the election to all Fellowships and Scholarships were vested in the Master and Fellows, or in that portion of the Society to which the government of the College either is or may be entrusted by the Statutes. (pp. 168, 169.)
114. That it is desirable, at least in the three larger Colleges, that no candidate should be admissible to a Fellowship after attaining the standing required for the M.A. degree. (pp. 169, 170.)
115. That no one should be allowed to obtain a Fellowship who had not been admitted to the degree of B.A. (excepting in the cases of those Colleges which admit Law or Medical degrees as a sufficient qualification). (pp. 169, 170.)
116. That, so far as Medical Fellowships are concerned, it would be enough if the M.D. degree at the usual time were indispensable; and that as regards Legal Fellowships, a call to the bar at the proper time should at all events be demanded. (p. 170.)
117. That in the three larger Colleges there should be an annual election of Fellows at a fixed time; and that in the other Colleges it would be convenient if, upon a vacancy occurring in a Fellowship, the space of 12 months were allowed to fill it up, beyond which time it should not be in the power of the Society to keep any of their Fellowships vacant. (p. 170.)

118. That the rule in certain Colleges requiring the Fellows to proceed to the degree of B.D. should no longer be enforced, it being understood that the removal of this obligation shall in no respect affect the professional qualification of the several Fellows. (pp. 170, 171.)
119. That the law of some of the Colleges, requiring the Fellows to enter into Holy Orders, might be relaxed so as to allow of a reasonable interval of time before a newly-elected Fellow should be required to take Orders or vacate his Fellowship. (p. 171.)
120. That Fellows of Colleges should not be required to reside, due precaution being taken for the transaction of the ordinary business of the several societies. (pp. 171, 172.)
121. That in revising the Statutes of the University and of the Colleges, it will be necessary to make provision for the continuance of the rule by which the condition of celibacy is attached to the tenure of all Fellowships. (p. 172.)
122. That a new distribution should be made of the resources of King's College into three distinct classes, of Fellowships, Scholarships, and Exhibitions, all tenable by persons who have received their education at Eton College:⁽¹⁾ and that the Provost and a portion of the Fellows should be constituted a Board of Government and Election. (pp. 173—177.)
123. That it is objectionable to continue the imposition of an oath to observe the Composition between King's College and the University. (p. 177.)
124. That if the ten Fellowships at Trinity Hall now held by laymen are allowed to be so held, it would be expedient to limit their tenure to 12 years from the standing requisite for the M.A. or B.C.L. degree; and that provision should also be made that the holders of these Fellowships should pursue the profession of the Law. (pp. 178—183.)

(1) "It does not appear to us to be expedient, in the present state of our information, to lay down a precise rule for the distribution of the revenues which we have recommended. We propose generally that the Exhibitions should be merely pecuniary helps, tenable for the ordinary period of Undergraduateship, and conferring no corporate rights upon the holders of them. These we would have bestowed at Eton upon the best scholars of that foundation proceeding to King's College, as a species of commutation for their present right to become Scholars and in due time Fellows of that Society. Besides the Exhibitions we should wish to see a competent number of well-endowed Scholarships bestowed upon Undergraduate Students, after an annual examination in the College at Cambridge, and tenable for five years, to which all persons educated at Eton, whether Exhibitioners or not, might be eligible. Such Scholarships we believe would be found a most valuable means of attracting students, and of maintaining a body of studious and well-informed Undergraduates, to give tone and vigour to the whole system of the College. The Scholarship Examination, we are informed, is found at Trinity College to be a most efficient part of the Collegiate discipline. The succession to Fellowships we would entirely sever from the Scholarships as a matter of right; there should, in our opinion, be an annual Fellowship Examination, to which all Etonians, of whatever College, having taken the B.A. Degree, and below the standing required for the M.A. Degree, might be admissible as candidates to fill the vacancies that had occurred during the past twelvemonths. Regulations for carrying this scheme into effect might, we think, be made without great difficulty by a duly authorized body, after friendly communication with the school and the College.

"By such a scheme, if adopted, a succession of motives would be supplied to stimulate the Students of the College in their academical career. A large field of competitors for such prizes as the Scholarships and Fellowships would not be wanting. The school would be largely benefited by having the endowments of the College thrown open to the whole of its scholars, instead of having them confined, as at present, to about a tenth of its number; and the College would be raised to that position in the University which the magnificence of its buildings and its great endowments so well entitle it to occupy." (pp. 176, 177.)

125. That as regards existing claims of particular Schools to Fellowships and Scholarships, a principle of commutation, by which Exhibitions conferred by the authorities of the schools on Scholars proceeding to the College, should be accepted in lieu of such claims, would be found to work beneficially for both parties.⁽¹⁾ (pp. 184, 185.)
126. That it would be advantageous if it were enacted by the Legislature, that where a beneficial College Lease has been allowed to expire, no lease of such property shall be valid for which any fine or premium is accepted. (p. 199.)
127. That it would be highly desirable to make provision for periodical Visitations of the several Colleges, and that it would be expedient to remove any doubts as to where the Visitatorial authority resides in particular Colleges. (p. 199.)

With respect to the admission of Dissenters to Degrees the Commissioners make the following remarks.

Beyond this line there lies another and a larger question on which we do not enter; namely, the expediency of admitting persons to Degrees in Arts and Law and Physic, who are not Members of the Church of England. The subject would present comparatively few difficulties, if it involved only the conferring of a certificate and title of Academical proficiency. But the real difficulty lies in another point; whether the internal system of Collegiate discipline and the course of Academical administration could be so adjusted as to comprehend persons of different religious opinions without the neglect of religious ordinances, the compromise of religious consistency, or the disturbance of religious peace.

Not seeking to disguise our impression of the greatness of the difficulty, we yet desire to express our sense of the importance of the question itself.

The University is a great national institution; invested with important privileges by the favour of the Crown or the authority of the Legislature. It exercises a most extensive influence on the education of the higher and middle classes of the community, and consequently on the intellectual, moral, and social character of the nation. But its capacity of exercising this high prerogative fully and completely must depend on its keeping pace with the progress of enlightened opinion and moving in sympathy

(1) "For the schools it would be advantageous if they had an indefeasible right to confer pecuniary rewards upon their best scholars proceeding to the particular College at fixed times, in place of the contingent reversion to vacant Fellowships at long and uncertain intervals. In making such a commutation, regard should be had to the number of persons likely to proceed from the school to the University; and it should also be borne in mind that the Exhibitioners would be equally eligible with other candidates to the open Fellowships and Scholarships on the Foundation of the College; and as the Scholarships would be tenable together with the Exhibitions thus commuted, it would not be reasonable that the latter should continue to be of equal value with the original Scholarship or Fellowship. In order to replace the income withdrawn by the commutation which we have indicated from the existing Fellowships and Scholarships, we should see no objection to make available the sums at present devoted to the maintenance of open Exhibitions, or such as are not restricted to particular schools. In many Colleges these are of considerable value, and we do not doubt that they would be productive of much greater good if bestowed in the way of Foundation Scholarships according to the mode we have suggested." (p. 184.)

and unison with the spirit of the age. It is one of the noblest characteristics of our times that the barriers, which long excluded so many of our fellow-subjects from the equal enjoyment of civil rights on account of differences in religious opinion, have happily been removed by the prevalence of a generous and wise policy. The University will be placed, more or less, in a false position, if it estranges itself from this great movement of liberal progress. There is a manifest and intelligible challenge to it to throw open the advantages of its system of education, under proper securities, as widely as the State has thrown open the avenues to civil rights and honours. Undoubtedly, many of the endowments of its Colleges are connected with the Church by links which it would be an injustice to sever. Its school of Theology is identified with the Church, and incapable of a separate existence. But, as a great school of liberal education for the lay professions, for the pursuits of general literature and science, for the business and offices of active and public life, it should seem to be capable of a freer range and a more extended usefulness without any compromise of duty or apostasy of principle. Were it to enter on this more open course in a spirit of generous magnanimity, it might draw to itself a yet larger measure of public sympathy, and even find increased safety in thus identifying itself with the liberal policy of the age.

What securities should accompany such a concession to public opinion; what guarantees for internal peace can be provided, either by regulations of the University or enactments of the Legislature; how much can be made matter of compact, and how much must be left to mutual confidence between the University and any new classes of Students whom it may eventually be induced to admit; these are questions on which we do not presume to express an opinion. We humbly leave them to the effect of time, to the wisdom of the Legislature, to the gracious consideration of your Majesty. (p. 44.)

The practical means by which the recommendations of the Report may be carried out are thus stated.

Having now indicated the principles upon which we think that any reform of the University and Colleges should be conducted, it remains to consider the practical means by which such principles could most satisfactorily be applied. There is no doubt much within the power of the several Colleges themselves. We believe, however, that no complete correction of the evils we have pointed out can be effected unless under the authority of the Legislature. How this is to be applied is a matter for grave consideration. The revision of Statutes, the examination of sub-foundations, the incorporation of Bye-Fellows, the adjustment of the claims of Schools, the determination of the relative numbers of Fellows and Scholars, and many other points which we have noticed, involve a multiplicity of details which demand the greatest care, diligence, and prudence for their correct and satisfactory settlement. If Parliament

should entertain the question of the reform of the University and its Colleges, it seems to us that it would be convenient to lay down, in an Act of the Legislature, the principles upon which such reforms should be conducted, and to entrust a Board with temporary powers necessary for carrying them into effect. By this means it would be possible to consider carefully the various individual and corporate interests which would be affected, and to consult the feelings and wishes of those whose active and willing co-operation is necessary for the successful accomplishment of any measure of change, however urgently demanded, and however well matured. The results of the deliberation of such a Board as we have ventured to suggest, arrived at after due consultation with the various parties interested, might properly be referred to Your Majesty in Council for final sanction.

We need scarcely add that in any proposed changes we contemplate a due regard being paid to vested interests. (pp. 199, 200.)

The Report concludes with the following remarks :

The nature of our task, which we have now brought to a close, has unavoidably led us to dwell upon points, where from the progress of that "great innovator" Time, and the operation of social causes little within her control, the University has been left out of her true position and become imperfectly adapted to the present wants of the country, so as to stand in need of external help to bring about some useful reforms and wholesome modifications of her institutions. We have discharged the duty imposed upon us according to the best of our ability, with earnestness and good will, with a loyal fidelity to the commands of Your Majesty, and with veneration and love for that University to which we belong. Had we undertaken our laborious duty in any other spirit, we should have ill interpreted the intentions of the Royal Commission by which we have been guided in our inquiries : for we have a heartfelt assurance of Your Majesty's good will towards those venerable institutions, which in times past have had a great and good effect upon the moral and intellectual character of Englishmen, and which owed their corporate life and continued power to the wisdom and munificence of Your Majesty's Royal Ancestors.

Before we conclude this Report, it is with unfeigned pleasure that we attempt another task ; that we endeavour in a few words to indicate the points wherein the University has in modern times shown in the spirit of her administration her willingness to enlarge the cycle of her Studies, and to modify her institutions so far as the rigid severity of her laws permitted. We have abundant proofs supplied by our Evidence that the University has been liberal in the general administration of her funds, not husbanding them parsimoniously, but bestowing them, to the very limits of her power, upon objects of great academical importance. Nor should we fail to notice the vote of a Committee to revise the Statutes of the University with a view to petitioning Your Majesty for Your Royal sanction to an amended Code of University Laws. This Committee was

voted by the Senate some time before the issue of a Royal Commission had been by any one anticipated. That the University was ready to enlarge its cycle of Studies is proved by its instituting new Triposes of the Moral and Natural Sciences; and thus affording to most of the Professors an extended field of usefulness. A like spirit has been shown by the Colleges, which in several instances have, at a great cost and no small sacrifice of personal interests, enlarged their buildings, and in all cases shown themselves careful guardians of their corporate property, by foregoing a part of the income of the existing body with a view to the prospective benefit of the Society. Many of the Colleges also have sought wholesome modifications of their Statutes, given up valueless or injurious privileges and gone to the full extent of their powers in obtaining the removal of restrictions which prejudicially limited the free election to their Fellowships and Scholarships. All these were spontaneous acts, and in the right direction. We regard them as the marks of a wise and honourable spirit, and they have been in good part suggestive to ourselves of the reforms we have ventured to recommend.

Following rather than originating this opening source of amelioration, while fettered by no restrictions, such as have necessarily imposed a limit on internal reforms, we have, in the foregoing Report recommended a series of measures, in perfect harmony, as we conceive, with the spirit which has prompted these beginnings, though in some respects going far beyond them. We have proposed the restoration in its integrity of the ancient supervision of the University over the Studies of its Members, by the enlargement of its Professorial system—by the addition of such supplementary appliances to that system as may obviate the undue encroachments of that of private tuition—by opening avenues for acquiring Academical Honours in many new and distinct branches of knowledge and professional pursuit—by leaving to more aspiring Students ample opportunity to devote themselves to those lines of acquirement in which natural bias has given them capacity, or in which the force of circumstances has rendered it urgent upon them to obtain pre-eminence; while yet not denying to the less highly gifted the social advantage of an University Degree. Still following the same lead, though here no doubt passing beyond the immediate limits marked out by internal reformatory measures, we have recommended the removal of all restrictions upon election to Fellowships and Scholarships, and we have pointed out the means by which, without any real injury to the claims of particular schools, all Fellowships and Scholarships may be placed on such a footing as to be brought universally under the one good rule of unfettered and open competition. In a like spirit we have regarded the existing distribution of Collegiate emoluments. We recognise the prevailing practice by which Fellowships are looked upon as just rewards of eminent merit, and as helps and encouragements to the further prosecution of study or general advancement in life. But, at the same time, bearing in mind that the Fellows of Colleges were by the original constitution of the University in the position of Teachers, and have laborious duties assigned to them arising out of the old scheme

of Academical instruction, while in modern times the Fellowships are frequently held by Non-residents, and rarely contribute in any direct way to the course of Academical instruction, though their emoluments far exceed their original value; we have thought, that in consideration of this practical exemption from the performance of such educational duties, it is no more than reasonable and equitable in return, that an adequate contribution should be made from the Corporate Funds of the several Colleges towards rendering the course of Public Teaching, as carried on by the University itself, more efficient and complete.

In proposing reforms, we do not wish to dissociate the present from the past; neither do we recommend changes except for the purpose of removing positive evils. There are minute details,—forms, and ceremonies,—distinctions of dress and rank—and other observances—which might be retained, because they are historical; or if changed at all, it should be by internal, rather than external legislation.

The teaching of the University should be the exponent of what is highest and best in the condition of Literature and Science; and should be in part also the help and guide to her sons in their aspirations after moral and intellectual excellence. Where she has failed in this, it has been partly, we think, from the want of that legislative freedom which we would wish to give to her.

The long-continued influence of literary and philosophical examples upon the sentiments and conduct of societies is perhaps in no place better illustrated than in Cambridge. The works of Bacon and Newton are, at this moment, influencing its Studies for good. The prevalence of the Newtonian philosophy may have given a severity to a prominent part of its course which made it well fitted for the benefit of the few, but in some respects ill-fitted for the benefit of the many. Our recommendations, if acted on, would, we think, remove this objection, yet keep entire that high and honourable distinction given in Cambridge to the sciences which are of all others most exact and severe.

One happy circumstance in the position of the University is deserving of special comment. A great majority of the College Fellowships have long been open to free competition; this has given to the University a high moral elevation, and contributed in a great degree to make her the honoured instrument of public good. The same condition marks the distribution of many valued University Prizes. It is, we think, this fact which has called forth a high sentiment of honour and an unbending sense of public duty on the part of the governing powers and examiners, whether of the Colleges or of the University. That the rewards of competition be given to the most worthy is a principle now so deeply penetrating the moral life of Cambridge, that its violation seems almost beyond the region of thought.

What above all other things gives us hope for the future good of Cambridge, is the manly, free, and truth-loving character of her sons, springing in part, at least, from her Collegiate system, the character of her studies, and the uprightness of her administration, producing in return confidence and good will on the part of those committed to her care. In all

her members she believes that she possesses a body of men who, strong in their historical remembrances, cling to what is truly good, would seek for no needless change, and would admit of no change which had not the fair promise of scientific, moral, and religious benefit.

With such expressions we conclude this Report, grateful to Your Majesty for Your watchful regard to the lasting honour of the University, and anxious on our own part that what we have recommended may be among the means of contributing to that end. (pp. 201, 202, 203.)

The subjoined statistical particulars are given in the Report :

THE YEARLY INCOME OF THE UNIVERSITY APPLICABLE TO GENERAL PURPOSES, estimated on an average of the Seven Years ending at Michaelmas 1851.

	£	s.	d.
Income arising from Land	484	0	0
„ from Houses	148	0	0
„ from Burwell Manor	6	14	4
„ from Burwell Tithe Rent-charge	1660	0	0
„ from Government Annuities	507	18	6
„ from Profits of the Press	895	0	5
„ from Dividends on Stock, deducting Income Tax	187	0	0
„ from Wine Licences	221	8	6
„ from Matriculation Fees	1874	7	1
„ from Fees for B.A. Degrees	914	1	7
„ from Fees for other Degrees	921	8	5
„ from other Fees and Fines	146	4	8
	<u>£7966</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>1</u>

THE YEARLY INCOME OF THE UNIVERSITY, APPROPRIATED TO SPECIFIC OBJECTS, estimated on an average of the Seven Years ending at Michaelmas 1851.

	£	s.	d.
Library Subscriptions, collected from Members of the University (six shillings a-year from every Member except Sizars) and appropriated to the purchase of books and binding, to the payment of the debt on the New Library Building, and the Salaries of the two Junior Assistant Librarians	1957	5	8
Two thirds of the Library Fines, appropriated to the use of the Library	25	14	9
Interest of Money bequeathed by Rev. John Manistre for the purchase of books (deducting Income Tax)	150	0	4
From the Worts Estate, for the purchase of books and binding	684	6	6
From the Rustat Estate, for the same purposes	186	5	8

	£	s.	d.
From the Woodwardian Estates, for the support of the Geological Museum and Salary of the Professor	348	2	2
Interest of money bequeathed by Viscount Fitzwilliam for the support of the Fitzwilliam Museum (deducting Income Tax)	2621	5	0
For the support of the Botanic Garden	237	3	4
From Mr Crane's Estate, for the Relief of Sick Scholars	186	19	10
Interest of Government Stock, for the Ramsden Sermon, preached annually, on the subject of Colonial Church extension (deducting Income Tax)	5	1	10
For Scholarships and Prizes, the Annual Income received by the Vice-Chancellor is	1161	18	7
The Trustees of Lord Craven's Scholarships also pay annually to five Scholars the sum of	375	0	0
The Battie's Scholar also receives an annual Income of about	30	0	0
The Worts Trustees pay to two Travelling Bachelors of Arts a yearly Income of	200	0	0
The two Smith's Prizemen receive	50	0	0
The Norrisian Prizeman receives a Medal and Books to the value of	12	0	0
Sir William Browne's Medallists receive Medals to the value of	15	15	0
The Trustees of Mr Hulse's Estates have paid an average annual income—			
To the Christian Advocate of	241	10	6
To the Hulsean Lecturer	381	12	4
And to the Hulse Prizeman	117	1	6
The Vice-Chancellor also receives from Mr Palmer's Legacy for the augmentation of the salary of the Arabic Professor an annual Income (deducting Income Tax)	32	18	2
From Mr Norris's Estate for the Salary of the Norrisian Professor, and a small annual donation of Books to the Prisoners in the Town and County Prison (deducting Income Tax)	102	17	6
From Mr Disney's Foundation for the Disney Professor of Archæology (deducting Income Tax)	29	2	6
From the Paymaster General, a sum voted annually by Parliament for the payment of—			
	£	s.	d.
The Regius Professor of Civil Law	96	16	11
The Professor of Chemistry	96	16	11
The Professor of Anatomy	96	16	11
The Professor of Modern History	359	6	8
The Queen's Reader in Botany	176	5	1
The Jacksonian Professor	96	16	11
The Professor of Mineralogy	96	16	11
Banker's Commission and Stamps	2	9	5
	1022	5	9

£ s. d.

From the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods and Forests
for—

	£	s.	d.
The Regius Professor of Civil Law . . .	33	15	9
The Regius Professor of Physic . . .	33	15	9
The Margaret Professor of Divinity . . .	10	17	10
The Lady Margaret's Preacher . . .	7	18	6
Emmanuel College . . .	18	14	7
The University Chest . . .	7	18	6
Banker's Commission and Stamps . . .	0	5	6

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The University has also received from its Members, and paid
to the Government on account of the tax imposed upon
Matriculations and Degrees, an average annual income of 3051 9 7

THE YEARLY EXPENDITURE OF THE UNIVERSITY, estimated on an average
of the Seven Years ending at Michaelmas 1851.

Burwell:—	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
The Vicar	300	0	0			
Rates and Taxes	387	7	1			
Expense of Collecting Rent Charge, and Repairs of Chancel and Vicarage . . .	70	8	4			
Expense of Annual Visitation and Distri- bution of money to the Poor, &c., on Mid-lent Sunday	12	3	4			
				769	18	9
Rent of Old Printing Office, paid to Queens' College . . .				40	11	4
Rates and Taxes				363	16	2
Stipends and Salaries				1107	17	0
Sermons and Speeches				81	10	0
Charitable Gifts and Subscriptions				47	18	6
St Mary's Church Repairs—Salaries of Organist, Clerk, and Choristers, &c.				194	10	11
Senate-House and Schools—Ground Rent, Repairs, Salary of School-keeper, &c.				250	10	10
Anatomical Museum and Lecture Rooms adjoining the old Botanic Garden				152	7	11
Mineralogical Museum				10	12	9
Stokys' Almshouses				61	19	4
Registry's Office				19	17	1
The Observatory—Salaries, Repairs, &c.				552	4	8
The Spinning House—Salaries of Chaplain and Surgeon, Sup- port of Prisoners, &c.				173	16	8
The Library—Salaries of Officers (excepting the two junior Assistants), Insurance, Repairs, &c. (not including the purchase of books and binding)				811	7	8

	£.	s.	d.
The Botanic Garden, in addition to the funds appropriated to it	433	14	10
Stationery, Paper, and Printing for Examinations	347	2	1
The Pitt Press, for printing Reports, Notices, &c.	182	11	1
The Cambridge Improvement Commissioners for Paving, Lighting, and Cleansing, being one-eighth part of the whole sum paid by the University and Colleges	283	8	1
Miscellaneous expenses, including payments made by the Proctors, Addresses, Law Expenses, Repairs, Insurances, &c.	507	18	9
The Government Annuity (granted by Act of Parliament as a compensation for the loss of the privilege of printing almanacs) appropriated by Grace of the Senate to printing and publishing new works or new editions of old works . .	500	0	0

THE FOLLOWING SUMS HAVE BEEN EXPENDED OUT OF THE UNIVERSITY CHEST, during the last 30 years, in extending and improving the Buildings of the University:—

In the years	£.	s.	d.
1821—1833. For the purchase of Sites and the erection of New Buildings for the University Press	27658	12	1
1821—1826. For building the Observatory and supplying it with Instruments (£5664. 15s. having been voluntarily contributed in addition by members of the University and others)	13299	0	0
1823. For the purchase of Dr E. D. Clarke's Collection of Minerals	1500	0	0
1830. For the purchase of ground from King's College as the site of a new Library, Museum, and Lecture Rooms	12000	0	0
1831. For the purchase of land for the new Botanic Garden, and for obtaining the Act of Parliament required	3441	3	8
1832—1833. For the purchase of Astronomical Instruments for the Observatory	1686	4	9
1834—1836. For building the Anatomical Museum and Lecture Rooms adjoining the old Botanic Garden	2200	0	0
1841—1842. For the fittings of the new Mineralogical Museum	735	11	9

In addition to the sums thus expended out of the University Chest:—

In the Years

1837—1848. The new Fitzwilliam Museum was erected at a total cost of £91550. 9s. 10d., the funds being supplied partly by the accumulated interest of the money bequeathed by Viscount Fitzwilliam, and partly by a loan of £12000. borrowed on the security of the same interest. The site of the Museum had been previously purchased at a cost of £9645. defrayed by the same fund.

1837—1842. One side of a proposed Court for a new Library, Museum, and Lecture Rooms was erected, and the fittings of the Library completed at a total cost of £31711. 12s. 7d., of which sum £22141. 10s. was contributed voluntarily by members of the University and others, and of the remainder, part has been defrayed and part is now in course of payment by the Library Subscription Fund.

1840—1843. The fittings of the new Geological Museum were completed at a cost of £4122. 5s. 1d. paid out of the funds accumulated from the income of the Woodwardian Estates.

SALARIES AND EMOLUMENTS OF PROFESSORS.

	£.	s.	d.
Lady Margaret's Professor of Divinity	1854	17	10
Regius Professor of Divinity	1209	0	0
Regius Professor of Greek	640	0	0
Regius Professor of Hebrew	640	0	0
Plumian Professor	525	0	0
With a residence of which all repairs and parochial taxes are paid.			
Lowndean Professor	436	0	0
Regius Professor of Modern History	421	16	8
Jacksonian Professor	411	16	11
Regius Professor of Civil Law	319	2	8
Regius Professor of Medicine	315	5	9
Downing Professor of Law	312	10	0
With an excellent residence.			
Downing Professor of Medicine	312	10	0
With an excellent residence.			
Woodwardian Professor of Geology	280	16	5
Professor of Botany	258	15	1
Professor of Anatomy	246	16	11
Professor of Chemistry	241	16	11
Professor of Moral Philosophy	195	6	3
Professor of Mineralogy	159	6	11
Lucasian Professor of Mathematics	157	8	7

	£.	s.	d.
Norrisian Professor of Divinity	100	0	0
Professor of Arabic	72	18	2
Professor of Political Economy	62	10	0
Lord Almoner's Reader in Arabic	40	10	0
Disney Professor of Archæology	30	0	0
Professor of Music	0	0	0

No endowment. Fees for musical exercises and degrees

which are of rare occurrence.

Sadlerian Lecturer at Emmanuel College	67	10	0
Fifteen other Sadlerian Lecturers each	45	0	0
Barnaby Lecturer of Mathematics	4	0	0
The three other Barnaby Lecturers each	3	4	0
Christian Preacher	318	12	4
Christian Advocate	241	10	6

SALARIES AND EMOLUMENTS OF UNIVERSITY OFFICERS.

	£.	s.	d.
Vice-Chancellor (and some small fees)	400	0	0
Proctors (between them)	668	14	4
Their attendants	113	0	0
Pro-Proctors (between them)	236	0	0
Their Attendants	56	10	0
Moderators (between them)	243	10	9
Scrutators (between them)	98	2	6
Public Orator	124	10	0
Three Bedells (between them)	794	15	6
Registrary	397	8	0
Librarian	210	0	0
First Library Keeper	160	0	0
Second Library Keeper	78	0	0
Third Library Keeper	73	10	0
Fourth Library Keeper	67	10	0
Schoolkeeper, Marshal, &c.	42	0	0

NUMBER OF DEGREES in the 8 years ending 1850.

Doctors of Divinity	36
Doctors of Laws	20
Doctors of Physic	16
Doctors of Music	2
Licentiates in Physic	9
Bachelors of Physic	29
Bachelors of Laws	46
Bachelors of Divinity	75
Masters of Arts	1825
Bachelors of Arts	2741

DEGREES AT EACH COLLEGE during same period.

St. Peter's	201	Jesus	147
Clare Hall	155	Christ's	264
Pembroke	126	St. John's	994
Caius	253	Magdalene	188
Trinity Hall	94	Trinity	1271
Corpus Christi	278	Emmanuel	291
King's	58	Sidney	102
Queens'	261	Downing	81
Catharine Hall	195		

AVERAGE ANNUAL PAYMENTS TO THE UNIVERSITY CHEST.

	£.	s.	d.
For Matriculations	1912	5	9
For Degrees	1953	17	0
	<u>£3866</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>9</u>

UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

Printed Books about 170000.

MSS. 3163.

Received under Copyright Act annually: Books about 3000, pamphlets and periodicals about 4000, pieces of music about 500. Money value as by selling prices in the London Catalogues, about £1350 per annum. Volumes taken out in 1847, 25530.

PITT PRESS.

Frames, fittings, and appurtenances for 70 compositors.

Presses and appurtenances for 56 pressmen.

Eight printing machines requiring about 50 men and boys to manage, work, and supply them.

A 10-horse steam engine, 2 boilers, turning lathe, forge, and circular saw, occupying at present 4 hands.

One (steam power) milling machine, hydraulic and screw hot presses, at which together 100 men and boys might be employed if necessary.

Printed from 1810 to 1850:

Bibles	868,750
Testaments	1,190,350
Prayer Books	435,900

MUNIMENTS IN THE UNIVERSITY REGISTRY.

Charters, Statutes, &c. from 1266.

Wills proved in the University from 1500 to 1765.

Grace Books from 1454.

Original Graces from 1571.

Degree Books from 1454.

Supplicats for Degrees from 1569.

Autograph Subscriptions from 1613.

Matriculation Books from 1544.

Autograph Matriculations from 1724.

Mandates from 1558.

Royal Letters and Letters from Chancellors of the University, &c. &c.

Acta Curiae coram Procancellario }
Acta Curiae coram Commissario } from 1551.

Audit Books from 1545.

Vouchers of the Vice-Chancellor's Accounts from 1558.

Returns of Assize of Bread 1596 to 1836.

Returns of Burgesses in Parliament from 1614.

COLLEGES.

ST PETER'S COLLEGE.—Annual value of Mastership on average of 7 years ending Michaelmas 1851, £430. 9s. 3d. (exclusive of Rectory of Glaston, Rutlandshire, returned at £200. per annum, and of the proceeds of property bequeathed by benefactors and of which the Master has the exclusive management). Annual value of Foundation Fellowships on average of the same years, £258. 0s. 5d. (exclusive of dinner commons). Gross annual income of the College £7317. 3s. Number of printed books and MSS. in the Library nearly 6000.

PENBROKE COLLEGE.—Value of the Mastership for year ending Michaelmas 1851, £982. 4s. Value of Foundation Fellowships £317. 8s. 3d. together with dinner commons. Gross annual income of the College for the year ending Lady-day, 1851, £12013. 8s. (including balance of building fund). Number of books in the Library above 10000.

CAIUS COLLEGE.—Number of printed books in the Library about 14300. MSS. about 700.

TRINITY HALL.—Annual value of the Mastership and Foundation Fellowships £150., and 2s. per diem during residence for commons. Gross annual income of the College £3917. 2s. 10d.

CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE.—Number of printed books in the Library about 4500.

KING'S COLLEGE.—Annual value of Provostship on average of 7 years ending 1851, £1190. 0s. 3d. Annual value of Fellowships on same average; Senior Fellows £270. 8s. 3d., Junior Fellows, M.A. £175. 11s., Junior Fellows, B.A. £117. 5s., Undergraduate Fellows £78. 19s. 5d. Annual value of Scholarships on same average £27. 4s. (The value of the Fellowships and Scholarships is exclusive of commons and allowances at the butteries.) Gross annual income of the College £26,857. 7s. 11d. Number of books in the Library nearly 10000.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE.—Average annual value of the Presidentship £608. 13s. 4d. Annual value of Fellowships £145. 6s. 3d. (exclusive of table expenses

- and 30s. per week during residence). Gross annual income of the College £5347. 0s. 1d. Number of books in the Library nearly 25000.
- CATHARINE HALL.—Number of printed books and MSS. in the Library about 7660.
- CHRIST'S COLLEGE.—Annual value of Mastership on an average of 7 years £793. 9s. 7d. Value of Foundation Fellowships £330. 9s. 8d. (together with 15s. 6d. per week). Gross annual income of the College £9178. 15s. 5d. Cost of the new building £7439.
- ST JOHN'S COLLEGE.—Annual value of the Mastership upon an average of 7 years, about £1160. Annual value of the Foundation Fellowships £140., together with an allowance for room rent and a share of corn rents during residence. Gross annual income of the College £26,166. 14s. 11d. Number of books in the Library about 26000, of which about 400 are MSS.
- MAGDALENE COLLEGE.—Annual value of the Mastership about £660. (exclusive of the interest of money from sale of advowson of a living formerly attached to the Mastership and of other emoluments not stated). Value of Foundation Fellowships £330. (together with £28. for commons). Gross annual income of the College £4130.
- TRINITY COLLEGE.—Annual value of the Mastership about £2700. Annual value of an ordinary major Fellowship about £230. with dinner commons, 7s. per week during residence, and rooms rent free. Annual value of Scholarships about £46. 16s. 8d. Annual value of Sizarships £49. 4s. Gross annual income of the College £34,521. 19s. 10d. Number of books in the Library about 35000.
- EMMANUEL COLLEGE.—Annual value of the Mastership on a 7 years' average £955. 6s. 1d. Annual value of a Middle Fellowship £207. 5s. with part of dinner expenses. Annual value of Foundation Scholarships £52. 13s. 2d. Gross annual income of the College £6516. 16s. 3d. Number of books in the Library about 17000.
- SIDNEY SUSSEX COLLEGE.—Annual value of the Mastership £796. Annual value of the Foundation Fellowships £178. with some allowance for commons. Value of Foundation Scholarships 7s. per week during residence. Gross annual income of the College £5392. 16s. 10d.
- DOWNING COLLEGE.—Annual value of the Mastership £600. and 5s. per diem for commons. Annual value of Fellowships £100. with 2s. 6d. per diem during residence. Gross annual income of the College £7239. 17s.

This year the old Hospital of St Anthony and St Eligius at the southern entrance of Trumpington Street⁽¹⁾ was purchased by the Improvement Commissioners. It was taken down and its site thrown into the street. The inmates removed on Michaelmas-day to a new Hospital, erected in Henrietta Street, in the Parish of St Andrew the Less (from the designs of Mr R. R. Rowe), at the cost of the

(1) Vide vol. i. p. 105.

Corporation, aided by voluntary contributions, and the sum realised by the sale of the old Hospital.⁽¹⁾

On the 23rd of October, died, in the 83rd year of his age, the Rev. Benedict Chapman, D.D., Master of Gonville and Caius College. By his Will he bequeathed to the University £1000., £3. per Cent. Reduced Annuities, for the augmentation of the Norrisian Professorship

(1) The cost of re-erection (including the site) was £1075. 9s. 2d., which was thus defrayed :

	£.	s.	d.
Improvement Commissioners for site of old Hospital	300	0	0
Materials of old Hospital	27	16	0
Subscription	266	0	0
The Corporation	481	13	2
	<hr/> £1075 9 2		

The balance of the subscription fund (£39. 13s.) was paid towards the augmentation of the endowment of the Hospital.

By a Deed dated 7th August, 1851, the Corporation covenant to keep the new Hospital in repair.

The following inscription is on tablets at the east end of the new Hospital :

The Hospital of
Saint Anthony
and
Saint Eligius,
founded
in the Parish of
Saint Benedict,
in or about
1351.

By Henry de Tangmer,
Burgess of this Town.

Here re-erected
at the charge
of the Town,
aided by
Voluntary Contributions,
in the Mayoralties of
William Warren
and
Elliot Smith,
Esquires,
1851 and 1852.

There are also in front statues of St Anthony and St Eligius (given by Mr Rowe the Architect, and Messrs J. C. and J. Bell the builders) the Arms of the Town and De Tangmer; a Bell and Tau Cross (emblems of St Anthony), and a Hammer and Horse-shoe (emblems of St Eligius).

At the time the Municipal Corporations Act passed, the allowance to each inmate of the Hospital did not exceed 1s. 6d. per week. By the liberality of special benefactors and the public generally, the allowance to each has been raised to at least 5s. per week. The following is from a Report presented to the Council, 2nd March, 1854.

Augmentations of the Endowment of the Hospital.

MISS ANN TURNER (who died in or about 1843), left by will £400. sterling, in trust to invest the same and apply the dividends equally between the inmates of the Hospital in augmentation of their allowance. With this bequest £409. 1s., £3. per Cent. Consolidated Bank Annuities have been purchased.

In and before 1848, the sum of £308. 9s. 6d. was collected by the late WILLIAM MORTLOCK, Esq., by public subscription for the further endowment of the Hospital.

MR SAMUEL SALMON (who died 1st January, 1848), gave by Will £400. for the endowment of the Hospital. This bequest was invested in the purchase of £437. 3s. 10d., £3. per Cent. Consolidated Annuities, subsequently sold for £419. 15s., and re-invested in the purchase of 8 acres of Land at Fulbourn.

WILLIAM ADAMS, Esq., (who died 7th August, 1849,) gave by Will £200. (free of legacy duty), for the endowment of the Hospital.

MR ROBERT HAYLOCK, of Annesley Place, on 5th May, 1852, gave £10. to augment the income of the alms-people.

MR GILBERT IVES (who died 16th June, 1825,) gave by Will £200. to the Literary Society at the Hall Inn, in aid of their Benevolent fund, and on the death of Mr George Goodman the last recipient, Mr Ives's legacy, under a clause in his Will, became applicable to the endowment of this Hospital. His Executors accordingly, in January 1851, transferred to the Trustees of this Hospital £170. 17s. 6d., New £31. per Cent. Stock, and they subsequently paid £10. 17s. 6d. (the balance of unapplied dividends) to the Trustees of the Hospital.

In 1849, the Trustees of this Hospital purchased 9a. 2n. 20r. of land at Fulbourn. 1a. 0n. 25r. was in 1851 taken by the Newmarket Railway Company, for which they paid the Trustees £245., and in the same year the Trustees purchased 6a. 2n. 28r. of Land at Fulbourn, of the Rev. Dorothea Harding, for £38. 16s. This Land immediately adjoins the other land belonging to the Charity.

The Trustees now have

	£.	s.	d.
In the Cambridge Savings Bank	225	0	0
In the Bank of Messrs Mortlock and Co.	20	18	1
Balance of Subscriptions for re-erection of the Hospital	89	19	0

£236 17 1

The Trustees are about to invest the above sum in a further purchase of Stock.

of Divinity,⁽¹⁾ and £2200. to his College (to which he had in his lifetime given £1000).

At the annual election of two Councillors for each Ward on the 1st of November, there were contests in four Wards. The results of the Polls were as follow:—East Barnwell Ward: Charles Wagstaff, 239; Charles Edward Brown, 227; Charles Allen, 222; William Wallis, 197. West Barnwell Ward: William Baker, 283; Thomas Anthony, 251; Benjamin Langton, 245; John Death, 193. Market Ward: John Bonnett, 161; Isaiah Deck, 152; Francis Eaden, 139; Henry Edlin, 139. Trinity Ward: Edward Rist Lawrence, 174; Henry Edward Chisholm, 170; William Cockerell, 78.

On the 9th of November the Council passed Resolutions deploring the national loss sustained by the death of Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington, and eulogising his fine character and great services. On the 18th the public funeral of this illustrious hero was celebrated in St Paul's Cathedral, London, where seats were assigned to a Deputation from this University. On that day the shops throughout this town were shut and all business was suspended. The bells of all the Churches were tolled minute time from 10 to 4, and dumb peals were rung at Great St Mary's at 5 and 9 P.M. Sermons were also preached in Trinity Church, in the morning by the Rev. F. Chalmers, Rector of Beckenham, Kent, from Heb. ii. 10, and in the evening by the Rev. Charles Clayton, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Caius College and Minister of the Parish, from Job ix. 12. On Sunday the 21st of November, a Sermon on the Duke's death was preached at Great St Mary's, before the University, by the Rev. J. J. Blunt, B.D., Margaret Professor of Divinity, from 2 Sam. iii. 38, and the Mayor and Council went in procession (with the Maces covered with crape) to Great St Andrew's, where a Sermon, appropriate to the mournful occasion, was preached by the Rev. John Cooper, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College, Vicar of the Parish and Chaplain to the Mayor, from 1 Cor. iv. 2.⁽²⁾

The Statutes Syndicate, on the 30th November, made another Report containing alterations of their former recommendations (partly in conformity with the suggestions of the University Commissioners⁽³⁾), and also the addition of new Statutes to the following effect:

(1) Accepted by Grace of the Senate, 2nd February, 1853. Extracts from Dr Chapman's Will and Codicil are given in Trusts, Statutes and Directions affecting the Professorships of the University 95, 96.

(2) All the above Sermons were printed, as also two others on the Duke's death, one preached at Christ's Church on the 19th of September, by the Rev. J. H. Titecomb, M.A., and the other at St Benedict's, on the 21st November, by the Rev. Joseph Pullen, B.D.

(3) These alterations are stated in notes to the Reports from this Syndicate of 10th December, 1851, and 28th May, 1852.

TAXING.

That the power, which is recognised in the Revised Statutes as belonging to the University in respect to taxing its Members for the uses of the Library, be distinctly vested in it also in respect to taxing them generally for purposes strictly academical.

PROCTORS.

That whenever a person who has been nominated Proctor by a College is presented to the Chancellor by the Master of that College or by some one deputed by him, there shall be delivered to the Chancellor a Certificate, according to a form prescribed by the University, signed and sealed by the Master of the College to which the person nominated belongs, or by his Locum-tenens, testifying that the person so nominated has been resident in the University the major part of each of three several Terms at the least during the period of two years immediately preceding.

On the 9th of December, Mr Pulling, Vice-Chancellor and 10 other Heads of Colleges, promulgated a notice cautioning all persons *in statu pupillari* to abstain from being present at any exhibition of Wombwell's Collection of Wild Beasts.

On the 16th of December, the subjoined Resolutions were passed unanimously by the Council.

1. That this Council is glad to observe, from the Report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the state, discipline, studies, and revenues of the University and Colleges, that they recommend the abolition of the Great Assembly, and of the oaths taken by the Mayor and Bailiffs for conservation of the liberties of the University; as also to transfer the supervision of weights and measures from the University to the municipal authorities.

2. That this Council cannot, however, but regard with some apprehension the suggestions of the Commissioners for limiting the jurisdiction of the local Magistracy over officers and members of the University, and facilitating claims of exclusive conusance by the Chancellor's Court.

3. That, from certain passages in the said Report, this Council feels called upon emphatically to declare its conviction that the law is administered by the Magistrates of this Borough with exemplary impartiality in those cases where officers and members of the University are concerned, as in all other cases.

4. That the proposal of the Commissioners that the Vice-Chancellor should possess the power of revoking the licences of Victuallers in certain cases, that such power should be absolute and without appeal, and that in case of such revocation of a licence it shall not be competent to the Borough Magistrates to grant a new one, either to the offending party or to any tenant of the same house, without the Vice-Chancellor's formal consent; appears to this Council to be uncalled for and most objectionable.

5. That although the Commissioners inferentially sanction the retention of the power of discommuning tradesmen and others, and notwithstanding a recent legal decision in favour of that power, this Council is of opinion that such power has been abused, that its abolition might be effected without any real inconvenience to the University, and that its exercise must ever be found incompatible with the existence of that cordial feeling between the members of the University and the inhabitants of the Town which it is the admitted interest of each body to excite and maintain.

6. That whilst cheerfully recognising the kind and excellent motives which evidently dictated the suggestions made by the Commissioners concerning restrictions on the contracting of unnecessary debts by Students, this Council cannot refrain from expressing its opinion that the Students in the Universities are not, on any just principle, entitled to exemption from the usual and obvious, though melancholy, effects of improvidence; unless the legislature be prepared to extend the like protection to all her Majesty's subjects wheresoever residing, who may be in a state of pupillage.

7. That this Council observes, with no little surprise, the entire silence of the Commissioners with respect to the important question of local burthens, a subject brought prominently under their notice in the Memorial presented to them by this Council, and in the remarks on that Memorial made by a Syndicate appointed by the Senate of the University.

8. That a copy of these Resolutions be forwarded to the Vice-Chancellor of the University, and that the Mayor be requested to apply to the Vice-Chancellor for a conference between a Committee of this Council and a Syndicate of the University, with a view to an amicable and satisfactory arrangement of the various questions to which these Resolutions relate.

On December 16 the five hundredth anniversary of the foundation of Corpus Christi College was celebrated. The proceedings commenced with the Service for the commemoration of benefactors held in the College Chapel. The sermon on the occasion was preached by the Rev. John Fenwick, M.A., Fellow and Dean of the College, who selected as his text Hebrews xii. verse 1 and part of verse 2. Subsequently the Master and Fellows entertained a large company at a banquet in the College Hall, upwards of one hundred and forty being present. The Rev. James Pulling, B.D., Master of the College and Vice-Chancellor of the University, presided. The principal guests were the High Sheriff of the County, (W. Parker Hamond, Esq.), the Mayor of the Town, (H. H. Harris, Esq.), the Deputy High Steward of the University, (John Cowling, Esq., of S. John's College, one of the counsel to the University.) The Chancellor of the University H. R. H. Prince Albert was unable to be present and was represented by Professor Sedgwick his secretary. Lord Lyndhurst, the High Steward, was represented by Mr Cowling. The absence of the representatives in Parliament for the University

and Town was due to the fact that a division of great importance in the House of Commons on the Budget was expected to take place that evening. The Master proposed in an interesting speech "Long continued existence and prosperity to the old House of Corpus Christi." The other principal toasts were "The Professors and Officers of the University," on whose behalf Dr Whewell, Master of Trinity College, responded; "Prosperity to the Town," acknowledged by Lord Monteagle who when Mr Spring Rice had formerly represented the town in Parliament.⁽¹⁾

To commemorate the event the Master and Fellows raised a fund by subscriptions from past and present members of the College called the Quincentenary fund, the money raised being expended in the enlargement and general improvement of the College Chapel.⁽²⁾

Mr Martin Thackeray, M.A., Fellow and Vice-Provost of King's College, by his will bequeathed to the College the sum of £1000. in trust to pay the yearly income thereof and of the accumulations to the Scholar of the College educated on the foundation of Eton College who shall in the examination in the year for the B.A. degree have taken the highest degree amongst the Wranglers in the Mathematical Tripos.

1853.

On the 2nd of February, a Grace passed the Senate constituting a Syndicate to consider the expediency of augmenting the existing means of tuition by Public Professors and Public Lecturers, (Non-Regents : Placets 38 ; Non-Placets 17. Regents : Placets 25 ; Non-Placets 19). On the same day a Grace passed empowering a Syndicate to report as to the steps to be taken for erecting additional Lecture Rooms and Museums.

The friends of the Rev. William Carus, M.A., Canon of Winchester and late Fellow of Trinity College, gave £500. £3. per Cent. Consols for founding a yearly prize or prizes for the encouragement of the accurate study of the Greek Testament. A Grace accepting this benefaction passed the Senate on the 2nd of February. Mr. Carus afterwards gave £500. in augmentation of the endowment.

At Congregations held on the 15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th of February, Graces were offered to the Senate for sanctioning the alteration of the Statutes of the University in conformity with the Reports of the Statutes Syndicate, dated 10th December, 1851,⁽³⁾ 23rd March,⁽³⁾ 28th

(1) Cambridge Chronicle, Dec. 18, 1852.

(2) Extract from the College chapter book, 1852.

(3) Vide ante pp. 34-41.

May,⁽¹⁾ and 30th November, 1852.⁽²⁾ Of these Graces the following passed (but it must be borne in mind that the changes thereby contemplated are contingent upon the sanction thereof by the Crown):

For restricting the power of the Caput to Graces for Degrees and for constituting a Council to consider and prepare all other Graces to be offered to the Senate. [In Regent House: Placets 43; Non-Placets 9.]

For fixing the day after Ash-Wednesday for inauguration of Bachelors of Arts and for perfecting of their degree.

For admitting Bachelors of Arts of three years' standing to incept in Arts on the Friday after Ash-Wednesday.

For dispensing with the personal attendance of the inceptors in Arts and Doctors at the Greater Commencement. [In Regent House: Placets 45; Non-Placets 18.]

For empowering the Senate by Grace to prescribe the exercises for degrees (except those pertaining to English sermons).

For dispensing with the Theological Exercises of Masters of Arts not proceeding to degrees in Theology (except English Sermons by those in Holy Orders), and for abolishing declaration of change of line.

For empowering the Senate by Grace to regulate the morning and afternoon sermons at St. Mary's.

For allowing the Senate to intermit sermons at St. Mary's during the summer vacation (except on Michaelmas-day). [In Non-Regent House: Placets 36; Non-Placets 26. In Regent House: Placets 36; Non-Placets 20.]

For abolishing the taking the degree of B.D. by ten-year men. [In Non-Regent House: Placets 44; Non-Placets 21. In Regent House: Placets 34; Non-Placets 14.]

For discontinuance of the Clerum on the 8th of May.

For abolishing Compounders' fees. [In Non-Regent House: Placets 48; Non-Placets 10.]

For abolishing cautions for exercises.

For admitting a Student in Arts to the title of Bachelor designate in Arts, after keeping nine terms exclusive of the term in which he is first entered. [In Regent House: Placets 36; Non-Placets 8.]

For regulating the privilege of taking the degree of D.D. per saltum.

For designating the faculty of Civil Law the faculty of Law. [In Regent House: Placets 30; Non-Placet 1.]

For restraining degrees to Noblemen, to actual noblemen, to their sons, and to those who in course will become noblemen.

For granting degrees to Deans of Cathedrals, Heads of Colleges, and others distinguished by station or merit without dispensation from the Crown.

For dispensing with subscription to all degrees except those in Theology. [In Non-Regent House: Placets 31; Non-Placets 10.]

(1) Vide ante pp. 67—69.

(2) Vide ante pp. 104, 105.

For substituting a promise of obedience to the laws and executive authority of the University on the taking of a degree for an oath.

For requiring the Proctors elect to produce certificates of residence. [In Non-Regent House: Placets 56; Non-Placets 2.]

For a new cycle for the appointment of Proctors, Taxors, Scrutators, and Auditors.⁽¹⁾

For the nomination of Auditors.

For compensating the existing Esquire Bedells in respect of the abolition of compositions.

For empowering the Senate to prescribe mulcts or fines.

For regulating the election of the Caput.

For empowering the Chancellor and Library Syndicate to appoint and dismiss the Under Library Keepers.

For empowering the Senate to tax the Members of the University for academical purposes.

For regulating the exercises and disputations for degrees in Theology, Law, Medicine, and Music.

The following Graces were rejected :

For requiring for the keeping of a term residence during two thirds thereof. [In Non-Regent House: Placets 32; Non-Placets 42.]

For abolishing the privileges of Commorantes in Villa. [In Non-Regent House: Placets 24; Non-Placets 47.]

For empowering certain Students in Theology to obtain the title of Licentiates in Theology. [In Non-Regent House: Placets 15; Non-Placets 37.]

For empowering Licentiates in Theology of 'Twelve years' standing to proceed to the degree of B.D. [In Non-Regent House: Placets 2; Non-Placets 25.]

For admitting Graduates of other Universities besides Oxford and Dublin to titular degrees. [In Non-Regent House: Placets 9; Non-Placets 53.]

For requiring renewal of Subscription in certain cases. [In Non-Regent House: Placets 16; Non-Placets 43.]

For reducing the number of Esquire Bedells to two. [In Non-Regent House: Placets 21; Non-Placets 38.]

The consideration of certain Graces relative to degrees in Law and Medicine was postponed.

(1) The new cycle for the nomination of Proctors, Taxors, and Scrutators contains 60 years and the turns of the several Colleges are as follow :

Trinity	12
St John's	11
King's	7
St Peter's, Clare Hall, Pembroke, Caius, Queens', and Christ's, 6 each	36
Corpus Christi, St Catharine Hall, Jesus, Magdalene, Emmanuel, and Sidney, 5 each	30
Trinity Hall and Downing, 2 each	4
	<hr/>
	100
	<hr/>

The cycle for the election of Auditors contains 100 years, each College having the same number of turns as in the other cycle.

On the 1st of March died, aged 35, Henry Mitchell a native of this Town (being son of Thomas Mitchell, keeper of the Eagle and Child Tavern), sometime House Surgeon of Addenbrooke's Hospital and author of an Essay on the connection of Revealed Religion and Medical Science (1843).⁽¹⁾

A Select Committee of the House of Commons, appointed to determine the merits of a Petition complaining of the last election of Burgesses in Parliament for this Borough, sat on the 26th and 28th of February and 1st of March, and on the last-mentioned day unanimously came to the following Resolutions:

1. That Kenneth Macaulay and John Harvey Astell, Esquires, are not duly elected Burgesses to serve in this present Parliament for the Borough of Cambridge.

2. That the last election for the said Borough is a void election.

3. That Kenneth Macaulay and John Harvey Astell, Esquires, were by their Agents guilty of bribery at the last Election.

4. That it has been proved that Charles Nurrish was bribed by the payment of £10., Joseph Dealtry by £6. 10s., Henry Mansfield by £10., George Richardson by £10., John Shareman by £10., Thomas Butcher by £5., William Baker by £4., John Hawkes by £10., Thomas Lee by £7. and £1. in furniture.

5. That Samuel Long, Joseph Stearn, William Taylor, William Peake, William Gilbert, and William Warrington were engaged in bribing at the last Election, but that it was not proved that such bribery was committed with the knowledge and consent of the sitting Members.

6. That there is reason to believe that corrupt practices have extensively prevailed at the last Election for the Borough of Cambridge.

On the 1st of March, the votes of the Burgesses were taken as to the adoption by this Borough of the Act,⁽²⁾ enabling Town Councils to establish Public Libraries and Museums; 873 votes were given for the adoption of the Act, and only 78 against such adoption.

On the 11th of March, the Senate voted a Petition to the House of Commons against a Bill for the relief of Her Majesty's Subjects professing the Jewish Religion. Non-Regents: Placets 30; Non-Placets 13. Regents: Placets 31; Non-Placets 9.

On the 12th of April, a Poll was taken for the election by the Senate of a Perpetual Curate of Allerton Mauleverer, in the County of York, the patron whereof was a Roman Catholic; 61 votes were recorded for the Rev. William Valentine, and 21 for the Rev. George Creighton. Neither candidate was a member of this University.

(1) *Gent. Mag.* N.S. xl. 537.

(2) *Stat.* 13 & 14 Vict. c. 50.

At a Congregation held on the 13th of April, a Grace passed to petition the House of Lords against a Bill authorising the Legislature of the Province of Canada to make provision concerning the Clergy Reserves in that Province. The votes were—Non-Regents: Placets 30; Non-Placets 11. Regents: Placets 21; Non-Placets 13.

The Norrisian Professor's Salary for the year 1850-51, having reverted to Lord Wodehouse in consequence of no Lectures having been delivered during that year, as the Professor held the office of Vice-Chancellor, his Lordship gave the amount (£102. 10s. 6d.) to the University as an addition to Dr. Chapman's bequest for the augmentation of the Professorship, and on the 13th of April a Grace passed authorising the Vice-Chancellor to communicate the thanks of the Senate to his Lordship.

On the 2nd of June, Her Majesty, in compliance with an Address from both Houses of Parliament, issued a Commission under Her Royal Sign Manual, authorising Graham Willmore, Esq., one of Her Majesty's Counsel-at-Law, George Boden, Esq., and Thomas Tower, Esq. to make inquiry into the existence of corrupt practices at elections for Members to serve in Parliament for this Borough. The Commissioners sat at the Guildhall on the 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, and 25th of June, and the 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th of August. They examined 298 witnesses, and on the 17th of August made a Report in the following terms:—

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

We, the Commissioners appointed in pursuance of the provisions of stat. 15 & 16 Vict. c. 57, under Your Majesty's Royal Sign Manual, to inquire into the existence of corrupt practices in elections of members to serve in Parliament for the borough of Cambridge, humbly submit the following Report to your Majesty.

We received Your Majesty's warrant on Saturday the 4th of June, and proceeded with all possible dispatch to begin the inquiry, which we did on Tuesday the 7th of June, at the Town Hall, Cambridge.

Our sittings were continued at that place by successive adjournments, with permission of the Secretary of State for the Home Department, until August 6th, when we adjourned, until August 13th, to the Middle Temple, in London. We wish to acknowledge the great courtesy and attention which we have uniformly received from the Mayor, the Town Clerk, and all other official persons connected with the borough. Throughout the whole progress of this inquiry they supplied to us all the information at their command, and afforded to us every possible facility in the discharge of our duties.

We cannot omit to notice the ability, discretion, and promptitude with

which Gowran Charles Vernon, Esq., the Secretary to the Commission, has performed the important functions which have devolved upon him.

A period of nineteen days was occupied exclusively in the examination of the witnesses summoned before us in open court. The first matter for our inquiry was as to the existence of corrupt practices at the last election, which took place on the 8th of July 1852; and the evidence given before us clearly proved, at an early period of the inquiry, the existence of such practices, and fully confirmed the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, "That there was reason to believe that corrupt practices had extensively prevailed at the last election for the said borough." We also ascertained that an unbroken chain of corrupt practices, capable, to a certain extent, of direct proof in detail was continued upwards until the election of the year 1839 inclusive, and that a general and confident opinion also prevailed of the existence of such practices in elections anterior to that period. Two actions also were brought, and penalties recovered, for direct bribery committed in 1835, one of which in respect of bribery on behalf of James Lewis Knight, Esquire (now Lord Justice Knight Bruce), is reported in 3 Adolphus & Ellis, p. 51.

With the view of throwing light upon subsequent proceedings, we made some few general inquiries as to the nature and constitution of the borough previous to the passing of the Reform Bill. It appeared that the constituency then consisted wholly of freemen, about 160 in number, about one-half resident in Cambridge or within seven miles, the other half non-resident. The freedom was elective by the existing freemen, or transmissible by birth or apprenticeship. The borough contains fourteen parishes, and consists of Cambridge proper and a district called Barnwell. No manufactures are carried on therein.

About the year 1785, Mr. Mortlock, a banker of the town, who had acquired such influence with the then constituency as to possess absolutely the power of returning members, is said to have disposed of his influence for a large sum of money to the late Duke of Rutland, the owner of a seat called Cheveley, and other property near Cambridge. On his death the power of returning members for the borough passed, together with the title, to the present Duke. That power was continued by the election of freemen who held the same political sentiments as the Duke, and were in many instances his personal friends, tenants, and retainers; and also by bestowing patronage, both Government and personal, among some few of the constituency. Occasional entertainments were likewise given to the whole body of the freemen and some of their friends. The elections themselves were conducted in a quiet inexpensive manner, almost resembling a domestic transaction. And Mr. Pryme, who on one occasion was himself a candidate in a contested election, assured us that there was not expended on his behalf one farthing. By the passing of the Reform Bill the Rutland influence was annihilated, and never afterwards reappeared. Since then (the practice of entering into indentures of apprenticeship scarcely existing in Cambridge) the number of freemen has constantly decreased; and at the last election, with a population of about 28,000, the

constituency consisted of 1,850 householders, 28 householders and freemen, and 9 pure freemen. The parties are about equally divided in Liberals and Conservatives. From 150 to 200 voters systematically abstain from voting, from fear of prejudicing their interests or displeasing others. These are principally engaged in trade, or holding situations in colleges. Since the Reform Bill sixteen candidates have offered themselves for the borough; of these, three only have been connected with Cambridge. It is generally supposed that the first election was free from any corrupt practices. The new constituency are said to have been proud and pleased with their recent acquisition of the franchise, and wholly ignorant of any means of using it for the purpose of procuring pecuniary advantages. But on that occasion a system, then unconcealed and avowed, of treating the voters prevailed on both sides. This system, varying in its modes of accomplishment, and of late more covertly done, has continued up to the present time. We had brought to our notice many instances where individuals, on a sort of speculation, without express authority, threw open their houses for the entertainment of voters. The expenses thus incurred were generally defrayed by the party, either at the time, or previous to the ensuing election. The practice also was very early commenced, and was continued without interruption until the last election inclusive, of permitting voters, after having promised their votes, to recommend to the committee conducting the election persons to act as flag-bearers, flag-protectors, messengers, watchmen, &c., with payments of 5s. and 10s. a-day. Those payments much exceeded the remuneration which such persons could obtain in their ordinary employments. Their services were unnecessary, and in most cases merely nominal. The amount of payments to such persons bore a considerable proportion to the expenses which a candidate was called on to defray for his election; and such expenses were incurred purely for the purpose of influencing the recommending voter in favour of the candidate. Refreshment tickets, varying in amount, were also issued, which appear to have been in their nature transferable. During the whole period, from the passing of the Reform Bill down to the last election inclusive, a large expense has constantly been incurred by the candidates on both sides in matters of a decorative character, such as flags, banners, processions, &c.; in the conveyance of able-bodied voters from one part of the borough to another; in bands of music; in bellringing, &c. The sums paid for these things, and to the men recommended by voters, constitute about one half of the whole expenses of the elections, as is illustrated by the items of the accounts of the election in 1852, set out in the schedules of this Report. In the election of 1852 a proposal was made by the committee of the Liberal candidates to the Conservative committee to dispense with the expenses of this nature on both sides. After some discussion this was declined, on the alleged ground that the Liberal committee had no power to prevent others of their party from indulging in them.

No part of the expenses of an election being defrayed from any borough or public fund, the whole of them fall upon the candidates. We were informed that the strictly legal expenses of an election would not necessarily

exceed £200. for each candidate, instead of about £600., which of late years has been estimated as the average. We give this on the information of Mr Cooper, the town-clerk, and other witnesses familiar with elections. Mr Pryme, however, informed us that in 1837, when he had the advantage of gratuitous professional assistance, and stipulated to pay only the strictly legal expenses, his election cost him only £100.

In that year the candidates were, the Right Honourable Thomas Spring Rice, George Pryme, Esq., James Lewis Knight, Esq. (now the Lord Justice Knight Bruce), and the Honourable John Henry Thomas Manners Sutton. Besides the ordinary practices of treating, and the appointment of flagmen, &c., direct money bribery was stated to us as having been practised by the Conservative party. We have, however, no evidence of those practices in detail, owing, probably, to the fact that the agents employed on that occasion were strangers brought in expressly for that purpose from London and other distant places. It was found, however, to be more convenient and advantageous to employ constantly a local agent; and a person named Samuel Long, who had previously acted merely as a messenger and payer of tavern bills, being discovered to possess in an eminent degree the qualifications for that appointment, he appears to have acted, firstly in 1839, and ever afterwards, as chief briber of the party. He generally received about £50. for his services each election, besides various payments for his services as registration agent. And, as a remuneration for the imprisonment which followed his conviction for bribery committed in 1839, he received, after some delay, £200. Upon no one occasion, as he stated to us, had he ever any communication with a candidate.

For the first four contested elections after the passing of the Reform Bill, namely, in 1832, 1834, 1835, 1837, Liberal candidates were returned. This state of things, however, was not destined very long to continue. Permanent bodies, under the name of registration committees, were very early formed on either side, for the purpose of superintending the proceedings of the registration courts, and of forwarding the electioneering interests of their respective parties. The expenses of each party relative to registration are between £50. and £100. a-year, which are defrayed by leading members of the constituency, aided by the sitting members.

We examined at some length a person named Scott, who, as early as the year 1838, was employed as a paid agent of the Conservative party at a fixed weekly salary, acting under the instructions of Mr George Fisher, William Swann, Michael Headley, and Samuel Long. He described to us minutely the nature of his occupation in that capacity. His practice was, to procure a list from the register, of all persons that he thought might be accessible to pecuniary influence. Having carefully informed himself of the character, occupation, habits, circumstances, political opinion, and connexions of each individual, he then contrived to make his acquaintance, and watched his opportunity for insinuating to him the expediency of turning his vote to some advantage. He described his first step as being uniformly to point out to the voter that it could be of no visible

tangible consequence to himself personally, which of the candidates should be returned. If he succeeded in convincing him it was of no importance to him which way he voted, he found that, to use his own expression, half his work was done; because it was obvious that where both sides were indifferent, where it was immaterial to him which candidate was returned, he would prefer having £10. for voting on one side rather than nothing for voting on the other, especially if he happened to be straitened or embarrassed in his circumstances.

All this was confirmed by some of the bribed voters examined by us, who stated that they had no political opinions at all, they were no scholars, they hardly knew which was which, but voted according as they were directed by the person to whom they sold their votes; that £10. was of more service to them than the members were, and therefore that they always sold their votes if they had a chance. Many, it was stated to us by the principal bribing agent, would not take the trouble to vote at all unless paid for their votes.

Out of 111 voters bribed at the election in 1852, who received their expenses after examination before us, upwards of 30 signed their receipts with a mark from inability to write.

Having ascertained that a voter might safely be applied to as being bribeable, Scott reported his name to Swann, or Long, or some other superior, and left him to be operated upon when required. One part of the system was to ascertain what rates were in arrear, and to pay off those of the voters supposed to be favourable to the party. After a voter had once received a bribe, the proceedings became very much simplified. It was obvious that no delicacy was necessary in applying to him on future occasions. A voter once bribed might be calculated upon as bribeable ever after; and the bribed voter himself became also an agent for the procuring of other bribed voters among his friends and connexions. Confidence, moreover, was established, a natural consequence of the scrupulous fidelity with which Long on all occasions fulfilled the promises he had either directly made, or caused to be implied. A conventional language was established, in which communications passed between himself and the voters. It was the practice of Long to tell a voter to "*go and do what was right*," and he would "*do what was right*," or merely to pronounce the words "*all right*," or simply to inquire which way a voter meant to vote; by which an intimation was sufficiently conveyed that he would be paid for his vote.

This confidence and understanding at last attained such perfection that Long was able to send voters to the poll by merely looking at them with a peculiar expression of countenance, or without even seeing them, by merely leaving a message with the wife that Long had called. The presence of other persons, even though they were intelligent partizans on the opposite side, or appointed expressly to watch him, in nowise interfered with his operations. At the election of 1843, Long actually was accompanied from nine to three o'clock on the polling day, during his progress among the voters, by a man named Tempany, in order to

prevent his having intercourse with them. But, as Long assured us, "it made no difference; he did just as well with him as without him, and twenty Tempanys would have made no difference, for he could bribe just as well before his face as behind his back." His custom was not to pay his men till after the election was over; and this, except under extraordinary circumstances, he uniformly observed. The money not paid by himself was generally then sent to them in parcels left without message, or in blank envelopes, sent by post. The amount appears to have been rarely fixed on beforehand; the sum most commonly paid was £10. Many of the bribed voters appear to have considered their vote as a property, which they valued only for its money worth; and accordingly they dealt with it simply as a commercial means of benefiting themselves. They generally fulfilled their engagements, except in a few instances, where, having received the money beforehand, they were, to use the expression of Long, so dishonest as not to vote at all.

With regard to the voters proved to have been bribed in 1852, which amount to 111, we have ascertained the value of the qualification of each, and also the proportions which they bear to the other voters possessing similar qualifications; this will, perhaps, be more distinctly understood by reference to the following tables:—

No. 1.

Total number of bribed Voters.	Rated (gross rental) at not exceeding 10s.	Above 10s. not exceeding 15s.	Above 15s. not exceeding 20s.	Above 20s. not exceeding 30s.	Above 30s. not exceeding 40s.	Above 40s.	Total.
111 3 Freemen not qualified to vote as householders.	39	36	20	11	3	0	108
108							

No. 2.

Proportion of Voters proved to be bribed to other voters possessing similar Qualifications.

Freemen	about 1 in 7
Householders rated at not exceeding £10. (gross rental)	1 in 8
" " above £10. not exceeding £15.	1 in 11
" " " £15. " £20.	1 in 16
" " " £20. " £30.	1 in 30
" " " £30. " £40.	1 in 55
" " " £40. " "	0 in 464

From the best information we were able to obtain, the number of bribed voters throughout the whole constituency never exceeded from 150 to

200; but this, in Cambridge, where the parties are nearly in a state of equipoise, of course enabled the party possessed of the bribed votes to gain the election; and the opinion, accordingly, seems to have prevailed among all well-informed persons, that it would always have been in the power of Long to secure the return of those candidates in whose behalf he might have been retained. This opinion Long himself also stated with very great confidence.

We arrived at the conclusion that the main body of the constituency were themselves not only innocent, but also ignorant, of bribery, except by general report; and that they reprobated and deplored its existence. We found, also, that those gentlemen examined before us who had represented the borough, or been candidates, not only most distinctly and solemnly disavowed all knowledge of the application of their money for the purposes of direct bribery, but had also, in most instances, strictly enjoined their friends to abstain from illegal practices, and required an account, accompanied by vouchers, of all their expenditure. From this, however, Sir Alexander Grant was an exception; as he candidly confessed that, from his knowledge, acquired during his representation of several other boroughs, and from his observations at Cambridge, he thought it safest to know nothing about the application of the money which he contributed; and he therefore gave no instructions as to its destination, nor inquired how it had been employed. It ought, in justice to those gentlemen, to be stated, that they not only denied having made contributions of money for improper purposes after their elections, but they also very frankly and emphatically disavowed any liabilities, or undertakings to make themselves liable to contributions of any kind hereafter. In all cases, therefore, where those gentlemen were examined, we have no other alternative than to assume that the money expended in bribery was furnished without their knowledge by other parties, though in the cases of the earlier elections we were unable to trace it to its original source. Unfortunately, we had not always the satisfaction of examining them, death and illness in some cases precluding us. The Lord Justice Knight Bruce declined to attend, on the ground of great personal inconvenience; but we had the advantage of being favoured with his opinion, that his examination would have been "wholly superfluous and useless." Lord Monteagle also informed us that, under existing circumstances, it was wholly impracticable for him to absent himself from attendance on the duties of his office. In the course of our enquiries it was stated before us, that in many instances where money was paid in bribery, the vote would be given in the same way without the payment of money. This appeared on the positive statement of the voters themselves, and was also confirmed by the obvious interest in the parties employed to distribute the money, that the distribution should be as large as possible, for the purpose of increasing both their own influence and their own profit. In endeavouring to trace the course of money employed in bribery through the parties engaged in its distribution, we may observe, that we rarely found the amount alleged to be intrusted fully accounted for. This

will be especially observed by comparing the evidence of Long and Austin with that of C. W. Naylor, and that of William Taylor with the contradictions which it received from various witnesses.

We thought it right to endeavour to ascertain how far the power to administer the bribery oath has operated as a check or detection of bribery. We found that since the passing of the Reform Bill two actions have been brought to recover penalties for bribery, in each of which verdicts were obtained for the plaintiffs; and two prosecutions for bribery, in which convictions were obtained, have been instituted. It appeared also, that during the time when we have conclusive proof that bribery was constantly, systematically, and largely practised, the bribery oath was administered on between twenty and thirty occasions at each election; and that only one person refused to take the oath, which he did purely on the ground of religious scruples. He was not suspected of bribery, but the oath was tendered in the expectation that his peculiar tenets would cause him to refuse it. On no occasion have any information, or any materials for a prosecution, been procured or suggested in consequence of tendering the oath. As a means of detection, therefore, it would seem to be quite useless; persons of intelligence most cognizant of election proceedings, have, on examination before us, expressed their strong opinion that the administration of the oath is perfectly futile as a means of detecting bribery. They state their practice to have been to abstain from tendering it, on the ground that the only result in cases of bribed votes has been to add the crime of perjury to that of bribery, as in their opinion the moral sense would not at all operate to prevent a voter guilty of bribery from committing perjury. It will be observed that a bribed voter has every temptation to take the oath; if he refuses, the suspicion attaching to him is immediately confirmed, while, if he consents, that suspicion possibly may be removed; and, at all events, his detection is at least as difficult after he has consented as before. Moreover, to accomplish a conviction for perjury the whole of the facts and some others must be proved which are necessary to procure a conviction for bribery; with this addition, that in the perjury prosecution most of the facts must be proved by two witnesses; whereas, in that for bribery, one witness alone would be sufficient. We may also state, that at all events, so far as relates to bribery, and virtually, according to some of the witnesses, so far as relates to treating, the Act of 1842, for the more effectual discovery and prevention of treating and bribery, appears to have produced no result whatever; the parties engaged in bribery examined before us having never observed the slightest effect from it at any time.

We also arrived at the conclusion, that the expenses attendant upon legal proceedings, whether by action or by prosecution, against persons guilty of bribery, operate practically to prevent such proceedings from being undertaken. In both cases these expenses must, under ordinary circumstances, be incurred by individuals; the State, unless a prosecution is ordered by the House of Commons, bearing no part of the expenses. In each of the two actions it was calculated that the

expenses amounted to about £150. on the part of the plaintiff only; and the defendants in both, being persons, as generally will be the case, without property, the whole of those expenses had to be borne by the plaintiffs. In one of the prosecutions the expenses amounted to upwards of £400. The expense of the other, which was ordered by the House of Commons, was certainly much more; and it appears to us that such an amount of expense is much beyond what any individual would willingly incur, whatever might be the extent either of his public virtue or his political animosity.

We now proceed to state in their order the circumstances of the elections into which we have inquired. With regard to the elections previous to 1839, although treating was carried on to a great extent on both sides, and bribery was generally believed, and indeed in the two actions before mentioned was proved, to have been practised, in most instances by strangers brought into the town for that purpose, we could not obtain any evidence in detail as to these transactions.

1839.

In 1839 the candidates were—

The Hon. John Henry T. Manners Sutton, who polled 717 votes.

Thomas Milner Gibson, Esq., who polled . . . 617 „

Number of electors polled 1334

Sir John Milley Doyle came forward on the Radical interest, but finding no chance of success was induced to retire. On this occasion a Conservative candidate was, for the first time since the passing of the Reform Bill, elected. Long, who had previously been employed only as a messenger, and for the payment of some tavern bills, was entrusted by William Swann with money for the purposes of bribery. Swann had acted on the committee of Mr Sutton, had canvassed with him; and upon a petition being presented, and proof given of an act of bribery by Long, Mr Sutton was unseated. Long himself received a sum of money for the purpose of being distributed in bribery, furnished him by Swann and Thomas Mitchell, landlord of the Eagle Inn, who received it from the late Mr George Fisher, a banker of Cambridge. This was stated by Swann to have been from £200. to £300., but by Long himself not to have exceeded £100. A man named Charles Clarke was also employed, and was entrusted with about £400., supplied, as he believed, by Mitchell; of this a small portion was devoted to paying the rates; he himself bribed directly a few voters, and handed over about £350. to a man passing under the name of Quinton, for the purpose of distribution in bribery. Quinton was fetched from Norwich by Clarke, and remained in Cambridge one day only. During the election a body of sixteen voters were offered to Mr H. S. Foster, to vote for the Liberal candidate, at £5. a-head, being, as they said, half the price they should require from the Conservatives; they were refused, and ultimately voted on the other side. Mr Sutton expressly stipulated that he should not contribute

more than £300.; he paid that sum, and something additional for the expenses of chairing. He was not privy to any circumstances of the expenditure of the election, and has no knowledge from what quarter other money was procured. After the election a statement was furnished by Long to the professional agents of the petitioner, for the avowed purpose of being used as evidence in his behalf; this statement, however, was a complete tissue of falsehoods, mingled with a few unimportant facts, carefully prepared by Long, as he told us, for the mere purpose of delusion and mystification, he having done all he could to lead the petitioners astray from the truth. Upon being called as a witness before the Select Committee of the House of Commons, he contradicted all the statements which he had before made. He was afterwards convicted of bribery for his proceedings at that election. It appears from the report of the proceedings of the Committee, that the total expenses incurred at the election on behalf of Mr Manners Sutton, including the chairing, amounted to £1132. 10s. 5d. Mr Gibson informed us, that his expenses were about £600., and that he had no knowledge of any illegal expenditure.

1840.

In 1840 a single election occurred in consequence of Mr Sutton being unseated. The candidates on that occasion were—

Sir Alexander Cray Grant, Bart., who polled	736 votes.
Thomas Starkie, Esq., who polled	651 „
Number of electors polled	<u>1387</u>

Mr Starkie is dead. Sir Alexander was examined, and stated that he contributed the sum of £500., and some other sums under £100. to charities in lieu of being chaired. He said that he never entered his own committee-room, and carefully abstained from acquiring any knowledge as to the application of his money, being of opinion that the seat of no member for a borough is safe, if he informs himself of what is going on at his own election. Clarke and Long were both employed in bribing electors, and Clarke absconded in consequence of a transaction of this kind. During his absence he received from £200. to £300. from the Conservative committee. Long distributed between £300. and £400. in bribery, which he received from Swann and Rudd; and, according to his testimony, Clarke distributed about as much more.

1841.

In 1841 there was a general election, and the candidates were—

The Hon. John Henry T. Manners Sutton, who polled	758 votes.
Sir Alexander Cray Grant, Bart., who polled	722 „
Richard Foster, Esq., who polled	695 „
Lord Cosmo George Russell, who polled	656 „
Number of electors polled	<u>1430</u>

Mr Wagstaff, an inhabitant of Cambridge, also came forward, but retired on the payment of his expenses. On this occasion Mr Sutton allowed his name to be put forward, and canvassed the borough, with the express understanding that he should not, nor did he, contribute any part of the expense; neither was he acquainted with the application of it. Sir Alexander contributed £1000., and observed the same precautions for remaining in ignorance as to what was done with it which he had adopted in 1840. Dr Bartlett, however, who took an active part in the financial department, stated that the open and avowed expenses on the Conservative side amounted to between £1300. and £1500.; and Sir Alexander himself felt sure that £2000. would not cover them. Money appears to have been raised from local sources which we were not able to detect. Treating was carried on to a great extent at this election, and Long distributed between £500. and £600. in direct bribery, supplied to him from Swann. He appears to have been the chief bribing agent employed by the Conservative side at that election.

Lord Cosmo Russell was not examined before us, on account of ill health; but Mr Foster stated that he paid £500. as his share of the expenses, and that a like amount was contributed by Lord Cosmo. He also stated that he had no personal knowledge whatever of the existence of illegal practices on either side. However, shortly previous to the election, an application to Mr Coppock, the parliamentary agent, was made by Mr Francis Gunning, now deceased, but then a solicitor residing in Cambridge, and an active partizan on the Liberal side. Mr Coppock was requested to send down some person to assist in the election on the part of the Liberals. He stated that, wanting persons to assist in election matters, he had sent for some from Norwich, the natives of which place are celebrated for their "ingenuity" in electioneering matters.

He further said, that he perfectly understood, as any one conversant with elections would do, for what purpose this person was to be employed. He selected a man named Hart, alias Jones, who was instructed to go down to Cambridge, and to do whatever he was desired to do when there. Hart went there, and had two meetings with persons unknown to him. One of these, the witness Donkin, furnished him with £100. and a list of the names of persons who were to be bribed with that money. Donkin received the money and the list from Mr Gunning, and had no further knowledge respecting them. Hart immediately commenced operations, but entirely without success, only one person accepted any money, and he did so merely for the purpose of having Hart apprehended, which was done on the third day after his arrival in Cambridge. He was subsequently convicted of bribery, and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment. Mr Coppock sent down an attorney and furnished the money necessary for his defence, and afterwards presented him with £100. This money was supplied by Coppock from a fund under his control, raised by subscription among the Liberal party for general electioneering purposes. He stated that previous to a general election a large sum is always raised, both by Liberals and Conservatives,

but that he provided no money for bribery in Cambridge, neither was he cognizant of the sources from which it was obtained, but he believed them to be local. We made every effort to investigate the circumstances of this, the only act of direct bribery proved before us to have been committed at any election on the Liberal side. We examined several persons who were suggested to us as having information on the subject, but they all, on their oath, denied any knowledge of it. A witness (Sterne) stated that Hart, shortly after his apprehension, told him that he had been fetched to Cambridge by Mr Burcham, the barrister, who was then resident in that town, and who took an active part in that election. This, however, was denied altogether by Hart himself, and is also at variance with the statement of Mr Coppock. We requested Mr Burcham to attend and give evidence before us, he informed us that he would do so; instead of his appearance, however, we received a certificate from Mr Welbank, the surgeon, on Saturday the 6th of August, that his health would not allow him to travel; and upon our making, on the following Thursday, a further requisition of his attendance, we learned that he had left England on that morning for the Continent. We had received no notice from Mr Burcham of his intended departure, and have not thought that we should be justified, because of his absence, in postponing the completion of our Report.⁽¹⁾

1843.

In 1843, Sir Alexander Grant having accepted office, a single election took place. The candidates were—

Fitzroy Kelly, Esq., who polled	713 votes.
Richard Foster, Esq., who polled	680 "
Number of electors polled	1393

Previous to his coming forward as a candidate, Mr Kelly received several letters and had several interviews with Dr Bartlett, now in holy orders, who at that time resided in Cambridge, and was an active partisan of the Conservative party. After Mr Kelly consented to come forward, Dr Bartlett was instructed by the late Mr George Fisher before mentioned to go to the Golden Cross Coffee House, Charing Cross, in London, and there to see a person who probably would deliver something to him. Bartlett went, and was accosted by a stranger, who delivered to him a parcel, which he said came from some friends anxious for the success of Mr Kelly, and which they desired should be delivered to Mr Fisher. Dr Bartlett took the parcel, and delivered it as requested. It contained £1000. Of this about £600 was returned to him; and he, through the medium of his brother (now in Australia), delivered it to a stranger, for the purpose, as Dr Bartlett believed, of being employed in bribery. We examined

(1) The passages relative to Mr Burcham's absence occasioned a correspondence between him and the Commissioners, which appeared in the Cambridge Independent Press, 29 Oct. & 26 Nov. 1853.

Sir Fitzroy Kelly very minutely as to these extraordinary circumstances. He stated that he was wholly ignorant of them until he read the examination of Dr Bartlett; that he had no knowledge or suspicion that any sum of money had been employed on his behalf other than what he himself had advanced, and which amounted to between £800 and £900 in respect of which vouchers were produced before us. That, after consenting to come forward, he most solemnly enjoined all his friends to abstain from any expense which was not strictly legal, and assured them that he should consider that man as his bitterest enemy who should act otherwise. Sir Fitzroy also assured us that he had no knowledge that any corruption had been practised at his election, either from what occurred at the time, or from what he had learned afterwards. Previous to this election, Long had been employed as a registration agent, and also for the purpose of bribing voters for the Conservative party. He received from Swann and the witness Rudd about the same amount, £500 or £600, as at the previous election. A medical man, named Southee (now in Australia), was similarly engaged, and had under his special charge the district called New Town, with which Long was not to interfere. The witness John Goldsmith received from a stranger, robed as a gownsman, whom he was instructed to meet, and who answered to the name of "John Brown," between £200 and £300. This money was also distributed in bribery at the rate of £10. a-head. Long had by this time established so complete a confidence in the minds of the voters that he could *look* them into an understanding of what was to happen, or could intimate to a voter that he would receive a bribe by merely leaving a message that Long had called. Treating appears to have existed extensively on both sides. It was on this occasion that Long was accompanied on his bribing progress by Tempany in the manner before stated. A petition was presented to avoid Mr Kelly's election on the ground of bribery, which however failed, notwithstanding the facts which have now been established before us.

The expenditure on the Liberal side amounted to about £600.

1845.

In 1845, on the elevation of Mr Kelly to the office of Solicitor-General, an election again occurred. The candidates were—

Fitzroy Kelly, Esq., who polled	746 votes.
Robert Alexander Shafto Adair, Esq., who polled	729 „
Number of electors polled	<u>1475</u>

This election appears to have been most hotly contested, and up to a very late period in the polling the majority was in favour of Mr Adair. Within the last hour a majority was suddenly obtained for the other candidate, and Mr Kelly was eventually returned. We were able to ascertain the means by which this change was accomplished. A number of voters were assembled at a public-house, the Star and Garter, and

refused to vote unless money was paid down to them. Some time elapsed before anything was done. At last Long was dispatched to secure their votes. He took with him money, and an assistant named Stearne; this man he posted in a room where was a window with part of a pane out, and the blind down. The names of the voters were called one by one, and the assistant was supplied with a sum of money (£10 in all instances, save one, where it was £12). This he handed out to each individual as he came forward. The hand came through the hole in the window; no other part of the person was seen. Some were bribed at so late an hour, that though they ran all the way they did not arrive in time to poll. On this occasion Long spent as much as £1000., furnished to him by the late Michael Headley, the late William Mitchell, Swann, and Radd. He stated, what no doubt was the fact, that without his intervention the election would have been lost. We called Sir Fitzroy's attention to this sudden change in his position on the poll. He said he had himself been struck by it, and required an explanation; and that the account rendered to him was, that a number of voters had been released by a body of undergraduates from some place in Barnwell, where they had been confined. He stated, that he took the same precautions as before, to prevent any illegal practices, and disavowed utterly, as in relation to the election of 1843, his own participation in, or knowledge of them. He stated his own impression to be, that his expenditure was not more than £700 or £800; but it appears from the evidence of Mr Ficklin, confirmed by the vouchers produced by him, that the actual expenditure was upwards of £1000. Sir Fitzroy also stated that the late Mr Christopher Pemberton, a gentleman then residing near Cambridge, and a warm partizan on the Conservative side, had, after the election, applied to him for a sum of £800, which he stated had been spent in his election. Mr Pemberton offered no account as to how the money had been expended, Sir Fitzroy declined to pay it, and neither he nor anyone on his behalf has ever contributed any part of it whatever. After this election was over, great dissatisfaction and immediate danger of a discovery of the practices on the Conservative side existed, in consequence of some bribed voters not having been paid. The payment was ultimately accomplished by means of Long advancing upwards of £200., which he had just received as a remuneration for his imprisonment. The Liberal expenditure of this election was £1050.

1847.

In the year 1847 the candidates were—

Robert Alexander Shafto Adair, Esq., who polled	811 votes.
The Hon. William Frederick Campbell	727 "
The Hon. John Henry T. Manners Sutton	465 "
Number of electors polled	<u>1205</u>

At that time a division existed in the Conservative party by reason of the repeal of the corn laws; and a section of the party are said to have

expressed their determination to vote for the Liberals rather than support a follower of Sir Robert Peel. In consequence, one candidate only, Mr Manners Sutton, went to the poll on the Conservative interest. The sum which he expended on that occasion was about £600, the vouchers for which were produced before us. Mr Sutton and the members of his committee positively negated the commission of any bribery with their knowledge, and gave strict injunctions to abstain from all other than legal expenses; a number of votes, however, were tendered to friends of Mr Sutton as procurable for money. And by the instructions of C. W. Naylor, who stated, though without authority, that £1000 was forthcoming, Long, early on the morning of the election, saw about twenty voters, and intimated to them by words and signs that they would be paid for their votes. These persons, some of whom were examined, gave their votes under the influence of such communications. They expected to receive the money, and after the election made many fruitless applications in various quarters to obtain it. On the occasion of this election, however, success having been ascertained to be hopeless, little or no money appears to have been advanced for the purpose of bribery. We examined Mr Adair, and several gentlemen of his committee; they negated the existence, within their knowledge, of bribery on the Liberal side; where, indeed, there could have been no temptation to employ it, their majority having been very large and very secure. The vouchers for the Liberal expenses were laid before us; they amounted to £1370, which included some small sums given to various charities.

1852.

The candidates on this occasion, which was a general election, were—

Kenneth Macaulay, Esq., Q.C., who polled	821 votes.
John Harvey Astell, Esq.	803 „
Robert Alexander Shafto Adair, Esq.	737 „
Francis Mowatt, Esq.	672 „
Number of electors polled	<u>1546</u>

Early in 1852, Mr Astell, an East India director, was introduced by his brother-in-law, Mr St Quintin, a gentleman of the county, to the Conservative party. A committee was formed, who communicated to him that his election would cost £600, which they guaranteed should not be exceeded. This he agreed to pay. A like communication was made to Mr Macaulay, to which he also assented. This sum, however, was eventually found to be insufficient, and each of the candidates contributed a further sum of £300, making in all a sum of £1600. A sum of £30 was also paid for printing. In respect of the whole amount we were furnished with vouchers of its expenditure, the items of which will be found set out in a Schedule annexed to this Report. Money was also paid in discharge of old claims for treating and such matters, relating to the previous elections. This was obtained from C. W. Naylor, and formed

part of a sum of £200 subscribed for election purposes by persons who appear to have been ignorant of the mode in which it was applied. Naylor himself also stated that he furnished £60 in addition from his own resources. An application was also made for money by Naylor to Colonel Forrester at the Carlton Club, but he, after learning who were the candidates, refused to advance any on their behalf. Mr Adair, the previous member, and Mr Mowatt, who had before represented the borough of Falmouth, came forward on the Liberal side. It appeared, on the canvass of Messrs. Macaulay and Astell, that they had reason to expect a majority. At this time Long had declined to act in his usual capacity for the Conservative party, in consequence of the sum of upwards of £200, which, as before stated, he had advanced in 1846, not having been repaid. A man, named William Taylor, who had hitherto acted in a subordinate capacity, appears to have been anxious, and to have been intended by the party, to supersede him. Taylor had upon his own authority, as he stated, early commenced the distribution of money in bribery, partly in the beginning, from his own resources; by issuing fictitious I O U's, which he afterwards destroyed; and eventually from money supplied to him by Naylor. A few days before the election Austin, a man who had on other occasions been employed in bribery transactions, assured Naylor that the election could not be won unless some money were procured to be used in bribery. He repeated the applications, till at last Naylor communicated them to Mr Hazard, a gentleman engaged in business in Cambridge, a member of the Conservative committee, and a very zealous partizan. Naylor pressed Hazard to furnish him with some money. After some hesitation he supplied Naylor with the sum of £250, and subsequently, upon repeated application, in the course of a few days, with various other sums, amounting in all to £1250. Hazard was aware that this money was to be employed in bribery: he received no acknowledgment for it, gave no directions, and asked no questions, as to its application. He utterly disavowed any authority from other persons to advance it, which he said was entirely furnished from his own resources. He stated also that he had no claim upon any one for any portion of it, nor any expectation again to receive it. After a very careful inquiry we found no reason to disbelieve his statement; and upon an inspection of his banker's book it appeared that he certainly was in a condition to furnish such a sum from funds under his own control. In consequence of what will be found stated hereafter, an arrangement having been made with Long, he immediately commenced operations vigorously, in his usual manner, and eventually, on the night before the election day, he took up his station in a room at a public-house in Barnwell, the Butcher's Arms, where he remained during the election day, giving audience to voters, who waited upon him for the purpose of receiving an assurance that they would be paid money for their votes. No money, however, was paid till after the election, when he distributed upwards of £800, partly by personal delivery himself, partly by messengers, both male and female, and partly through the Post-Office.

The case of a voter named James Allgood perhaps deserves to be specially mentioned, not only because of his own conduct, but also as showing the efforts which in some instances were made by bribery agents to cause bribes to be accepted. This man, after he had several times refused to receive any money, was nevertheless placed by Taylor on a list of bribed voters. Having seen his name there, he insisted on its being scratched out, and then accepted £7 for the purpose, as he said, of preventing Taylor from pocketing the money himself. He produced it in court, and requested the Commissioners to take charge of it. This being declined, he then desired to know how he ought to dispose of it; an intimation was made that he might very fitly place it at the disposal of the minister of his parish. With this suggestion he complied, and the £7 is now devoted to the restoration of St Edward's Church.

We examined Mr Macaulay and the members of the committee, who all disavowed their own participation in, or knowledge of, any illegal practices. They also all negatived any understanding, either express or implied, that they should contribute towards the repayment of the money advanced by Mr Hazard. We did not summon Mr Astell to give evidence, inasmuch as he appeared to have taken a less active part than his colleague, and had, moreover, been examined before the Special Committee of the House of Commons, without eliciting anything material.

We also examined Messrs. Adair and Mowatt, and the members of their committee, who disclaimed all knowledge of the application of money to the purposes of bribery on their behalf. With regard to Mr Mowatt, a rumour appeared to have very generally prevailed, and was by several witnesses brought expressly before our notice, that he had made overtures to Long to act on his behalf for the purpose of bribing the constituency. It was reported that Mr Mowatt had offered him "a hatful of money;" that he told Long he did not care what it would cost provided he would win the election. We thought it right to call Mr Mowatt's attention to these statements, which, as we anticipated, he negatived most distinctly. Upon the examination of Long in the presence of Mr Mowatt, the origin of these reports was satisfactorily explained by Long to the effect, and partly in the words following:—

"I never knew that Mr Mowatt wanted my assistance, but I have heard a great many ridiculous tales that have been stated. I will tell you in a very few words what did occur, and what all these tales have arisen from. I have reason to believe, that up to the time of the election, the Conservative party were trying to throw me over; that was why they set Taylor to work. They did not wish to employ me, because they wanted to avoid paying me the money that they owed me, and which I advanced for the voters after Kelly's election. Mr Mowatt really did meet me, and spoke to me. I think Mr Apthorpe was with him. Whether he knew who I was or not I do not know; but he spoke to me, and said, 'How do you do?' or 'It is a fine afternoon,' or something of that kind. I touched my hat and spoke to him in the same sort of way and passed on. I thought that this was a very favourable opportunity for

me, and therefore, directly afterwards, perhaps in a quarter of an hour, I saw Austin; I said to him, 'I think I have lost a famous chance,' or words to that effect. I don't remember what I did say, but I told him I had just seen Mr Mowatt, and he had spoken to me. Austin wanted to know what he had said; he was very anxious. I said, 'Oh, I shall not tell you what passed between us; but it was in a very few words.' Now, I knew that I need not tell Austin to repeat this; for I was quite sure that he would, whatever I said to him, and so he did. I believe he went to Mr Charles Naylor directly, and almost within the hour he came back, and brought me £100, and a positive engagement for the election. Mr Mowatt, I am sure, will recollect meeting me; he will speak to the occurrence being as I say, and I hope that he will excuse the use I have made of it."

The expenditure on the Liberal side amounted to a little more than £1200, the vouchers for which were produced.

We now humbly submit to Your Majesty the conclusions at which we have arrived touching the subject matters of our inquiry.

We find that at the election of 1852 an organized system of direct bribery on an extensive scale was carried on by persons employed on behalf of the Conservative party; and that the election of Kenneth Macaulay, Esq. and John H. Astell, Esq., was procured by such bribery, which, however, we find was committed without their knowledge or sanction.

We find that £1250 was supplied by Mr Henry Hazard out of his own resources for the purpose of being employed, and was employed, in such bribery; and that a further sum of £260, furnished by C. W. Naylor (and consisting of £200 raised by subscription amongst persons who were not informed of its intended application, and £60 supplied by C. W. Naylor himself), was applied by him in furtherance of the same system of bribery and corrupt practices. These sums were, in addition to the sum of £1600 contributed by Messrs Macaulay and Astell, for the general purposes of the election.

We find that the persons whose names are inserted in the Schedule hereto annexed marked (A)⁽¹⁾ were bribed at the said election of 1852 by payment of the sums set opposite to their respective names.

(1)

SCHEDULE (A).

(An Asterisk (*) is affixed to the names of the persons who applied for and received Certificates.)

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
* Arnold, James	10	0	0	Bycroft, Thomas	10	0	0
* Archer, James	15	0	0	* Barber, William (not to vote)	9	0	0
* Annable, Samuel	2	10	0	* Chandler, John	5	0	0
* Austin, William	7	10	0	Clee, William	10	0	0
Arnold, David	10	0	0	* Cropley, William	5	0	0
* Aney, Thomas Potter	5	0	0	* Clarke, David	5	0	0
Arber, William	12	0	0	* Curtis, Robert	10	0	0
* Butcher, Thomas	5	0	0	* Cueddington, George William	10	0	0
Baker, John	3	5	0	* Connor, Charles	10	0	0
* Berry, William Butler	10	0	0	* Chapman, William	5	0	0
* Brown, David	5	0	0	* Codling, James	2	0	0
* Briggs, Richard	10	0	0	* Cudling, Edward	7	10	0
* Bennett, John	10	0	0	* Dealtrey, Joseph	5	5	0
* Briggs, Richard Jonathan	2	10	0	* Delor, Stephen	5	0	0
* Bethell, James	10	0	0	* Earl, Thomas Giles	10	0	0
* Bailey, Henry	5	0	0	* Everitt, John	9	0	0

We find that the persons whose names are inserted in the Schedule marked (B)⁽¹⁾ gave bribes at the said election in 1852.

We find that at the election which took place in 1847, the persons whose names are inserted in the Schedule marked (C)⁽²⁾ were bribed by the promise and expectation of money to vote for the Hon. J. H. T. M. Sutton, and that such corrupt promise was made by Samuel Long, in pursuance of instructions to that effect received from the said C. W. Naylor. Treating also prevailed to a great extent at the said election.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
*Everitt, Frederic	10	0	0	*Pope, George	10	0	0
*Fletcher, Thomas King	10	0	0	*Parmenter, Edward	9	10	0
*Fromont, Samuel	10	0	0	*Richardson, George	10	0	0
*Fulcher, Samuel	5	0	0	*Robinson, Joseph	5	0	0
*Fuller, Thomas Trock	10	0	0	*Robinson, Thomas Yorke	7	10	0
*Freeman, Robert	1	0	0	*Rogers, William	5	0	0
*Farron, William	5	0	0	*Ruhain, James	5	0	0
*Glaver, Thomas	10	0	0	*Rutherford, Walter	10	0	0
*Greenland, Isaac	10	0	0	*Rowell, John	5	0	0
*Gallyon, William	5	0	0	*Rudd, John	10	0	0
*Gilbert, William	21	0	0	*Seabrooke, George	10	0	0
*Humm, John	0	10	0	*Shreeman, John	10	0	0
*Hunt, William	10	0	0	*Smethers, William	7	10	0
*Haggis, William	3	0	0	*Spink, John	10	0	0
*Hills, John	2	0	0	*Saville, James	5	0	0
*Hoppett, Thomas	2	10	0	*Stokes, Edward	5	0	0
*Hawkes, John	10	0	0	*Shadbolt, William	10	0	0
*Juler, James	10	0	0	*Smith, Joseph Horatio	5	0	0
*Kirshup, William	5	0	0	*Stanford, Richard	10	0	0
*Kidman, William	10	0	0	*Scott, Thomas	15	0	0
*King, James	5	0	0	*Sanderson, Richard	5	0	0
*Lee, Thomas	8	0	0	*Tate, Charles	5	0	0
*Low, William, jun.	10	0	0	*Tuxford, Edward Charles	4	0	0
*Last, Bradbury	5	0	0	*Thackeray, John	10	0	0
*Low, William, sen.	10	0	0	*Trevia, John	10	0	0
*Lawn, John	5	0	0	*Thompson, James	5	0	0
*Mausfield, Henry	10	0	0	*Taylor, William	5	0	0
*Morrell, James	7	10	0	*Turner, Ezra	5	0	0
*Marleest, Joseph George	5	0	0	*Tate, Robert	5	12	0
*Matthews, George	10	0	0	*Watson, Thomas	10	0	0
*Morley, Richard	5	0	0	*Winter, William	10	0	0
*Milburn, William	5	0	0	*Wheaton, Joseph	10	0	0
*Maling, William	10	0	0	*Wilkerson, Edward	10	0	0
*Moon, William	1	0	0	*Williams, Philip	10	0	0
*Nurrell, Charles	2	0	0	*Wood, Thomas, jun.	5	0	0
*Nunn, James	5	0	0	*Wilkinson, John	5	0	0
*Newberry, John	5	0	0	*Wesson, John	13	4	0
*Nunn, William	5	0	0	*Webb, John	5	0	0
*Preston, James	10	0	0	*Yorke, William Booth	7	10	0
*Pauley, Robert	7	10	0				

(1)

SCHEDULE (B).

*Austin, Samuel
 *Austin, Elizabeth
 *Hazard, Henry
 *Haylock, William
 *Long, Samuel
 *Naylor, Charles Wharton
 *Peak, William

*Stearn, Joseph
 *Shreeman, John
 *Sanderson, Richard
 *Taylor, William, senior (shoemaker, King-street)
 *Warrington, William
 *Wheaton, Joseph

(2)

SCHEDULE (C).

*Bennett, John
 *Cornwall, William
 *Everett, Frederic
 *Fromant, Samuel
 *Freeman, Robert
 *Low, William, senior

*Morrell, James
 *Nunn, James
 *Robinson, Thomas Yorke
 *Stokes, Edward
 *Tuxford, Edward Charles
 *Thackeray, John

We find that the persons whose names are inserted in the Schedule marked (D)⁽¹⁾ were engaged in bribing voters at the said election in 1847.

We find that at the election of 1845 the same system of direct bribery as in 1852 was practised in favour of Fitzroy Kelly, Esq., and that his election was procured by such bribery; which, however, was committed without his knowledge or sanction.

We find that the sum of £1000. was distributed in direct bribery at this election by the said Samuel Long, and that this sum was in addition to at least £1000. contributed by Fitzroy Kelly, Esq., for the general purposes of the election.

We find that the persons whose names are inserted in the Schedule marked (E)⁽²⁾ received bribes at the said election in 1845.

We find that the persons whose names are inserted in the Schedule marked (F)⁽³⁾ gave bribes at the said election in 1845.

We find that at the election of 1843 direct and systematic bribery was practised to a great extent on behalf of Fitzroy Kelly, Esq., and that his election was procured, though without his knowledge or sanction, by such bribery.

We find that at this election the sum of £1000. was brought by Dr. S. T. Bartlett, at the instigation of the late Mr. G. Fisher, from London, where he received it from some person unknown, for the purpose of being employed in such bribery, and that this sum was so employed, and was, in addition to a sum of between £300. and £900., contributed by Fitzroy Kelly, Esq., for the general purposes of the election.

(1) SCHEDULE (D).—Long, Samuel.

(2) SCHEDULE (E).

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
* Austin, William	5	0	0	* Houlden, Robert	7	0	0
* Arber, William				* Juler, James	7	0	0
* Berry, William Butler	10	0	0	* Lawn, John	10	0	0
* Briggs, Richard				* Matthews, George	10	0	0
* Bennett, John	5	0	0	* Maltby, Thomas	10	0	0
* Brittain, Alfred	10	0	0	* Mutimer, Esau	10	0	0
* Clarke, David				* Mills, John	10	0	0
* Curtis, Robert	10	0	0	* Morrell, James			
* Cheddington, George William	10	0	0	* Pauley, Robert			
* Chapman, William	9	0	0	* Pope, George	10	0	0
* Cornwell, William	10	0	0	* Parmenter, Edward	5	0	0
* Cleave, Thomas	10	0	0	* Stokes, Edward	8	0	0
* Cullledge, William	10	0	0	* Sussan, William	10	0	0
* Chapman, Henry	10	0	0	* Swann, Robert	10	0	0
* Day, William	9	0	0	* Smith, Robert	15	0	0
* Fromant, Samuel	10	0	0	* Tate, Charles	5	0	0
* Glover, Thomas	10	0	0	* Thompson, Edward	10	0	0
* Greenland, Isaac	5	0	0	* Toakley, John	10	0	0
* Gilby, James	5	0	0	* Walton, Robert	10	0	0
* Gray, John	10	0	0	* Wilkin, Thomas	10	0	0
* Humm, John							

(3) SCHEDULE (F).

* Austin, Samuel	Mitchell, William
* Carter, Samuel	Rudd, John
* Hendley, Michael	* Stearn, Joseph
* Long, Samuel	* Swann, William
* Langton	Southee, Dr

We find that the persons whose names are inserted in the Schedule marked (G)⁽¹⁾ received bribes at the said election of 1843.

We find that the persons whose names are inserted in the Schedule marked (H)⁽²⁾ gave bribes at the said election in 1843.

We find that at the general election which took place in 1841, direct and systematic bribery was practised on behalf of the Hon. J. H. T. M. Sutton and Sir A. Grant, Bart., but without their knowledge or sanction, and that they owed their election to such bribery.

We find that at this election a sum of £500. or £600. was distributed in such bribery by Samuel Long alone, and that this sum was in addition to the sum of between £1300. and £1500. contributed by and on behalf of Sir A. Grant, towards the general purposes of the election.

We find that at this election a man named Hart was sent to Cambridge by Mr. Coppock, at the instance of the late Mr. F. Gunning, for the purpose of bribing voters to vote for the Liberal candidates, Lord Cosmo Russell and Richard Foster, Esq., and was there furnished by the said F. Gunning with £100. for this purpose; but having been detected and apprehended at the outset of his proceedings, he was unable to produce any effect upon the result of the election. We find that this was not done with the knowledge or sanction of the said Lord C. Russell or Richard Foster, Esq.

We find that the persons whose names are inserted in Schedule (I)⁽³⁾ received bribes at the election of 1841.

We find that the persons whose names are inserted in Schedule (K)⁽⁴⁾ gave bribes at the election in 1841.

We find that at the election which took place in 1840 direct and

(1)		SCHEDULE (G).	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
* Austin, William	5 0 0	* Glover, Thomas	10 9 0
* Ames, Thomas P.	7 10 0	Lee, Henry	10 0 0
* Berry, Wm. Butler	8 0 0	* Maltby, Thomas	10 0 0
* Brittain, Alfred	15 0 0	* Mills, John	8 0 0
* Bennett, John	5 0 0	* Pope, George	10 0 0
* Clarke, David	5 0 0	* Robinson, T. Yorke	8 0 0
* Curtis, Robert		* Smethers, William	13 1 9
* Cornwell, William	10 0 0	* Tonkley, John	10 0 0
* Cree, William		* Wilkin, Thomas	10 0 0
* Fuller, Thomas Trock	5 0 0		

(2)		SCHEDULE (H).	
* Austin, Samuel		* Long, Samuel	
* Bartlett, Dr S. T.		Rudd, John	
Fisher, Mr George		Southee, Dr	
Goldsmith, John		* Swann, William	
Gilbert, William		Stearns, Thomas	
Headley, Michael			

(3)		SCHEDULE (I).	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
* Hawkes, John	8 0 0	* Morrell, James	
* Lowe, William, senior		* Tonkley, John	5 0 0
* Maltby, Thomas	8 0 0	* Wheaton, Joseph	10 0 0

(4)		SCHEDULE (K).	
Donkin, Thomas		Hammond, Joshua	
* Goldsmith, John		* Long, Samuel	
Gunning, Francis		* Swann, William	
Hart, Robert		Sanders	

systematic bribery was practised on behalf of Sir A. Grant, but without his knowledge or sanction, and that his election was procured by such bribery.

We find that the persons whose names are inserted in Schedule (L)⁽¹⁾ received bribes at the election in 1840.

We find that the persons whose names are inserted in Schedule (M)⁽²⁾ gave bribes at the election in 1840.

We find that at the election of 1839 direct and systematic bribery was practised on behalf of the Hon. J. H. T. Manners Sutton, but without his knowledge or sanction, and that his election was procured by such bribery.

We find that the persons whose names are included in Schedule (N)⁽³⁾ received bribes at the election in 1839.

We find that the persons whose names are inserted in Schedule (O)⁽⁴⁾ gave bribes at the election in 1839.

We find that at both the contested elections which took place in 1835 and 1837, direct bribery to a considerable extent was practised on behalf of the Conservative candidates, but we were unable to procure satisfactory evidence in detail of such acts of bribery.

We find that at all elections for the Borough of Cambridge, to which our inquiry has been directed, treating has extensively prevailed on behalf of the candidates of both political parties, and that an expenditure has been openly and avowedly incurred by both sides, in the employment of flag-bearers, protectors, messengers, &c., to the number of from 200 to 300, at an expense, on an average, of £300. for each party, such persons being appointed on the recommendation of voters, and their duties being for the most part merely nominal.

Finally, we report to Your Majesty that bribery, treating, and other corrupt practices have for a long period systematically prevailed at elections for members to serve in Parliament for the borough of Cambridge.

We subjoin a full statement of the evidence taken before us, which we beg leave to lay before Your Majesty as part of our Report.

All which we humbly submit to Your Majesty's gracious consideration.

GRAHAM WILLMORE.
GEORGE BODEN.
THOMAS TOWER.

Temple, August 17, 1853.

(1)
* Lowe, William, senior

(2)
Clarke, Charles
* Long, Samuel
Rudd, John

(3)
* Hawkes, John.

(4)
Fisher, Mr George
Gilbert, William
* Long, Samuel

SCHEDULE (L).
| * Pawley, Robert

SCHEDULE (M).
| Scott, Edward
| * Swann, Edward

SCHEDULE (N).
£ s. d. | * Pope, George £ s. d.
5 0 0 | 10 0 0

SCHEDULE (O).
Mitchell, Thomas
Quinton

On the 14th of June, the royal assent was given to "An Act for supplying the inhabitants of the University and Borough of Cambridge "and other places adjoining thereto with Water." The limits of the Act comprise and include the University and Borough of Cambridge, and the parishes of Cherryhinton, Teversham, Fenditton, Trumpington, Chesterton, Milton, Grantchester, and Coton. A company called "The Cambridge University and Town Waterworks Company" is incorporated with a capital of £25,000., divided into 2500 shares of £10. each. The company is empowered to borrow £5000. The number of Directors is fixed at ten (with power to reduce to not less than seven), and the qualification of a Director at twenty shares. There are special clauses empowering certain Members of the University, though spiritual persons, to hold shares; providing for a constant supply of water to Cherryhinton brook; for protecting the gratuitous supply from the Nine Wells, in the parish of Great Shelford; as to the pipes of the Cambridge Gaslight Company; for the protection of the Eastern Counties Railway Company; empowering the Improvement Commissioners to contract with the Company for watering the streets; and saving the rights of the University. The source of supply is at Cherryhinton, and the rates of charge for water for domestic purposes are not to exceed the following sums—

Annual Value.	Per Annum.
Under £5	4s. 4d.
£5 and under £100	£5. per cent.
Above £100	£4. 10s. per cent.

with extra defined charges for waterclosets and private baths in houses, of the rent of £15. and upwards.⁽¹⁾

On the 29th of July, an order was made by the Court of Chancery for sanctioning an arrangement between the University and the Governors of the Botanic Garden,⁽²⁾ for appropriating the site of the old Botanic Garden to the use of the University released and absolutely discharged of and from the trusts created with respect thereto.

By an Act which received the royal assent on the 15th of August, it is enacted that the Writ for making any election of a Member or Members of Parliament for the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and for every Borough, should thereafter be directed to the Vice-Chancellors of the said Universities, and to the Returning Officers of such Boroughs respectively. This Act also contains the following clauses—

(1) Stat. 16 & 17 Vict. xliii. (local and personal).

(2) A Syndicate to confer with the Governors was appointed 2nd February. They reported to the Senate 17th March, and the Report was confirmed by the Senate 11th March.

At any Election of a Member or Members to serve in Parliament for either of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, the polling shall not continue for more than Five Days at the most, Sunday, Christmas-day, Good Friday, and Ascension-day being excluded.

At every such Election the Vice-Chancellor shall have power to appoint any number of polling-places not exceeding three, in addition to the House of Convocation or Senate-House, and to direct at which of such polling-places the Members of Convocation and of the Senate according to their Colleges shall vote, and also to appoint any number of Pro-Vice-Chancellors, any one of whom may receive the votes, and decide upon all questions during the absence of such Vice-Chancellor; and such Vice-Chancellor shall have power to appoint any number of poll-clerks and other officers, by one or more of whom the votes shall be entered in such number of poll-books as shall be judged necessary by such Vice-Chancellor.⁽¹⁾

The Charitable Trusts Act (which received the royal assent on the 20th of August) contains a clause exempting from its operation this University and the Colleges and Halls therein.⁽²⁾

On the 14th of November, there was an election of a Councillor for Market Ward, in the room of Isaiah Deck, F.G.S., deceased. The votes were for Richard Baker, 124; for John Hatt, 78.

On the 16th of November, the Senate proceeded to an election to the Perpetual Curacy of Acton Round, in Shropshire. Although the estimated worth was but £85. per annum, there were as many as eleven candidates. The votes recorded were, the Rev. John Gibson, (of the University of Dublin, and late Curate of the Parish,) 40; Rev. William Tyson, 19; Rev. John Cooke, 15; Rev. William Houghton, 15; Rev. Thomas Rowley, D.D., 7; Rev. Symeon Taylor Bartlett, LL.D., 2; Rev. Martin Jolley, 2; Rev. John Bayldon, 1. There were no votes for the other three candidates (Rev. Gregory Bateman, Rev. George Hughes, Rev. John Prendergast Walsh).

On the 22nd of November, H.R.H. Prince Albert, Chancellor of the University, accompanied by H.R.H. the Duc de Brabant, visited Cambridge. They were entertained at the Master's Lodge of Trinity College. After inspecting the Chapel and Library of that College, they attended a Lecture on Geology, by the Rev. Professor Sedgwick, and then visited St. John's College, Jesus College, Sidney Sussex College, St. Catharine's Hall, St. Peter's College, and the Fitzwilliam Museum. In the evening the Royal Chancellor received the Heads of Houses, Nobility, and

(1) Stat. 16 & 17 Vict. c. 68, ss. 1, 4, 5.

(2) Stat. 16 & 17 Vict. c. 137, s. 62. But by sect. 63 exempted charities may, on petition, have the benefit of this Act, either generally or as to certain provisions only; and by sect. 64 certain disputes among members of exempted charities may be referred to the arbitration of the Commissioners.

Members of the Senate, at Trinity College Lodge. Their Royal Highnesses afterwards dined with Dr. Geldart, the Vice-Chancellor, and a select party, at Trinity Hall Lodge. On the 23rd their Royal Highnesses visited Clare Hall and King's College, and then went to the Senate-House, where, in a congregation, (at which Prince Albert presided as Chancellor,) the Degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on the Duc de Brabant. Their Royal Highnesses then attended a Lecture on Mechanics, by the Rev. Professor Willis, and afterwards successively visited the Anatomical Schools, the University Library, the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, and Christ's College. They left Cambridge (by the Eastern Counties Railway) for Windsor, at four in the afternoon. During their visit their Royal Highnesses received congratulatory addresses from the Mayor and Corporation.

On the night of the 22nd of November, Newnham Mill, with its contents (including about 1400 quarters of corn), was destroyed by fire.

On the 12th of December, the Secretary of State for the Home Department addressed the following letter to the Chancellor of the University.

WHITEHALL, Dec. 12, 1853.

SIR,

Her Majesty's government have had before them the Letter addressed by my predecessor on the 4th of October, 1852, to the Chancellor of the University of Cambridge:—

Your Royal Highness will, without doubt, remember that her Majesty was pleased, in her speech from the Throne, on the 11th of November, 1852, to acquaint Parliament that she had caused to be transmitted to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, respectively, copies of the Reports of the Commissioners of Inquiry upon those Universities, and had called the attention of those Universities to those Reports with a view to a deliberate examination of the recommendations contained therein.

A statement was subsequently made to the House of Commons, that the government thought it desirable that ample time should be allowed for a full examination of those matters, and that it was not intended that any legislation on the subject of the recommendations of the Commissioners should be proposed to Parliament during the then current session.

At the same time, though it was not deemed expedient to discuss the various details connected with subjects so important and diversified as the matters in question, yet reference was made to some essential points, with respect to which her Majesty's government conceived that it would be the desire and expectation of Parliament, with a view to the public welfare and to the extension of the useful influences of the Universities, that plans of improvement should be entertained.

These points were:—

1. An alteration of the constitution of the Universities, with a view to

the more general and effective representation of the several main elements which properly enter into their composition.

2. The adoption of measures which might enable the Universities, without weakening the proper securities for discipline, to extend the benefits of training to a greater number of students, whether in connexion or not with Colleges and Halls, and also to diminish the relative disadvantages which now attach within Colleges and Halls to students of comparatively limited pecuniary means.

3. The establishment of such rules with regard to Fellowships, and to the enjoyment of other College endowments, as might wholly abolish or greatly modify the restrictions which now, in many cases, attach to those fellowships and endowments, and might subject the acquisition of such fellowships and endowments generally to the effective influence of competition.

4. The establishment of such regulations with regard to fellowships thus to be acquired by merit as should prevent them from degenerating into sinecures, and especially the enactment of a provision, that after fellowships should have been held for such a time as might be thought reasonable as rewards for early exertion and distinction, they should either be relinquished, or should only continue to be held on condition of residence, coupled with a discharge of active duty in discipline or tuition, or with the earnest prosecution of private study.

5. And, lastly, the establishment of provisions under which Colleges possessed of means either particularly ample, or now only partially applied to the purposes of education or learning, might, in conformity with the views which founders have often indicated, render some portion of their property available for the general purposes of the University beyond as well as within the College walls, and might thus facilitate the energetic prosecution of some branches of study, the importance of which the University have of late distinctly and specially acknowledged.

It is obvious that for the attainment of these ends provision must be made for the careful adjustment of existing statutes and for the abolition or modification of certain oaths which are now periodically administered in some of the Colleges.

There are other changes tending to the increased efficiency and extent of study which would naturally accompany or follow those to which I have adverted, but what I have stated may be enough to explain the general expectations which her Majesty's government have been led to form under the influence of their sincere desire to acknowledge the services and to respect the dignity and due independence of these noble institutions, and to see their power and influence enlarged to the full measure of the capabilities indicated by their splendid endowments.

Actuated by these views, her Majesty's government did not hesitate to determine that, so far as depended upon them, a considerable interval of time should elapse, after the reports of the Commissioners had appeared, before any specific propositions should be discussed as to the degree and nature of the legislation respecting the Universities which it might be requisite to submit to Parliament.

Her Majesty's government, however, feel that the time has now arrived when it will be due, both to the country of which these Universities are such conspicuous ornaments, and to the well-understood interests of the Universities themselves, that these questions should be decided.

I therefore request that your Royal Highness will, in your capacity of Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, have the goodness to take an early opportunity of informing me what measures of improvement that University or, so far as your Royal Highness's knowledge extends, any of its Colleges may be about to undertake, and what aid they may desire from Parliament in the form either of prohibitions, of enabling powers, or of new enactments.

Her Majesty's government are anxious to receive this information in such time as may enable them to give to this important subject the careful deliberation it demands, and to be in a condition to advise her Majesty thereupon, if possible, by the month of February.

Her Majesty's government, however, have no hesitation in avowing their opinion, that repeated and minute interference by Parliament in the affairs of the Universities and their Colleges, would be an evil, and they are desirous to maintain the dignity of these institutions and to secure for them the advantages of freedom of action. For these reasons, therefore, as well as on other grounds, they earnestly hope to find, on the part of these bodies, such mature views and such enlarged designs of improvement as may satisfy the reasonable desires of the country; and by obviating the occasion for further interference, may relieve those persons in the Universities who are charged with the weighty functions of discipline and instruction, from the distraction which the prospect of such interposition must necessarily entail.

I am, Sir,

Your Royal Highness's dutiful Servant,

PALMERSTON.

TO FIELD MARSHAL HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT, &c.,
Chancellor of the University of Cambridge.

This year the northern aisle of St Benedict's Church was rebuilt, on an extended scale, from a design by Messrs. Brandon and Ritchie.

1854.

On the 4th of January, died at Brighton, in his 86th year, Henry Gunning, Esq., M.A., Senior Esquire Bedel of the University. He was son of the Rev. Francis Gunning, and was born at Newton by Hauxton, in Cambridgeshire, 13th of February, 1768. After being educated at Ely grammar-school, he was entered of Christ's College, 1784; became a Scholar of the House, and took his B.A. Degree as fifth Wrangler, 1788; he was elected Esquire Bedel 13th of October, 1789, and proceeded M.A. 1791. As Senior Bedel he received handsome massy gold chains

from three successive Chancellors of the University, viz., the Marquess of Camden, the Duke of Northumberland, and H.R.H. Prince Albert. From an early period of life till he was about eighty years of age Mr. Gunning took an active part in local politics. His support of the Reform Bill was particularly strenuous and effective, and was acknowledged by the presentation of a handsome gold medal purchased by many of the electors of this Borough. He was elected a member of the Council on its first formation, and retained that position till 1841. Though by no means slow in expressing his political sentiments with warmth and earnestness, he enjoyed the friendship of many excellent persons whose opinions differed very widely from his own. He was generally respected for his courtesy and gentlemanly bearing, and for his great liberality in communicating to others his extensive and peculiar knowledge respecting the privileges and constitution of the University. A few years previously to his death he fractured his hip-joint and became incurably lame. His subsequent sufferings were severe and protracted, though borne with the fortitude and hope of a sincere christian. He published various Poll-Books at University Elections from 1822; a Report of the case as to the Mineralogical Professorship, 1824; a new and improved edition of Adam Wall's Ceremonies of the University, 1827; a Preface to Extracts from the Report of the Corporation Commissioners as to Cambridge, 1839; and a pamphlet on Compositions for Degrees, 1850. After his death appeared his Reminiscences of the University, Town, and County of Cambridge. This interesting work, to which his portrait is prefixed, has gone through two editions. He married Miss Bertram, 1794, and had several children; amongst them, Francis John Gunning, Town Clerk of Cambridge 1836-1840, and Frederick Gunning, Barrister-at-Law, author of a Treatise on the Law of Tolls.⁽¹⁾

The election of an Esquire Bedel in the room of Henry Gunning, M.A., deceased, took place on the 19th of January; 155 votes were given for Hugh Godfray, B.A., of St. John's College, and 127 for John Roberts, M.A., Fellow of Magdalene College.

On the 30th of January, Her Majesty in Council made an order for applying to the Court of Pleas of this Borough the Common Law Procedure Act, 1852, and the Rules made and to be made in pursuance thereof (with certain exceptions).

On the 13th of January, a Syndicate appointed by the Senate to consider Lord Palmerston's Letter to H.R.H. Prince Albert⁽²⁾ made the subjoined Report:

(1) *Gent. Mag.* N. S. xii. 297.

(2) *Vide ante* p. 135.

The Syndicate appointed December 23, 1853, to take into consideration such parts of the letter addressed December 12, 1853, to the Chancellor of the University by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department, as relate to the University, and to make such remarks thereon as they may deem fit for the purpose of their being transmitted by the Vice-Chancellor to His Royal Highness, such remarks however being previously submitted to the Senate for confirmation, beg leave to report to the Senate :

That, in conformity with the terms of their appointment, they have taken into consideration those points in the Letter of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department, which concern the University, omitting those which specially concern the Colleges ; and that after careful deliberation they recommend that the following remarks be transmitted in the name of the Senate to the Chancellor :

I.—THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNIVERSITY.

The Report of the Commissioners appointed by the Queen to inquire into the State, Discipline, Studies, and Revenues of the University makes frequent mention of the Syndicate appointed to revise the Statutes of the University. That Syndicate was appointed March 7, 1849, more than twelve months before the announcement of the Royal Commission ; special preparation for the work with which it was entrusted having been made during a long time previous to its appointment by the careful collection and arrangement of the existing laws and customs of the University. The Syndicate proceeded in a course of long and frequent sittings not only to revise the present body of Statutes given to the University by Queen Elizabeth in the twelfth year of her reign, but also to review the entire series of antecedent and subsequent Graces of the Senate, Royal Letters, and Decrees of the Heads of Colleges, with the object of preparing a new code of Academical Laws.

Among the points which engaged the attention of the Syndicate, one of the most important was that which Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department mentions as the first of those with respect to which Her Majesty's Government conceive that plans of improvement should be entertained ; viz. "An alteration of the constitution of the Universities with a view to the more general and effective representation of the several main elements which properly enter into their composition."

The Constitution which is now in force by the Statutes of 12th Elizabeth, requires that every Grace or proposition for the administration of University affairs should be approved by each of the two Houses of which the Senate is composed, but that previously to its being proposed to the Houses it should be submitted to a Council, or Caput Senatus, consisting of the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, one Doctor in each of the three faculties of Divinity, Law, and Physic, one master of Arts of the Non-Regent House, *i.e.* of more than five years' standing, and one Master of Arts of the Regent House, *i.e.* of less than five years' standing ; each member of the Caput having the power of rejecting the Grace by his sole negative voice.

The Syndicate made a Report to the Senate respecting the Constitution and powers of the Caput on May 28, 1852, recommending that the Caput,

constituted as at present, but appointed by a more free mode of election, should retain its powers so far only as respects Graces for conferring Degrees, and that for the consideration of all Graces relating to other Academical business a Council should be formed and regulated in the following manner:

"The Heads of Colleges shall appoint three Members;

"The Doctors in the faculties of Divinity, Law, and Physic, not being Heads of Colleges, shall appoint three Members, that is to say, the Doctors in Divinity one, the Doctors in Law another, and the Doctors in Physic a third;

"The Professors, not being either Heads of Colleges or Doctors in any one of the said three faculties, shall appoint three Members;

"And lastly, the Colleges shall appoint three Non-Regents and three Regents.

"One Member of each of the five Classes above mentioned shall go out in rotation every year on November 6, being however re-eligible, and on the same day the appointments by the Heads of Colleges, Doctors, and Professors shall be made in the Senate-House, the Chancellor and the Head of a College senior in Degree, the two Doctors in each Faculty senior in Degree, and the two Professors senior in Degree, standing in scrutiny. They that have most votes in the first scrutiny shall be deemed to be appointed, and so likewise, if it be necessary to resort to a second or third and last scrutiny. At the same time the names of the Non-Regent and Regent appointed by the Colleges, the appointment of them resting with those Colleges whose turn it may be to appoint the Scrutators, shall be certified to the Chancellor by the Masters of those Colleges or their deputies. The names of all the persons appointed shall be immediately published to the Senate by the Senior Proctor.

"The day after (Sunday not being reckoned in either case) all the five persons so appointed shall be separately proposed to the Senate for election by Grace for three years: and fifteen persons so elected shall, with the Chancellor and the Vice-Chancellor of the preceding year, constitute the said Council.

"In case of a vacancy by death or by any other cause, which shall be deemed sufficient by the Chancellor and two senior Doctors present in the University, the Class or College, which appointed before, may appoint again within a time to be prescribed by the Chancellor; every person so appointed may hold the place of a Member on the Council for the same period as that during which the person, whose substitute he is, would have held it. But if the cause of vacancy be not deemed sufficient, or if any appointment, whether of an original Member or of a substitute, be not duly made or certified, or if the person appointed be not elected by the Senate, then the election shall be made in the manner⁽¹⁾ prescribed in cap. v. sect. 9 of the Draft of the Revised Statutes.

"On every occasion, when any Member of the Council intends to absent himself from the University for a limited period of time not exceeding one Term, he shall be at liberty to appoint a Deputy during such absence, who shall be offered to the Senate for election by Grace.

(1) The mode of Election referred to is that the Senate should elect one of two persons nominated by the Vice-Chancellor and Heads of Colleges.

"If any Member shall have been absent from all the Meetings of the Council during two successive Terms, his place shall be ipso facto void.

"The place of a Member of the Council shall not be rendered void either by his resuming his Regency, if a Non-Regent, or by his promotion to Non-Regency, if a Regent.

"The duty of the Council shall be to consider and prepare all Graces to be offered to the Senate, excepting those for conferring Degrees, whether proceeding from individual Members of the Senate or from Syndicates; nor shall any Grace, except for conferring a Degree, be offered to the Senate without the previous sanction of the major part of those voting upon it in the Council.

"No business shall be transacted in the Council, unless five Members at the least be present, of whom the Chancellor shall always be one, and he shall have the casting-vote when the votes are equally divided. In case of a difference of opinion between the Chancellor and a majority of members of the Council present, no act of the Council shall be valid without the approval of a majority of the whole number of persons constituting the Council.

"Meetings of the Council shall be held at least in every alternate week during Term-time, and also at such other times as to the Chancellor may seem fit."

The Scheme thus recommended by the Syndicate was intended to accomplish the object mentioned in the Letter of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department, viz., to secure the more general and effective representation of the several main elements which properly enter into the composition of the University, and it has received the approbation of the University Commissioners in the following terms: (Report, p. 15.)

"We cannot hesitate to express our pleasure to find such a proposal emanating from the University itself. It has evidently been framed with careful deliberation, and with an especial view as well to preserve a balance of power among the several Colleges, as also to prevent the excitements and rivalries of a more popular and unlimited mode of appointment. The suggested scheme has received the unanimous approval of the Syndicate; and we hope it may in due time receive the sanction of the Senate."

A Grace was passed by the Senate, February 15, 1853, for the introduction of the above Scheme into the proposed new body of Statutes; and the sanction of the Crown only is now required to give the form of Law to the amended Constitution.

II.—UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.

The question of reducing the expenses of residence in the University within the narrowest limits, and thereby extending the benefits of Academical Education to as large a number of Students as possible, has long engaged the anxious attention of the Authorities of the University and Colleges; and it is gratifying to find that the University Commissioners declare the result of their inquiries upon this subject in the following terms (Report, p. 18):

"We have great satisfaction in expressing our opinion that the expenses of the great majority of the Students are moderate. The fact reflects

"credit both on themselves and on the Authorities of the University and the several Colleges. By reference to the Evidence it will be seen that the necessary expense of residence is small, and that the actual expense does not exceed a reasonable limit."

The Syndicate believe that it is the desire of the Authorities of the University and of the several Colleges to take advantage of every opportunity to reduce, as far as is practicable, the expenses of Students.

The Syndicate have taken into consideration several schemes which have been proposed for altering the conditions of Academical residence, with the view of diminishing the expenses of Students; but they are of opinion that, while such schemes are in many respects more or less objectionable, they do not present equal advantages in point of economy with the present system of residence in connexion with Colleges; and they wish to draw especial attention to the fact, that deserving Students, more particularly those of limited pecuniary means, derive great advantages and assistance from the Colleges to which they belong, by the enjoyment of Scholarships, Sizarships, Exhibitions, and other contributions from Collegiate endowments.

The Syndicate have considered in particular the scheme which has been proposed of allowing Students to reside and graduate in the University without being connected with any College, and they are of opinion that that scheme cannot be adopted without seriously weakening the proper securities for discipline, and depriving the Students who might be so admitted, of much that is of great value in the present system of Academical Education. They are further of opinion that, while the want of proper securities for discipline in the case of such Students would be the cause of injury to those Students themselves, the evil would extend necessarily, by the force of example and association, to other Students admitted as at present to reside in connexion with Colleges.

The advantages of such connexion with Colleges in respect to discipline appear to the Syndicate to be justly described by the University Commissioners in page 16 of their Report. They remark that the moral discipline of the University "is in a very great measure sustained by the internal system of the several Colleges. The domestic constitution of a College contains in itself a combination of the most wholesome and beneficial influences for this end. In the first place, all the Members of it are subject to a code of internal laws and rules framed for the maintenance of good order and decorum and moral and religious habits. Again, the Master and the Fellows, if they are true to their duty, stand in the relation of rulers, guardians, advisers, friends, and examples to the Students. As some of the Fellows are but little removed from the Students in point of age, facilities for personal intimacies and friendly companionship between the two classes blend happily with the more grave and paternal authority which the Senior Members of the Society exercise in their official functions. Again, the Students exert no small or unimportant influence on each other. Though sprung from different ranks, with different fortunes, different prospects, yet as Members of the College, they meet to a certain extent on a footing of equality. Living under the same domestic rule; many of them lodged within the same walls; all assembling in the same

"common dining-hall; associating in their course of study and in the routine of their daily habits, they are naturally drawn to each other by attractions of mutual kindness. While particular individuals and small groups form for themselves their own closer intimacies and friendships, a general spirit of sympathy pervades the whole; and there is one predominant feeling not to do anything that tends to bring discredit on the College, or falls below the tone of good manners and the standard of honourable conduct. In this way social sympathy becomes auxiliary to moral discipline and academical authority...The Students are at an age when they cannot be subjected to the minute surveillance and rigid constraint exercised in a school, and when, on the other hand, they are not fit to be intrusted with absolute liberty and independence in acting for themselves. They are in a state of transition from the subjection of boyhood to the freedom of manhood; and no system of discipline can be properly suited to such a state, unless it contains in itself a mixture of constraint and liberty; so much constraint as may guard the inexperienced against the temptations of youth, and the dangers of wasteful extravagance; so much liberty as may serve to develop the qualities of their moral character, and prepare them gradually for the weightier responsibilities and fuller freedom of after-life."

The opinion of the Commissioners upon the advantages of residence in connexion with Colleges is again expressed in similar terms, but at greater length and with the mention of details, under the head of College Discipline and Expenses in pp. 145—149.

With reference to the admission of the proposed class of Students the Commissioners remark (Report, p. 143):

"It has been contended that it would be desirable to modify this usage," (viz. that every Student should be admitted a Member of some College before he can become a matriculated Member of the University,) "and to revert to the ancient practice so far as to allow of matriculated Students of the University not attached to any College or Hall. This question has received our careful consideration, and we are of opinion that it would not be expedient to adopt any change of that nature in the present system of the University. It appears to us that one of the most striking and valuable characteristics of our English Universities is to be found in the domestic system of their education, by which habits of order and moral control are most satisfactorily obtained. . . . The two systems of Collegiate and Unattached Students seem to us to be hardly compatible with one another; at least we cannot doubt that great difficulties would be experienced in blending them harmoniously together, if the class of Students not affiliated to some Collegiate body were recognised, and afterwards received any considerable accession of numbers. We come, therefore, to the conclusion, that the extension of the benefits of the University, so as to embrace a larger number of Students than at present exists, and more proportionate to the great increase of our population and national wealth, must be sought in a corresponding growth of our Collegiate system, and in such improvements of the existing foundation as may render them more generally accessible and more practically useful. It has long been the practice of the Uni-

"versity to allow Students belonging to the Colleges, to reside in Lodgings in the Town. By this means great facility has been given for the accommodation of an increased number of Students, inasmuch as the power of Colleges to accept admissions has thus been limited only by the extent of their Halls and Chapels, and their own sense of what was due to a proper provision for the instruction and superintendence of the members admitted."

It appears by a Table printed in the Report of the Commissioners, p. 145, that on November 14, 1851, while the number of Undergraduate members of the University, whether actually residing or not, was 1760, the number residing in lodgings was 736.

After describing the conditions under which Students belonging to Colleges are allowed to reside in lodgings in the town, and noticing the arguments which have been urged for and against the practice, the Commissioners remark (Report, p. 144), "We should be unwilling to interfere materially with the liberty at present enjoyed by the Colleges, of admitting a greater number of Students than they can accommodate within their walls. We think, however, that it would be very advantageous, if buildings were erected for the reception of Students, in immediate connexion with, and under the direct control of, the Collegiate bodies. For such Affiliated Halls we apprehend that no fresh powers are required."

Upon the same subject again the Commissioners remark (Report, p. 19), "The system itself," (of allowing Students belonging to Colleges to reside in lodgings in the town,) "if carefully and vigilantly guarded, appears to be capable of securing to a great extent the substantial benefit of Collegiate superintendence, and at the same time of affording free and ample facilities for the admission of any number of Students desirous of the advantages of an University education. An opinion has been expressed in some quarters that it would be more conducive to the ends of discipline, if, in connexion with and dependence on the Colleges, there were hostels or public buildings established for the reception of Students under a system of closer inspection and stricter control than can be attained while they are dispersed in private lodgings throughout the town. There does not appear to be any impediment to the execution of such a design, if adequate funds can be provided for the purpose."

The Syndicate concur in these remarks of the Commissioners, and would observe that, in cases where Colleges do not possess the means of building, the purpose of providing accommodation for a greater number of their Students might be effected, if occasion required, by hiring houses in the town.

III.—PROFESSORIAL AND OTHER UNIVERSITY FOUNDATIONS.

The Syndicate have directed their attention to the remarks made by the University Commissioners respecting those provisions of the Foundation deeds of some Professorships and Lectureships which the lapse of time and altered circumstances have rendered inapplicable to the present state of things, and highly inexpedient, if not impossible, to be observed; and they are of opinion that in all such cases the spirit of the Founders' intentions would be more effectually complied with, if a careful revision were made of

the Statutes and Regulations framed to govern the Foundations, with reference to present and future wants and means of usefulness. The same remark may be applied to some of the University Scholarships and other endowments.

It is believed that in some of the cases referred to an Act of the Legislature would be required to enable the University, in conjunction with the Trustees or other persons interested, to make the desired alterations; and even in cases where the authority of Her Majesty's Courts of Equity would be sufficient, a great advantage would be gained, if an opportunity were given of accomplishing by less expensive and more expeditious means an object involving the consideration of a multiplicity of details.

The Syndicate are encouraged by the Letter of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department to express their desire that the aid of Parliament should be given to the University for this purpose; and they beg leave to submit that the object in view might be accomplished in a satisfactory manner if enabling powers, to be exercised for a limited term, were given by an Act of the Legislature to a Board of persons, who should deserve the confidence of the University and of the Country in the execution of a work requiring the greatest care and prudence, and an intimate acquaintance as well with the wants and duties of the University, as with its Constitution and Government. In suggesting this mode of proceeding the Syndicate are mainly influenced by a desire to avoid the evil of repeated and minute interference by Parliament in the affairs of the University.

They venture further to suggest, that it should be the duty of the Board to receive and consider all schemes proposed to it jointly by the Senate and the Trustees or other persons interested in any University Foundations, respecting the application of the property or the regulations framed to govern such Foundations, and that it should have the power, adhering as much as may be to the spirit of the intention of the Founders, to ratify and establish such schemes subject to the sanction of the Queen in Council.

It is fully believed that, if such an authority were created, both the University itself and the persons entrusted with the charge and management of University Foundations, would willingly avail themselves of the aid so afforded to give to those Foundations the most useful and efficient form which they are capable of receiving.

IV.—SYNDICATE FOR REVISING THE STATUTES OF THE UNIVERSITY.

The Syndicate appointed to revise the Statutes of the University, besides the proposal above mentioned for a new Council of Legislation, made reports to the Senate, dated December 10th, 1851, and March 23rd, 1852, respectively, in which they recommended that Graces should be offered to the Senate for the introduction into the proposed new body of Statutes of various laws and regulations effecting important alterations in the existing law and practice of the University. And having revised the whole body of Statutes with reference to existing and authorized practice, they also printed and circulated in the Senate a Draft of the Statutes representing the form they would bear, if all the proposed alterations were adopted.

The University Commissioners in many passages of their Report express

their approval of the Propositions submitted by the Syndicate to the Senate. In some few instances, however, they recommend modifications of those Propositions, or the introduction of other matters, not recommended by the Syndicate, into the proposed new body of Statutes.

Upon the publication of the Commissioners' Report the Syndicate proceeded to consider carefully the several suggestions and recommendations of the Commissioners, and they finally made a fourth Report, dated November 30, 1852, recommending such modifications of, or additions to, the proposed Statutes as, after mature consideration, appeared to them desirable.

Graces embodying the recommendations of the Syndicate were offered to the Senate on three successive days in February, 1853; and it will be seen in the copies of the Syndicate's Reports attached to these remarks what the several Propositions are, which having been approved by the Senate may be considered, so far as depends on the University, to form part of its future Statute Law.

A few matters which it is considered desirable to regulate by Statutes are now under consideration by the Syndicate of Privileges and the Syndicate of Studies, hereafter to be mentioned; and when those Syndicates have completed their labours, and the judgment of the Senate has been obtained respecting the Propositions which may be submitted by them, the entire Draft of a new code of Statutes will be proposed to the Senate, and if approved by that body will be then finally submitted to the Crown for its sanction.

V.—SYNDICATE FOR CONSIDERING THE STUDIES OF THE UNIVERSITY.

The general system of Study in the University, including as well the course of instruction in the several branches of learning and science as the examinations for Degrees, forms a prominent subject in the Commissioners' Report; and the suggestions and recommendations made by them are entitled to the utmost attention.

After much deliberation respecting the best way of bringing this subject under the consideration of the University, the Vice-Chancellor offered a Grace, which was passed by the Senate, February 2, 1853, to appoint a Syndicate "to consider whether it is expedient to adopt any measures, and if so what, for augmenting the existing means of teaching the Students of the University by Public Professors and Public Lectures, and for regulating and encouraging the studies so taught; and to report thereon to the Senate, from time to time until the end of the Easter Term, 1853."

A Grace was subsequently passed, May 25, 1853, to continue the powers of the Syndicate until the end of the Easter Term, 1854.

The points to be considered being so many and so important, and affecting so materially the interests of the University and all the Colleges, it was thought desirable to extend the composition of the Syndicate beyond the usual number of such a body. The Syndicate appointed thus consists of thirty-nine members of the Senate, and comprehends two or more from every College, together with the Regius Professor in each of the faculties of Divinity, Law, and Physic.

The Syndicate have been engaged in a course of long and regular sittings during three successive Terms in the consideration of the questions submitted to them, but they have not yet made any report to the Senate.

VI.—ADDITIONAL LECTURE ROOMS AND MUSEUMS' SYNDICATE.

The present state of the University with regard to Museums, Laboratories, and Lecture Rooms for the use of the Professors, is described by the Commissioners in pp. 115-124 of their Report; and they recommend measures to be taken for obtaining a site and erecting the necessary buildings.

With the view of adopting some practical measures for the supply of urgent wants in this respect, a Grace was passed by the Senate, February 2, 1853, appointing a Syndicate "to consider whether any and what steps should be taken for appropriating to the use of the University the site of the Old Botanic Garden, and to confer with the Trustees of the Botanic Garden thereon; also to consider whether any and what steps should be taken for erecting additional Lecture Rooms and Museums."

The Syndicate made a Report to the Senate, March 7, 1853, on the first of the questions submitted to them, communicating an arrangement, to which the Governors of the Botanic Garden had expressed their willingness to consent, for appropriating the site of the Old Botanic Garden to the use of the University free from the trusts and conditions to which it was subject, and recommending that the necessary steps should be taken to procure by competent authority the confirmation of that arrangement and the appropriation of the ground.

The Report was confirmed by the Senate, March 11, 1853, and the Syndicate were authorized, in conjunction with the Governors of the Botanic Garden, to take the necessary steps for the above purpose.

A further Report made by the Syndicate, October 25, 1853, informed the Senate that upon application to the Court of Chancery an order had been made, July 29, 1853, directing that the above-mentioned arrangement should be carried into effect, and that upon completion of that arrangement the land and premises constituting the site of the Old Botanic Garden should be and continue vested in the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University released and absolutely discharged of and from the Trusts created with respect thereto.

The arrangement, involving the outlay of a large sum of money by the University, has since been completed; and an ample and eligible site has been thus obtained, applicable for the erection of the required buildings.

The Syndicate have recently, December 31, 1853, made a further Report, containing detailed recommendations respecting the nature and construction of the proposed buildings, and recommending the employment of an Architect to prepare plans and an estimate for the execution of the work. A copy of this Report is attached to these remarks.

VII.—SYNDICATE FOR CONSIDERING THE PRIVILEGES OF THE UNIVERSITY AND ITS RELATIONS WITH THE TOWN.

The Commissioners in their Report make mention of a Memorial received by them from the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of Cambridge concerning certain privileges of the University which affect the relations between the University and the Town.

The Commissioners sent a copy of this Memorial to the Vice-Chancellor,

with an intimation that they were ready to receive any remarks which the Authorities of the University might desire to make respecting it. And this Memorial involving matters deeply affecting the discipline and good government of the University, the Vice-Chancellor offered a Grace, which was passed by the Senate March 26, 1852, appointing a Syndicate to take the Memorial into consideration and to make such Remarks thereon as they might deem fit for the purpose of their being transmitted to the Commissioners. The Memorial as well as the remarks of the Syndicate thereon have been printed by the Commissioners among the evidence attached to their Report (pp. 35-46).

The Commissioners having considered the statements of the University and the Town respectively, have made several important suggestions and recommendations (Report, pp. 5-9) respecting the matters which affect the relations between the two bodies.

With the view of submitting these suggestions to the consideration and judgment of the University, a Grace was passed October 29, 1852, appointing the same Syndicate to consider generally the Privileges of the University.

The Syndicate proceeded to consider carefully and in detail the several suggestions and recommendations of the Commissioners, but they have not yet made any report to the Senate in consequence of a proposal made by the Council of the Borough for a conference between Committees of the two bodies.

A Grace was passed by the Senate February 2, 1853, giving the requisite powers to the Syndicate; and the Council of the Borough having also named a Committee for the purpose, several conferences have been held with the view of making arrangements for the adjustment of the relations between the University and the Town, which arrangements if satisfactory to the two bodies may be finally confirmed by a special Act of Parliament.

T. C. GELDART, <i>Vice-Chancellor.</i>	JAS. ATLAY.
GILBERT AINSLIE.	FRAS. MARTIN.
H. PHILPOTT.	JOHN MILLS.
H. W. COOKSON.	A. THACKER.
JAMES CARTMELL.	G. M. SYKER.
FRANCIS FRANCE.	

A Grace to confirm the foregoing Report passed unanimously on the 17th of January.

On the 2nd of January, the Council agreed on a Petition to the House of Commons with reference to the Report of the Commissioners to inquire into corrupt practices in this Borough, and praying that the parties implicated might be disfranchised. A similar petition was agreed to at a Town meeting held on the 14th of February.

A Petition in favour of Decimal Coinage was voted by the Council on the 2nd of February.

A negotiation commenced in the preceding year between a Syndicate of the Senate and a Committee of the Council, with a view to the amicable adjustment of various matters affecting the relations between

the University and Town,⁽¹⁾ was, on the 2nd of February, abruptly terminated by the Syndicate, in consequence of the refusal of the Committee to recommend that the Proctors, the Proproctors, and their servants should be exempted from the jurisdiction of the Town Magistrates in cases of assault.⁽²⁾ The particulars of the negotiation were

(1) Vide ante pp. 42-62.

(2) The following Documents fully explain the nature of the negotiation:—

*Corpus Christi College Lodge,
May 23, 1853.*

MINUTE of a Scheme which the Syndicate appointed 29th Oct. 1852, "to consider generally the Privileges of the University," and Feb. 2, 1853, "to confer with a Committee of the Borough upon matters affecting the relations between the University and Town, and to Report thereon from time to time to the Senate," is disposed to recommend the Senate to adopt—

1. That, instead of the OATH which has hitherto been taken by the Mayor and Bailiffs in the presence of the Vice-Chancellor, a Clause to the same effect be added to the Declaration which they are required by Act of Parliament to make and subscribe on their acceptance of office.
2. That the Supervision of WEIGHTS and MEASURES be resigned to the Magistrates of the Borough, with reservation to the Vice-Chancellor of the power granted by 5th and 6th Will. IV., c. 63 (s. 28, 44), of appointing one or more Inspectors, if at any time he should see fit to exercise it.
3. That in other respects also the University relinquish all concern with the MARKETS and likewise with the FAIRS, except that the consent of the Vice-Chancellor shall still be necessary to the continuance of the Fairs beyond the accustomed period; and that PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENTS and THEATRICAL EXHIBITIONS, not only at and during the Fairs, but at all times in the Town of Cambridge and elsewhere within fourteen miles, remain subject to his controul, and that such controul be distinctly recognized.

4. That the LICENSING OF VICTUALLERS within the Town of Cambridge be vested in the Borough Magistrates, a power of revocation, not subject to appeal, being reserved to the Vice-Chancellor, upon misconduct being proved to his satisfaction before him in his Court, and the Borough Magistrates being precluded from granting a new Licence to the offending party without the formal consent of the Vice-Chancellor.

Borough of Cambridge.

OBSERVATIONS by the Committee of the Council appointed to confer with the Syndicate to consider the Privileges of the University as to matters affecting the relations between the University and Town, upon the Minute (dated 23rd May, 1853) of a Scheme which the Syndicate is disposed to recommend the Senate to adopt.

1. The Committee agree to this Article. The Committee presume that the Declaration alluded to is that prescribed by 9 Geo. IV. c. 17, s. 2. Perhaps the following addition to that Declaration will be deemed sufficient: "And I also declare that I will not wilfully infringe the liberties and privileges of the University of Cambridge."
2. The Committee also agree to this article, provided it be understood that no Inspector appointed by the Vice-Chancellor has more than concurrent power with the Inspector appointed by the Town Authorities, and that he be entitled to no other salary or emoluments than may be paid him by the University from its own funds.
3. There is no power to extend or diminish the continuance of the Fairs. The duration of Sturbridge Fair is limited by the Charter to the Town, dated 15th August, 31st Eliz. (1589), and the Statute, Act 24, Geo. II. c. 23. The duration of Midsummer Fair is settled by the 32nd section of the Cambridge Corporation Act, 1850. Referring to the remarks of a Syndicate of the University on the Memorial of the Council dated February 5th, 1853, under the title, "Theatrical and other Entertainments," the Committee infer that the University will not object to except from the operation of section 10 of the Theatres Regulation Act (6 and 7 Vict. c. 88) theatrical entertainments in the Town during the Long Vacation.

As regards other public entertainments in the Town, the Committee beg to suggest that the joint sanction of the Vice-Chancellor and Mayor be necessary in all cases (except the Long Vacation and booths &c. in Midsummer Fair).

The Committee wish it to be understood that they have no power to concur in or object to so much of this article as relates to any other district than this Town.

4. The proposed power to revoke the Licences of Victuallers appears to the Committee to be very objectionable. The Committee, however, are prepared to recommend that all such Licences be revocable on complaint to the Borough Magistrates, and that a Special Session to consider any such complaint be convened whenever the Vice-Chancellor think fit.

given in Reports made by the Syndicate to the Senate and by the Committee to the Council; and at a special meeting of the latter

5. That NOTICE of the CONVICTION of any Member of the University before the Borough Magistrates be immediately sent to the Vice-Chancellor, with a specification of the charge and sentence; and that in any case where a charge against any Member of the University has been heard before the Borough Magistrates, a copy of the Depositions be furnished to the Vice-Chancellor if required by him.
6. That the PROCTORS and PROFACTORS be not summonable before the Borough Magistrates for any alleged excess or impropriety in the exercise of their powers, but be amenable only to the superior Courts of Law.
7. That the PROPERTY of the University and Colleges be ASSESSED in the respective Parishes in which it is situate for the same RATES as may be levied on any other property therein; that the portion of the Poor Rate thus contributed by the University and Colleges, be in lieu of the Contribution to the Poor which the University is accustomed to make; and that the portion of the Paving Rate thus contributed be in lieu of the two-fifths, now payable by the University, of the expenses incurred under the authority of the Improvement Acts; and that no more be raised by the Paving Rate than shall be requisite, when taken in conjunction with the sum of the Tolls and of other Monies received by the Improvement Commissioners.
8. That for the purpose of Assessing the University and College Property, two SPECIAL VALUERS be appointed, one by the Vice-Chancellor, the other by the Mayor; and that before entering upon their valuation the said Valuers appoint an Umpire; and that the said Valuers and Umpire have free access to the Parish Rate Books: and that when and so often as the University or any College, or the Parishioners in Vestry assembled, shall call upon the Vice-Chancellor and Mayor so to do, the Vice-Chancellor and Mayor appoint such Special Valuers: that with the exception of the following buildings belonging to the University, viz. the Library, Schools, Museums of Science, Laboratories and Lecture Rooms, and also College Chapels and Libraries present and future, and however altered and enlarged, which shall be exempt from all Rates whatever, the said valuation comprehend all Buildings and Grounds of whatever kind and wherever situate within the parishes of the Town, which being the property of the University and Colleges separately or jointly, shall at the time of making such valuation be actually used for academical or collegiate purposes.
9. That the determination of the number, the appointment, dismissal, and entire management and direction of the POLICE FORCE, be vested in a joint Board, consisting of five Members of the University
5. The Committee see no objection to this Article.
6. The Committee after diligent inquiry cannot find that within living memory more than two cases of this kind have occurred, and they cannot admit that any ground exists for the provision proposed by this article, which might operate as a complete denial of justice to persons who are not in a position to defray the great expense of an action in the superior Courts.
The Committee also beg to refer the Syndicate to the third Resolution of the Council, 16th Dec. 1852.
7. The Committee (referring also to the terms of Article 12) assume it is intended that the University and Colleges should be Assessed in their Corporate Capacities.
8. The Committee are prepared to assent to this Article.
9. Whilst the Committee cannot but deem the representation of Rate-payers assessed in their corporate capacities as inconsistent with the principle on which the Municipal Corporation Act is framed,

body, held on the 17th of February, the following resolution was passed:

appointed by Grace of the Senate and five Members of the Town Council appointed by that body; and that the Chairman (who shall have a casting vote and hold office for one year) be elected alternately by the University Members of the Board from among themselves and by the Town Members of the Board from among themselves; and that the Great Assembly be discontinued.

yet, looking to the strong interest which the University has in maintaining peace and good order, the Committee are disposed under all the circumstances to recommend that the University should have a direct voice in the matter of Police, in proportion to the amount the University and Colleges will probably contribute to the Borough Rate; and the Committee suggest that the Police Board or Watch Committee consist of fifteen members, viz.

The Mayor.....	1
Other Members of the Council	9
The Vice-Chancellor	1
The Proctors	2
The Pro-Proctors.....	2

15

The Committee have named the Vice-Chancellor, Proctors, and Pro-Proctors as immediately concerned in maintaining the discipline of the University; (but should the Syndicate prefer that the Senate should appoint five of its members, the Committee see no objection to such an alteration).

The Committee are also prepared to recommend that the Vice-Chancellor, and the Head, the Bursar, or the Agent of any College, should have full and unrestricted power of inspecting all the Books and Papers of the Police Board or Watch Committee. This, it may be remarked, is a power not in terms given to the members of the Council generally.

10. That no ORDER on the TREASURER for payment of any sum exceeding ten pounds made by the Council or any of its Members, be served on the Treasurer without giving the Vice-Chancellor two days' previous Notice; and that all the powers of removing Orders into the Court of Queen's Bench, given by the Municipal Corporation Acts, may be exercised by the Vice-Chancellor or some Officer of a College acting on its behalf. That the ACCOUNTS of all the Receipts and Payments of the Borough be examined by four AUDITORS, of whom two shall be Members of the University appointed by Grace of the Senate; and that in case any item of Receipt or Expense, save and except those of which Notice has been given as above to the Vice-Chancellor, is omitted or inserted, without the consent and approbation of the major part of the Auditors, guided by the directions of the Act of Parliament, by which all the matters contained in this minute may have been finally established and confirmed, then the decision of that point be definitely settled by a Referee chosen by the Auditors before the commencement of the Audit, and guided by the same direction; and in case the Auditors do not agree in the appointment of a Referee, that the Board of Poor Law Commissioners appoint one.

10. The Committee foresee cases in which much practical inconvenience in the transaction of municipal business of a routine character might arise by adopting so much of this article as relates to notice to the Vice-Chancellor previously to the issuing an order on the Treasurer; and on the other hand, assuming the existence of a case of an extraordinary nature, in which the University might with great justice object to an Order made by the Council on the Treasurer, the Committee are at a loss to conceive how the proposed notice could in any way aid the University, in preventing the payment thereof by the Treasurer.

The Committee regard the Auditors as possessing merely ministerial powers. They have to see that the Treasurer has duly accounted for all sums by him received, that the sums stated by him to have been paid are correctly set down, and that for every such sum he has a receipt and an order, signed by three members of the Council, and countersigned by the Town-Clerk, or some other order made by a competent authority.

The Court of Queen's Bench (under 1 Vict. c. 78, s. 44) or the Court of Chancery are the only tribunals which appear to the Committee to have the power of preventing a misapplication of the Borough Fund.

There is not the slightest objection to allow the Vice-Chancellor, or any one deputed by him, to attend the Audit of the Treasurer's accounts.

The Committee are prepared to recommend that the Vice-Chancellor, and the Head, the Bursar, or the Agent of any College should have the same powers as

That, having regard to the rejection by the Senate, on the 19th of May, 1847, of the recommendation of a Syndicate for a voluntary contribution by

11. That the University and the several Colleges be represented at the Vestry Meetings of the Parishes in which they are respectively rated by individual Members of their own Bodies, and that the number of Votes to be assigned to such Members be regulated according to the provisions of Sturges Bourne's Act (28 Geo. III. c. 69).
12. That no Member, either of the University or of any College, be remission of the payment of any Rates by the Body to which he belongs in its Corporate capacity, become entitled to be enrolled as a Burgess of the Borough, or be compellable to hold any Office Municipal or Parochial within the same, or to perform any service to which Ratepayers, as such, are rendered liable by Law.
13. That the proposed Act of Parliament regulating all these matters be not construed as taking away or diminishing any Privilege or Franchise or Exclusive Jurisdiction at present vested in the University or the several Colleges, further than shall be specially and distinctly provided therein.

J. PELLING, *Vice-Chancellor*.
 GILBERT AINSLIE.
 H. PHILPOTT.
 H. W. COCKBURN.
 JAMES CARTMELL.
 J. N. PHILL.
 JOHN COCKER.
 FRANCIS FRANCE.
 JAS. ATLEY.
 FRAS. MARTIN.
 W. H. STOKES.
 JOHN MILLS.
 A. THACKER.
 WILLIAM MARSH.

Trinity Hall Lodge,
 Dec. 12, 1853.

The Syndicate appointed "to confer with a Committee of the Borough upon matters affecting the relations between the University and Town" have the following remarks to make upon the "Observations by the Committee of the Town Council" of October 24, 1853.

1. The Syndicate is content with the proposed addition to the Declaration.
2. The Committee has only expressed what the Syndicate intended.
3. The Syndicate is content with the explanation given respecting the duration of the Fair.

The Syndicate does not think that the remark on the Memorial of the Council alluded to by the Committee justifies the inference drawn from it; and cannot recommend to the Senate the exception suggested. The Syndicate feels assured

to making copies of, or extracts from, the Council Minute Book, Orders for payment of money, or the Treasurer's Books of Account, which, by 1 Vict. c. 78, s. 32, are given to any Alderman, Councillor, or Burgess.

The Committee are also prepared to recommend that the Vice-Chancellor and the Head, the Bursar, or the Agent of any College should have the right of removing Orders for payment of Money into the Court of Queen's Bench, under 1 Vict. c. 78, s. 44.

- 11.) The Committee see no objection to either
- 12.) of these Articles.
- 13.)

HT. HERINGTON HARRIS (*Mayor*),
Chairman.

CHAS. FINCH FOSTER.
 C. E. BROWN.
 R. M. FAWCETT.
 HENRY S. FOSTER.
 CHARLES BULLA.

HENRY SMITH (objecting to the part bracketed in Article 9).

Guildhall, Cambridge,
 24th Oct. 1853.

Guildhall, Cambridge,
 30th Jan. 1854.

The Committee of the Council appointed to confer with the Syndicate to consider the Privileges of the University, as to matters affecting the relations between the University and Town, beg to make the following Reply to the Remarks of the Syndicate (dated 12th Dec. 1853).

3. The Committee regret to find that they were mistaken in supposing the University to be disposed to relax the restrictions on Theatrical Entertainments in the Town during the Long Vacation. The Committee suggest that the exception as to Public Entertainments should be extended to Booths, &c. in Sturbridge Fair; which Fair was not expressly men-

the University to the expenses of the Police Force of this Borough; the dissent of the Senate, on the 16th of April, 1850, to the Clauses prepared for carrying

that, should the negotiation, which it is now carrying on with the Committee, end in an amicable settlement, the Executive authorities will have but one object in such matters as these, the maintenance of good order.

The Syndicate, in accordance with the opinion just expressed, concurs in the wish that the joint sanction of the Vice-Chancellor and Mayor should be necessary for Public Entertainments; and although objecting to the exception of Entertainments in the Long Vacation, it is ready to recommend the exception concerning Booths &c. at Midsummer Fair.

The Syndicate is content to omit the words "and elsewhere within fourteen miles," so far as respects Public Entertainments, the Act 6 and 7 Vict. c. 68 respecting Theatrical Exhibitions remaining as at present.

4. The Syndicate is willing to recommend the Senate, to consent to the proposal made by the Committee on the following conditions:

(1)

That no Licence, which has ever been revoked, shall be renewed to any Victualler, unless a special notice, drawing attention to the fact of such revocation, and stating the day on which such Victualler purposes making application to the Magistrates for a renewal of his Licence, shall have been served on each of the Magistrates one week at least before the said day.

(2)

That in the Act for confirming the proposed settlement between the University and Town, it shall be stated that the power, heretofore exercised by the Vice-Chancellor of the University of revoking Licences which he has granted, and proposed to be transferred from him to the Magistrates of the Borough, is essential to the maintenance of good morals and discipline in the University, and that it is highly expedient that authority should exist for prohibiting persons from keeping Victualling houses, who have been proved, to the satisfaction of the Magistrates, guilty of harbouring women of ill fame, of encouraging gambling or betting, or of any other heinous offence or disorder.

As many Victuallers are licensed by the University to sell wine, the Syndicate thinks it advisable, in order to prevent any misapprehension on the subject, to state that the present Article is not to have any reference to Wine Licences, the granting of which will remain with the University.

6. The Syndicate believe that the summoning of the Proctors before the Borough Magistrates on charges of assault originated in the Act 9 Geo. IV. c. 31, s. 27. It seems to have been supposed that the Magistrates are authorized by that enactment to deal with such cases, but the syndicate is advised and is satisfied that it was passed for the purpose of giving Magistrates summary jurisdiction in cases of "common assault and batteries," and that it was never intended to be acted upon where questions of right arose, and that consequently that when such questions do arise, the case should be dismissed.

The Syndicate, however although declining

tioned in the Committee's Observations of 24th Oct. 1853, because that Fair is held in the Long Vacation, the whole of which period the Committee in those Observations suggested should be accepted.

The Committee consider that Public Entertainments should be clearly defined, and await a communication from the Syndicate on that point.

4. The Committee think that the phraseology of that part of the Remarks of the Syndicate on this head, numbered 2, will ultimately require revision to prevent misconception.

6. The Committee are of opinion that no case for exempting the Proctors, Pro-Proctors, and their Men from the summary jurisdiction over charges of assault and battery conferred on all Magistrates by the 9th Geo. IV. c. 31, s. 27, has been or can be made out. The Committee have duly considered the Remarks of the Syndicate on this point, but the Committee cannot but think that the effect of this article of the Scheme, even as now modified, will be to make an express and important concession, which will tend not only to create popular discontent, but to cast a very undesired stigma on the Magistrates. The Committee must therefore decline to recommend the Council to accede to this Article.

into effect an agreement sanctioned by the Council and the Senate; the significant indifference of the University and College Authorities to the sugges-

to recommend the Senate to admit that the Borough Magistrates have any lawful jurisdiction over the Proctors in the exercise of the peculiar duties of their office, is prepared to modify the terms of its former proposal thus:

That no proceedings be taken under the Statute of 9 Geo. IV. c. 31, against the Proctors, Pro-Proctors, or their men, when acting in the discharge of their official duty; and they be not in any case amenable to the Borough Magistrates for any alleged excess or impropriety in the exercise of their powers; this not to affect the jurisdiction at Quarter Sessions.

The Syndicate desires it to be distinctly understood that it does not propose this as if it were asking any concession, but merely, as the question has been raised, to preclude its being raised again to the detriment of the good understanding between the University and Town, which the Syndicate hopes may be the result of the present negotiation.

7. The Committee is correct in assuming it to have been the intention of the Syndicate that the University and Colleges should be assessed in their corporate capacities.

9. The Syndicate is ready to accede to the proposal of the Committee as to the relative numbers of Members of the University and Inhabitants of the Town on the Police Board, viz. five from the University (without limitation of choice), and ten from the Town Council including the Mayor; the proposal of the Committee with regard to the power of inspecting the books, &c. being adopted with addition of the words "or any one deputed by him" after the word Vice-Chancellor.

10. The intentions of the Syndicate have been misunderstood; but the Syndicate, rather than enter upon an explanation of a mode of operation, which it perceives would be inconvenient, prefers suggesting another more simple means of giving the Vice-Chancellor such previous knowledge of any intended expenditure as may enable him at once to state any objection which he may entertain to it, without being compelled to hold back till no means of redress are left except an application to the Court of Chancery or the Court of Queen's Bench; a course alike productive of expence and destructive of that good feeling which it is the special object of the present negotiation to maintain. The Syndicate therefore wishes to substitute the following in lieu of its former proposal:

(i)
That all questions concerning the payment of money being submitted to the Finance Committee one week at least before they are brought under the consideration of the Town Council, an Agent or Clerk appointed by the Vice-Chancellor be allowed to attend all meetings, whether of the Finance Committee or Town Council (of which meetings he shall receive due notice); that such Agent be heard but be not entitled to vote; and that he have the same powers as are proposed by the Committee to be allowed to the Agent of any College in regard to making copies of or extracts from the Council Minute Book, Orders for payments of money, or the Treasurer's Books of Accounts, and the like with reference to the Minutes, Orders &c. of the Finance Committee.

2. The Committee, with reference to the words "without limitation of choice" feel called upon to stipulate that the University Members of the Police Board should be Members of the Senate.

10. The Committee consider that, although the ordinary practice of the Corporation is, and long has been, to submit all questions concerning the payment of money to the Finance Committee one week at least before they are brought under the consideration of the Council, yet cases may arise in which the free action of the Corporation would be most prejudicially affected by being so restrained by legislative enactment; nor can the Committee conceive any reason for the proposed restriction.

The proposal that the Vice-Chancellor's Agent or Clerk should be allowed to attend and to speak at all Meetings, whether of the Finance Committee or the Council, is objectionable to the Committee, who in substitution of that and the following proposals suggest—

- (i) That the University shall annually appoint three Members of the Senate to Audit the Borough Treasurer's Accounts conjointly with the three Borough Auditors.
- (ii) That the University Auditors have due notice of every Meeting of the Finance Committee, and shall be at liberty to attend same to examine all Bills and Accounts, and to be heard thereon.

A. G. BRIMLEY, Mayor.
CHAR. FINCH FOSTER.
HY. HENNINGTON HARRIS.
HERBY SMITH.
HENRY S. FOSTER.
C. E. BROWN.

tion made by the Council in October, 1850, for obtaining an early, fair, and inexpensive adjudication as to the legal liability of the University and Colleges to parochial rates; and the late abrupt termination of the long-pending negotiation between a Committee of the Council and a Syndicate of the Senate, this Council, whilst still recognizing the great importance and desirability of an amicable adjustment of all disputes between the University and Town, can no longer hope that such an adjustment can be effected.

A Committee was also appointed to take all requisite legal steps to procure, as speedily as practicable, the assessment to the parochial

The Vice-Chancellor will thus have ample notice of every intended payment, and opportunity will be offered of mutual explanation.

(2)

That the accounts of all the receipts and payments of the Borough be examined by four Auditors, of whom two shall be appointed by Grace of the Senate.

(3)

That the powers and right mentioned in the two last paragraphs of the Committee's Observations be part of the arrangement, the words "or any one deputed by him" being inserted after the word "Vice-Chancellor" in each paragraph.

T. C. GELDAERT, *Vice-Chancellor*.

GILBERT AINSLIE.

H. PHILPOTT.

H. W. COOKSON.

JAMES CARTMELL.

J. COCKER.

FRANCIS FRANCE.

JAMES ATLEY.

FRANK MARTIN.

JOHN MILLS.

A. THACKER.

WILLIAM MARSH.

Trinity Hall Lodge, Feb. 2nd, 1854.

THE Syndicate appointed "to confer with a Committee of the Borough upon matters affecting the relations between the University and Town," regarding the reply of the Committee dated Jan. 30, upon Article 6, as fatal to the successful termination of the negotiation, does not think that any benefit can result from its further continuance. In relinquishing the endeavour to effect an agreement with the Committee, the Syndicate cannot refrain from expressing its disappointment that while itself showing throughout the negotiation so much readiness to recommend to the Senate concessions, to which it could not hope for more than a reluctant consent, it should have met with so little of a like spirit on the part of the Committee.

T. C. GELDAERT, *Vice-Chancellor*.

GILBERT AINSLIE.

H. PHILPOTT.

H. W. COOKSON.

JAMES CARTMELL.

J. COCKER.

FRANCIS FRANCE.

JAS. ATLEY.

FRANK MARTIN.

A. THACKER.

WILLIAM MARSH.

Guildhall, Cambridge, 9th Feb. 1854.

THE Committee of the Council appointed to confer with a Syndicate of the Senate upon matters affecting the relations between the University and Town, have had under consideration a paper signed by the Syndicate, dated the 2nd instant, and forwarded by the Vice-Chancellor to the Mayor on the 6th instant.

The Committee regret that the endeavour to come to an amicable arrangement with the Syndicate upon the matters referred to their joint consideration should have failed.

The Committee have given the important duties intrusted to them the most anxious attention, being desirous of a successful issue, and to this end have waived certain points which the Council might not readily sanction, but cannot recommend a concession which would be a denial of justice to the inhabitants of the Town, and tend to destroy rather than to cultivate mutual good feeling between the Town and University.

The Committee deeply lament that the Syndicate, in breaking off the negotiation, should have done so in such objectionable terms, and feel bound strongly to protest against the language of the communication reflecting on the Committee as equally discourteous and unwarranted.

A. G. BRIMLEY, *Mayor*.

HY. HENINGTON HARRIS.

HENRY SMITH.

HENRY STAPLES FOSTER.

CHAR. FINCH FOSTER.

rates of all property occupied by the University and Colleges not assessed to such rates, or inadequately assessed thereto.

On the 6th of March, the Syndicate of Privileges made a Report to the Senate, which, after referring to the failure of the negotiations with the Town, thus concludes :

The Syndicate, under the circumstances attending the failure of the negotiation, refrains from recommending at present for the adoption of the Senate any specific resolutions respecting its Privileges or its relations with the Town in connexion with those Privileges, but confines itself simply to the consideration of that course of proceeding which may seem the fittest to indicate the desire of the University to pay due attention to the recommendations of Her Majesty's Commissioners, and the likeliest to lead to a settlement of those matters which cause frequent dissensions between the University and the Town ; dissensions much to be lamented and deprecated, whether for their disturbance of mutual good feeling or for their interruption of the proper and quiet pursuits of a place dedicated to learning and science.

In accordance with a Grace passed January 17, 1854, certain remarks were transmitted to the Chancellor of the University in reply to inquiries made by the Secretary of State for the Home Department, among which remarks were some respecting the proceedings of this Syndicate and the negotiation then pending.

In further reply to those inquiries the Syndicate now recommends that the present Report be transmitted by the Vice-Chancellor to the Chancellor, with a request that His Royal Highness will be pleased to communicate the same to the Home Secretary, for the purpose of acquainting his Lordship with both the fact and the cause of the breaking off of the negotiation, and also of representing the expediency of settling by Legislative authority the various questions of privilege affecting the discipline and good government of the University and its relations with the Town.

The Syndicate also recommends that together with the present Report there be transmitted Copies of the Memorial presented by the Town Council to Her Majesty's Commissioners, of the Remarks thereon made on behalf of the University, of the suggestions and recommendations of the Commissioners, and of the Report of the Syndicate dated February 11, 1854.

A Grace confirming this Report passed the Senate on the 10th of March.

The following Address to Lord Palmerston, signed by forty-three resident Members of the Senate, was sent to his Lordship on the 23rd of February :⁽¹⁾

(1) The subjoined explanatory remarks occur in a Letter (sent with the Address) to Lord Palmerston from J. B. Phear, Esq., M.A., Fellow of Clare Hall :

"The Address sets forth some of the reasons which prevent its subscribers acquiescing in a certain scheme of a Council, which has lately been reported to your Lordship as having received the sanction of the Senate; but as no reference is therein made to the circumstances which led the greater portion of them to withhold the public expression of their views at the time when the measure was submitted to the Senate, and only now to urge objections apparently not in perfect

To the Right Honourable the Lord Viscount Palmerston, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

We the undersigned, Members of the Senate of the University of Cambridge, beg leave respectfully to offer to your Lordship's notice the following remarks upon the Report of a Syndicate appointed by the Senate December 23, 1853, to take into consideration parts of a Letter addressed to our Chancellor by your Lordship, December 12, 1853. This Report, a copy of which is hereto appended, recites a Scheme for the construction and operation of a new Deliberative Council, and further states, that "a Grace was passed by the Senate February 15, 1853, for the introduction of the above Scheme into the new body of Statutes, and the sanction of the Crown only is now required to give the form of law to the amended Constitution."

We conceive that there are features in this Scheme which will prevent it from effecting such a proper representation of the main elements of the University as is recommended in your Lordship's Letter to our Chancellor, and venture to request your attention to a few of them.

In relation to the constitution of the Council it proposes that :

(1) "The Heads of Colleges shall appoint three Members" of the Council. As the Chancellor (or Vice-Chancellor) and the Vice-Chancellor of the preceding year are also to be included in it, the Heads of Colleges will in

accordance with their former tacit approval, I may perhaps be allowed to take this opportunity of briefly stating them.

"A Syndicate appointed by Grace of the Senate March 7, 1849, and renewed March 15, 1850, and again renewed March 19, 1851, to revise the Statutes of the University, and to report to the Senate, issued a Report, dated December 10, 1851, which ended with the following clause :

"It will be seen that the Syndics have proposed a new mode of electing the Caput; they have also considered whether its constitution and power can by any means be advantageously modified; but they regret that they have not been able to devise any scheme which they can concur in recommending for the consideration of the Senate."

"In the first week of March, 1852, a Memorial signed by a very large majority of the resident Members of the Senate was presented to the Vice-Chancellor, representing the extreme importance of the Caput question, and respectfully requesting him to take such measures as he might think fit for submitting it to the judgment of the Senate.

"No answer was made to this Memorial; but on the 15th of March notice was given of a Grace to renew the powers of the Statutes' Syndicate.

"On the following day, March 16, a large public Meeting of Members of the Senate was held, at which a resolution was passed, respectfully requesting the Vice-Chancellor to postpone the just mentioned Grace, until an answer should have been returned to the Memorial presented to him upon the subject of the Caput.

"The Vice-Chancellor announced to the deputation, who presented this request to him, that the said Grace was about to be withdrawn in consequence of a technical error in its wording, and promised that it should not be again proposed until he had given an answer to the Memorial. This answer was sent in the form of a printed circular to each of the memorialists, dated March 19, 1852, but it only acknowledged in courteous terms the Vice-Chancellor's inability to decide upon the proper course to be taken.

"On March 24, the Vice-Chancellor gave notice of Graces to renew the powers of the Statutes' Syndicate, and to add three new members to it. These Graces finally passed without opposition.

"The Syndicate immediately proceeded to reconsider the subject of the Caput, and with great difficulty agreed at last to recommend the scheme of the new Council. This they embodied in a Report, dated May 28, 1852.

"After the protracted struggles which have been described to your Lordship, the Senate must have felt that in the then state of affairs no other scheme was attainable, and have been disposed to view this as a possible step towards a more complete measure; accordingly, when a Grace was submitted to the Senate in February 1853, for the adoption of this scheme, it passed with but little opposition.

"The interval which elapsed between that period and the date of your Lordship's Letter to our Chancellor served to bring the objectionable points of the scheme into still stronger relief, and at the same time to assure the University of a growing sympathy with its efforts at self-reform; but it presented no opportunity for any manifestation of opinion on the part of the Members of the Senate. When the Report of the Syndicate appointed to consider some parts of your Lordship's Letter was laid before the Senate, it proved to be so purely historical in so far as it related to the Scheme of the Council as to render a refusal of it impossible; but as it was obvious that such a Report passed unanimously might convey to your Lordship very erroneous impressions concerning the real amount of support accorded to the scheme by the University, the subscribers of the Address, which I have now the honour to transmit to you, have felt themselves bound to make your Lordship acquainted with their sentiments."

effect have five representatives amongst the seventeen persons who are to constitute that body.

(2) "The Doctors in the faculties of Divinity, Law, and Physic, not being Heads of Colleges, shall appoint three Members." These form numerically a very small and not very important element in the composition of the University; we believe that the number of them who are resident does not exceed twelve.

(3) "The Colleges shall appoint three Non-Regents and three Regents." All College appointments are made by a certain governing body, which, in the most favourable case, consists of the Master and Fellows, but generally of the Master and a restricted portion of the Fellows; in no case have the other numerous Members of the Senate connected with the College any voice in such matters. Moreover, the Members of the Senate usually termed "Com-morantes in Villa" are not attached to any College.

Concerning these three elements of the proposed Council, we venture to remark that the constituencies of the first two have been made to supply an unduly large proportion of members; and that the governing bodies of the Colleges have acquired an unsuspected degree of prominence; whilst that very numerous and important portion of the Senate, which is formed of those who are neither Heads nor governing Fellows of Colleges, Doctors, nor Professors, is left totally without representation.

The Scheme also proposes that:

The appointments of the Heads of Colleges, Doctors, and Professors shall be made annually on a specified day in the Senate-House, and the appointments of the Colleges shall be certified to the Chancellor at the same time and place. On the following day all the persons so appointed or certified shall be separately proposed to the Senate for election.

In providing for the case where the Senate refuses any nominee, and for all cases of irregularity in the proceedings, the Scheme proposes that:

(1) If any person appointed by the Heads of Colleges be not elected by the Senate, the Vice-Chancellor and Heads of Colleges shall proceed to nominate two persons, one of whom the Senate must elect.

(2) If any appointment made by the Doctors, Professors, or Colleges, is not duly made, or not properly certified, or if the person appointed be not elected by the Senate, a second appointment shall not be required from the body whose nomination is annulled for any of these causes, but the Heads of Colleges shall nominate two persons, one of whom the Senate must elect.

(3) If a vacancy should occur amongst the Members of the Council from any cause not considered sufficient by the Vice-Chancellor and two Senior Doctors (all of them probably Heads of Colleges) present in the University, the Heads of Colleges are to nominate and the Senate must elect as in the preceding (2) case.

(4) The same three persons are to decide whether the appointments have, or have not, been duly made or certified.

It thus appears that every effort made by the Senate to protect itself against objectionable nominations, will only result in placing the appointment beyond their own control, and bestowing it upon that particular class which, from the first, is represented in a somewhat disproportionate manner.

In the clause of the Scheme which refers to the transaction of business in the Council, it is provided, that "In case of a difference of opinion between the Chancellor and a majority of the Members of the Council present, no act of the Council shall be valid without the approval of a majority of the whole number of persons constituting the Council." This provision does, in effect, make all absent Members of the Council vote with the Vice-Chancellor, and amounts to giving him an absolute power of veto in all cases, except when nine out of the seventeen Members of the Council actually present themselves against him. We do not see any sufficient reason for intrusting him with such an amount of irresponsible power.

With the above points of the Scheme prominently before us, we can entertain no other opinion, than that it totally fails to secure "the more general and effective representation of the several main elements which properly enter into the composition of the University;" and we venture to hope that your Lordship will, in your proposed measure of University reform, adopt in its stead one better framed to meet this requirement.

Adams, J. C., M.A., F.R.S., Fellow of Pembroke College.
 Arlett, H., M.A., Fellow and President of Pembroke College.
 Babington, C. C., M.A., F.R.S., St John's College.
 Babington, C., B.D., F.L.S., Fellow of St John's College.
 Bashforth, F., B.D., Fellow of St John's College.
 Broadley, C. B., LL.D., Trinity College.
 Brown, W. Haig, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Pembroke College.
 Cheatham, S., M.A., Fellow and Assistant Tutor of Christ's College.
 Cooke, R. H., M.A., Fellow and Lecturer of Sidney Sussex College.
 Dodd, E., B.D., Fellow of Magdalene College.
 Elton, C. A., M.A., Fellow of Sidney Sussex College.
 Fenwick, J., M.A., Fellow and Dean of Corpus Christi College.
 Ferguson, R., M.A., Fellow of Pembroke College.
 Field, Thos., M.A., Fellow and Assistant Tutor of St John's College.
 Fuller, J., M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Emmanuel College.
 Girdlestone, W. H., M.A., Christ's College.
 Gunson, W. M., M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Christ's College.
 Hanson, S., M.A., Fellow of Caius College.
 Hayward, R. B., M.A., Fellow and Lecturer of St John's College.
 Hiley, S., M.A., Fellow of St John's College.
 Howard, W. W., M.A., Fellow of Sidney Sussex College.
 Jameson, F. J., M.A., Fellow of Caius College.
 Johnson, W. J., M.A., Fellow and Bursar of Caius College.
 Kingsley, W. T., B.D., Fellow and Tutor of Sidney Sussex College.
 Kirwan, E. D. G. M., M.A., Fellow of King's College.
 Leapingwell, G., LL.D., Senior Esquire Bedell.
 Living, G. D., M.A., Fellow and Lecturer of St John's College.
 Long, A., M.A., Fellow of King's College.
 Mayor, J. E. B., M.A., Fellow and Lecturer of St John's College.
 Overton, Thos., B.D., Fellow of St John's College.
 Perowne, E. H., M.A., Fellow and Assistant Tutor of Corpus Christi College.

Perowne, J. J. S., M.A., Fellow of Corpus Christi College.
 Perowne, T. T., M.A., Fellow of Corpus Christi College.
 Phear, J. B., M.A., F.G.S., Fellow and Assistant Tutor of Clare Hall.
 Richards, J., B.D., Late Fellow of Sidney Sussex College.
 Smith, J. H., M.A., Caius College.
 Smith, C. T., M.A., Caius College.
 Suffield, G., M.A., Late Fellow of Clare Hall.
 Thompson, H., B.D., Senior Fellow of St John's College.
 Todhunter, J., M.A., Fellow and Assistant Tutor of St John's College.
 Wilkinson, E. W., M.A., Late Fellow and Assistant Tutor of St John's College.
 Wolfe, A., M.A., Fellow and Dean of Clare Hall.
 Wolstenholme, J., M.A., Fellow and Assistant Tutor of Christ's College.

This year a proposal was set on foot for pulling down All Saints Church, and erecting a new Church for that Parish, opposite Jesus College. That College offered to give a suitable site, and liberal subscriptions were promised by Trinity, St John's, Sidney, and Jesus Colleges, and several private individuals; it was ultimately, however, found impracticable to raise the whole of the requisite funds.

On the 2nd of March, the Council petitioned the House of Commons against a proposal to consolidate the Police of Boroughs and Counties.

On the 4th of March, Lord Cranworth, Lord Chancellor, acting on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen, the Visitor of Trinity College, gave judgment on a Petition of appeal presented by the Rev. Joseph Edleston, M.A., one of the Fellows of that Society, complaining that the Rev. William Hepworth Thompson, M.A., having been admitted Regius Professor of Greek, was nevertheless allowed to retain his Fellowship in the College, with all its emoluments, and had since his admission as Professor been elected a Senior of the College. The more material facts of the case⁽¹⁾ were as follows: Queen Elizabeth, in the 2nd year of her reign, gave a code of Statutes for the government of the College.⁽²⁾ The 41st chapter contains a variety of regulations respecting the Regius

(1) This case was argued 18th and 25th February and 4th March, by Mr Rolt, Q.C., and Mr E. R. Denison for the Petitioner; Mr John Bailey, Q.C., and Mr De Gex for Professor Thompson; and Mr Malins, Q.C., and Mr Hirkbeck for the College.

(2) King Edward VI. gave a code of Statutes for the government of Trinity College, dated 8th November, in the 6th year of his reign [1552]. The Attorney and Solicitor-General, in a Report to Queen Anne [1711] touching the College, state that the Great Seal was not then affixed to King Edward's Statutes (Monk, *Life of Bentley*, 4to. edit., Appendix, page vi.); but the strong probability is that the Statutes were actually sealed, and that the seal was torn off when they were superseded by those of Queen Elizabeth.

King Edward's Statutes contain the following provisions respecting the Regius Professors of Divinity, Greek, and Hebrew:

By chapter 3, the Regius Professors, if fellows, are to be members of the *Senatus* (or governing body). "*Digniores magistratus senatus sunt. Hi autem sit Professores, Censores, Magister aulae*" "*Quæstores et prætores Regii Professores quotcunque in eo Collegio socii fuerint.*"

By chapter 17, each Regius Professor is to have a sizar to wait upon him.

By chapter 25, a Regius Professor if he marry may still retain his fellowship.

Chapter 28 contains a list of the stipends payable to the Master, Fellows, Scholars, Officers, and Servants of the College; £40. is the sum assigned to each of the Regius Professors, who are classified as officers (*Magistratus*).

Professorships of Divinity, Hebrew, and Greek;⁽¹⁾ and it is expressly provided that a Fellow of Trinity College, admitted to either of the Professorships, should thenceforth retain the name only of a Fellow, but that on resigning his Professorship he should have his Fellowship as before, with all advantages.⁽²⁾ Charles II., by Letters Patent, dated the

(1) As to the establishment of the Regius Professorship, see Vol. I. p. 397.

Soon after the foundation of Trinity College, the stipends of the Professors of Divinity, Hebrew, and Greek were charged on its revenues. An old book (called the Augmentation Book) in the possession of the College contains the following memorandum:

"The said Master, Fellows, and Scholars must covenant to pay yearly unto certain common readers, to be from time to time named and appointed by the King's Majesty, the several sommes of monnye, that is to say, to a reader of Divinitie xlii., and a reader of Hebrew xlii., and to a reader of Greeke xlii."

Queen Elizabeth made these three Professors members of the College. The first chapter of her Statutes of the College enumerating its members, mentions these Professors in the following terms—"Sint tres publici Lectores pro Theologia, lingua Hebraica, et Græca, qui in publicis Scholis Academicæ legant."

The code of Queen Victoria contains the same words.

(2) *De officio trium Lectorum publicorum, qui in Scholis Academicæ prælegunt, quorum unus Theologiam, alter linguam Hebraicam, tertius Græcam docet.*

Quo quis ampliore mercede et stipendio donatus est, eo majorem laborem libenti animo capere debet; et propterea statuitur et ordinamus, ut tres publici Lectores (quorum singuli quadraginta libras a Collegio Sanctæ et Individuæ Trinitatis a Rege Henrico Octavo, Patre nostro charissimo, fundatis in singulos annos recipiunt) unaquaque hebdomada ejusque termini quater singuli minimum legant, et Auditores semper ante de eo die quo legere volunt adveniant. Cupimus tamen ut singulis profectus diebus legant. Insuper toto inaguo vacationis termino, si postea non ingruerit, et tria ex præcipua Collegii juventutem suam non rursus amandant, eos quoque legere præcipimus: præcipua Collegia hoc loco intelligimus, Collegium Regis, Collegium Sanctæ et Individuæ Trinitatis, Collegium Divi Johannis, et Collegium Christi. Et quoties singuli, vel eo termino vel reliquis tribus terminis, diebus præstituta legendi officium prætermiserint, toties decem solidis multentur, qui dempti de ipsorum stipendiis in Collegii usum cedant. Quod si quispian eorum egrotaverit, aut aliqua gravi causa aut negotio per Magistrum Collegii et majorem partem octo Seniorum approbando impeditus fuerit, tum intra triduum ad summum pro se unum qui sit ad illud munus obeundum idoneus substituat, ut Auditorum utilitati diligenter consulatur: verum aliis de causis nunquam pro se quempiam substituere sub pœna loci sui amittendi permissum. Horas autem a Vicecancellario et Magistro dicti Collegii cum quatuor ex octo Senioribus præstituta observent. Singulisque diebus quibus legere tenentur, singuli integram fore horam prælegendo consumant: quintiam et auctores a prædictis Vicecancellario, Magistro et quatuor ex octo Senioribus dicti Collegii designatos legant, et modum legendi quoque quem illi utilissimum commodissimumque duxerint perpetuo teneant. Porro statuitur et volumus, ut quodcumque locum alicujus prædictorum Lectorum vacare contigerit, plenam alicujus potestatem habenti Vicecancellario Academicæ Cantabrigiensi, Magistro Collegii prædicti cum duobus maxime senioribus Sociis ejusdem Collegii, quintiam Prepositi seu Magistri trium reliquorum prædictorum Collegiorum, id est, Collegii Regalis, Collegii Divi Johannis, et Collegii Christi, et si quispian prædictorum Electorum Vicecancellarius id temporis fuerit, tum sumatur ejus loco Magister Collegii Regius: qui omnes in publicis Scholis in unum per Vicecancellarium cum consensu Magistri Collegii Sanctæ et Individuæ Trinitatis prædicti convocati, breve quoddam scriptum seu Instrumentum per scribam Academicæ, postridie quam locum vacare intellexerint, componendum current, inque eo diem ad singulos eorum qui munus illud petunt diligenter examinandas præstituant. Hujus scripti seu Instrumenti sint duo exemplaria descripta: quorum alterum ad ostium templi Divæ Mariæ prope forum situm, alterum ad ostium publicarum Scholarum affigatur, ibique utrumque ad septem dies integros stet, quo ab omnibus totius Academicæ prædictæ Studentibus intelligi possit ejusmodi locum vacare. Sit autem dies examinationis octavus dies postquam Vicecancellario et Magistro Collegii Sanctæ et Individuæ Trinitatis a Rege Henrico Octavo, Patre nostro charissimo, fundatis locum vacare notum fuerit. Quod si quispian eorum qui tunc abfuert ab Academicæ, iudicio majoris partis Electorum, etiam si non petat, diciis illis loco vacante videbitur, dies examinationis in eo casu tantum usque eo poterit differi, quoad convalescere, respectu ad loci distantiam habito, ubiqueque fuerit accessari quærit, Et si extra Regnum Angliæ fuerit, interea aliquis ad locum supplendum per majorem partem dictorum Electorum arripetetur, et pro rata portione stipendium habeat. Sit autem examinandi modus ejusmodi. Si lectura Theologia vacaverit, tum Theologorum singuli qui illud munus petunt, quos vel doctores Theologiae, vel Baccalaureos ejusdem facultatis semper esse volumus, primum per facultatem Theologicam examinentur, quid in Scripturis Sacris intelligendis et in Sanctorum Patrum scriptis possint. Deinde singuli eorum qui petunt, diebus per Electores ad eam rem præstituta, aliquam Scripturam partem per prædictos Electores sibi assignatam per spatium unius horæ in Scholis publicis palam interpretentur. Quod si lectura Hebraica vel Græca vacaverit, singuli qui petunt in linguarum illarum cognitione similiter per aliquot eorum linguarum peritos examinentur, et certis diebus partem alicujus libri aut auctoris in illis linguis scripti per dictos Electores assignatam per spatium unius horæ, ut supra de lectione Theologica dictum est, in Scholis publicis palam interpretentur. Postridie autem quam singuli hoc modo palam prælegerint prædicti Electores publicis in Scholis in unum convenientes jurejurando se obstringant, in locum illum jam vacantem se non inuere, vel gratis, vel munere, vel spe, alicujus muneris commotos, sed cum quem conscientia testante maxime ad illud munus idoneum judicaverint electuros, remota omni sinistra animi affectione, prout sunt et Jesu Servatori rationem in ultimo die reddaturi, et Academicæ honori et utilitati Studentium consulaturi. Atque si forte contigerit vel Nos, vel quempian ex Successoribus nostris aut Magnatibus hujus Regni aliquem per literas ad ejusmodi locum

8th of April, in the 13th year of his reign, relaxed some of the restrictions contained in this 41st chapter, and in particular empowered the Regius Professors of Hebrew and Greek to retain their Fellowships in the College, with all the emoluments.⁽¹⁾ In 1844 Trinity College

commendare qui non sit ad eum maxime idoneus (optimum enim semper Deo teste et conscientia preficiendum cupimus) tum volutus et mandatus, ut Electores sine ullo dictarum literarum respectu præstantissimum et ad Auditores instruendos accommodatissimum eligant. Quod si quispiam eorum penes quos eligendi potestas sit forte abfuerit, ejus locum supplet illius Vicarius, eandemque auctoritatem inter eligendum habeat. Qui omnes inter eligendum potissimum considerent solidam doctrinam, vocis claritatem, pronuntiationem distinctam, et electionem. Et Socios Collegii Sanctæ et Individue Trinitatis prædicti, si modo cæteris qui petunt pares sint, semper præferant. Et in quem major pars Electorum consenserit, is pro electo habetur. Quod si Electores post tria aperta scrutinia hoc modo consentire non possint, tum is electus esto quem Vicecancellarius et Magister dicti Collegii soli nominaverint. Et si forte id temporis Magister dicti Collegii sit Vicecancellarius, tum is sit electus quem ille et Præpositus Collegii Regni nominaverint. At si id duo, id est, Vicecancellarius et Magister dicti Collegii, vel si dictus Magister Vicecancellarius sit, tum nisi dictus Magister et Præpositus Collegii Regalis de uno aliquo consenserint, is tum pro electo habetur quem illius Academicæ Cancellarius (si Episcopus sit) solus nominaverit; verum si Cancellarius Academicæ illius non sit Episcopus, tum quem Archiepiscopus Cantuariensis solus nominaverit electus esto. Qua re confecta, electus ille per Magistrum dicti Collegii Sanctæ et Individue Trinitatis, simul atque jururandum coram dicto Magistro et octo Senioribus ejusdem Collegii de hoc Statuto servando dederit, admittatur. Nemo in locum aliquem prædictorum Lectorum unquam eligatur qui sit de hæresi probabiliter suspectus vel infamia notatus. Qui ad Lecturam Hebraicam eligetur, sit minimum vel Magister Artium, vel Baccalaureus Theologie, vel Doctor ejusdem facultatis: qui autem ad Græcam lecturam assumatur, sit ad minimum vel Magister Artium, vel Baccalaureus Theologie. Doctores omnes, cujuscunque facultatis fuerint, ab hac Græcæ lectura omnino excludimus. Quod si Socius Collegii Sanctæ et Individue Trinitatis prædicti ad aliquem locum prædictorum Lectorum electus sit, cum primum admittus fuerit, deinceps Socii nomen solum teneat, et si unus sit ex numero octo Seniorum, Senioritatem illam quoque cubiculum suum et Statorum habent commutatio vero stipendium et liberatura Socio debita toto illo tempore quo illud legendi munus sibi pendus caret. Ceterum si legendi munus deposuerit, tum statim ut antea cum unibus commoditatibus habeat. Insuper statuimus, ut singuli ad aliquod prædictorum Lectorum munus electi, cujuscunque Collegii Socii aut Pensionarii fuerint (exceptis semper Collegiorum Magistris Doctoribus et iuribus) aut ubicunque antea habitaverint, cum primum admittus fuerint, in dicto Collegio Sanctæ et Individue Trinitatis, prout Fundatoris voluntas postulat, quandiu munus illud exequerentur habitent, et Statuta ejusdem Collegii eodem modo quo Socii ejusdem parent; et omnes actus Scholasticos ad quos Socii tenentur observent, cæteraque omnia ut Socii Collegii agant, sed nihil præter stipendium Lectori debitum a dicto Collegio recipiant. Et si quispiam illorum Socius vel Pensionarius alterius alicujus Collegii antea fuerit, nunquam vel in Socium vel in numerum octo Seniorum ejusdem Collegii, quandiu illud munus tenuerit, eligatur. Verum si munus illud vel sua sponte deposuerit, aut præ morbo aut infirmitate virum exequi non possit, in Socium Collegii, ne omni ope destituatur, per Magistrum et majorem partem octo Seniorum dicti Collegii, si modo Statuta Collegii in quo antea Socius fuerat permisissent, eum eligi volumus quocunque dicti Collegii Sanctæ et Individue Trinitatis Statuto non obstante. Quod si Statuta Collegii in quo Socius fuerat non permisissent, tum in dicto Collegio Sanctæ et Individue Trinitatis non in Socium eligatur aut admittatur, sed tamen contentum, stipendium, et liberaturam, cæteraque commoda habeat Socio dicti Collegii qui sit ejusdem gradus debita, ex lege ut Statuta dicti Collegii ad Socium ejusdem gradus pertinentia per omnia observet. Atque toto illo tempore quo his commodis in dicto Collegio fruitur, sodalium quod in dicto Collegio vel tunc vacat, vel proxime post vacabit, ne dictum Collegium quicquam damni inde accipiat, omnino vacare volumus et mandamus. Item singuli ad aliquod prædictorum Lectorum munus electi, tam Socii dicti Collegii quam cæteri, pro commutatu ex stipendio sibi pro lectura debito sex libras quotannis dicto Collegio solvant, hoc est, ad finem cujuscunque anni quartæ triginti solidos. Quod si aliquando agrotaverint, tum volumus ut pro singulis hebdomadis quibus agrotaverint viginti denarios ex prædictis sex libris demptos habeant; cubiculum vero in Collegio gratis habeant. Singuli eorum suum legendi munus, quandiu et illud diligenter obierint et ipsi voluerint, teneant. Verum si quispiam eorum suum officium negligenter fecerit, et ter per Vicecancellarium et Magistrum dicti Collegii de ea re admonitus non emendaverit, aut si de hæresi, aut de aliquo crimine notabilis, coram Vicecancellario et dicto Magistro legitime convictus fuerit, aut si contra fidem orthodoxam, aut contra sacramenta aliquando vel locutus esse vel aliquid græve depressum sit, aut ab Academia amplius quadragesima dies in annos singulos abfuerit, nisi gravius causa per Magistrum dicti Collegii et majorem partem octo Seniorum ejusdem appellanda obstitit, tum solum suum locum auctoritate aut mandato scripto auctoritate concessio, vel in posterum concedendo, vel quocunque dispensatione a quocunque obtenta non obstante.

Nemo prædictorum Lectorum durante lecture sue ulium officium, magistratum, aut lecturam aliam, vel in dicto Collegio, vel in Academia habeat sub pena prædicta.

Hujus Statuti unum exemplar sit inter Statuta dicti Collegii, et alterum in libro de Statutis Academicæ descriptum.

(1) CAROLUS SEPTIMUS Dei gratiæ Angliæ, Scotiæ, Franciæ, et Hiberniæ Rex, Fidei Defensor &c., Dillecto nobis in Christo Henrico Ferne S. Theologiæ Professori, Academicæ Cantabrigiæ, Pro-cancellario pro tempore existenti et Collegii nostri Sanctæ et Individue Trinitatis in eadem Universitate Magistro, nomen reliquis trium Lectorum publicorum ex Fundatione Regiæ Henrici Octavi Electoribus; omnibus etiam aliis ad quos infra scripta ullo modo spectare poterint, Salutem.

Cum inter Statuta dicti Collegii et in libro de Statutis Academicæ certum quoddam Statutum sub hoc titulo habeatur, viz. "De officio trium Lectorum publicorum," quorum unus Theologiam,

surrendered its Statutes to Queen Victoria, who, at the request of the College, granted a new code, the 41st chapter of which is identical with the 41st chapter of Queen Elizabeth's Statutes.⁽¹⁾ The Letters Patent of Queen Victoria granting the new code expressly annul, revoke, and make void all Statutes, Ordinances, and Decrees made and given for the government of the College and the respective members thereof before the date of Her Majesty's Letters Patent. Notwithstanding these strong words, it was contended on the part of Professor Thompson and the College, that the Letters Patent of Charles II. constituted a joint statute of the University and the College and could not be surrendered by the

alter linguam Hebraicam, tertius Grecam docet, in quo Statuto inter cætera hæc clausula seu sententia hæc verbis subsequentibus continentur, viz. "Quod si Socius Sanctæ et Individuæ Trinitatis Collegii prædicti ad aliquem locum prædictorum Lectorum electus sit, quamprimum admissus fuerit, deinceps Socii nomen solum teneat," et paucis interjectis hæc insuper, "Statuimus ut singuli ad aliquod prædictorum Lectorum munus electi cujuscumque Collegii Socii aut Pensionarii fuerint, aut ubicunque habitaverint, quamprimum admissi fuerint, in dicto Collegio Sanctæ et Individuæ Trinitatis quamdiu munus illud exsuscipiant, habitent." Porro de stipendio tribus hæc Prælectoribus assignato et de labore seu penso is injuncto idem Statutum statim ab initio hæc habet: "Statuimus ut tres publici Lectores quorum singuli quadraginta Libras a Collegio Sanctæ et Individuæ Trinitatis a Rege Henrico Octavo fundato in singulos annos recipient, unaquaque hebdomadâ cujuscumque termini quater singuli ad minimum legant, insuper toto magne vacationis termino, si pestis non ingruerit et tria ex præcipuis Collegiis in Academia juvenitatem non rus amandaverint, eos quoque legere præcipimus, et quoties singuli vel eo termino vel reliquis terminis diebus præstituta legendi officium præteruierint, toties decem solidis mulctentur, qui dempti de ipsorum stipendiis in Collegii usum cedant." Jam vero ex diversorum et fide dignorum, quibus dicti Collegii et Academicæ Status satis perspectus et Lectorum in scholis habendarum ratio probè cognita est, relatione acceptum dictum stipendium amplum licet et magnificentum in primâ Fundatione quam sit exile prout nunc dierum fert numerum destinatio, labor vero quam sit gravis et onus vix ferendum prout nunc obtinet legendi modus in scholis usitatus: Nos igitur hominum Academicorum, præsertim publicorum in Academicâ Professorum, commoda prospicere cupientes ex supremâ nostrâ regii potestate, certâ scientiâ et acri motu, dictas clausulas seu sententias superius a nobis recitatas annullamus et cassamus in quantum concernunt præscriptum illud numerum Lectorum et Societatis amissionem; et quo equior sit inter mercedem et laborem proportio, statuimus quod socius dicti Collegii si electus sit in Lecturam Linguæ Hebrææ vel Græcæ (nam Theologicæ Professorum excipimus propter annexum salis opinum Sacerdotium) non tenebitur ex hoc tempore Societatem suam sequi, sed eo gaudebit cum omnibus suis emolumentis; et nominatim Isaac Harrow Lingue Græcæ Lectori publico jam constituto fidei Socii locum tenere eoque cum omnibus suis privilegiis et emolumentis gaudere et frui. Quod si alius cujuscumque Collegii Socius electus fuerit, non tenebitur in dicto nostro Collegio Sanctæ et Individuæ Trinitatis habitare modo per Statuta sui Collegii ponit, et a Præfecto atque Sociis ejusdem Collegii et permissum fuerit retinere suum Societatem ejusque emolumenta una cum Lecturâ illâ publicâ ad quam ascitus est.

Laborem vero quod attinet et pensum trium prædictorum Lectorum, statuimus ut his tantum in unaquaque hebdomadâ idque solum inter trium terminorum spatia legere teneantur; Diebus vero præstitutis si officium legendi præteruierint decem solidi toties quoties mulctentur, ut supra dictum est. Denique statuimus ut prædicti Lectores quibus nostra hæc indulgentia permissum est Societatem una cum Lecturâ retinere, si promotionem ecclesiasticam, puta Præbendam vel aliam quamvis sine curâ animarum (nam Sacerdotium, Decanatum, et Archiepiscopatum excipimus), obtineant non teneantur in eo casu Societatem amittere quoniam Collegii Statuta non violantes. Reliqua autem omnia et singula quæ in dicto Statuto "De officio trium Lectorum Publicorum" continentur, pristinum suum robur et firmitatem volumus habere. In cujus rei testimonium hæc literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes. TESTE ME TRO apud Westmonasterium octavo die Aprilis, anno Regni nostri tertio decimo.

Per ipsum Regem,
HASTINGS.

(1) By 3 & 4 Victoria, c. 103, s. 12, Canonries in the Cathedral Church of Ely were permanently annexed to the Regius Professorships of Hebrew and Greek.

It has been said that in the draft or copy of the Letters Patent prefixed to the revised Statutes of the College, originally sent up to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department, or to the Law Officers of the Crown, there was inserted a saving clause exempting from repeal the Letters Patent of Charles II. respecting the Regius Professors, but that such clause was struck out by the Law Officers of the Crown.

Mr. Thompson was elected Regius Professor of Greek 27th April, 1853, but was not admitted until 11th June following. In the intermediate period (May 6th) the following entry was made in the Conclusion Book:

"Agreed that the College do apply to the Crown, offering, if approved by Her Majesty, to prepare for confirmation a new Statute in the place of Statute cap. 41, De Tribus Lectoribus, in order to secure to the Regius Professors the advantages given them by the Royal Letter of Charles the Second: namely, convenient regulations with regard to the Lectures and Residence, and the power of holding a fellowship of the College with the Professorship of Hebrew or of Greek, as also a prebend or other preferment without cure of souls."

College only, consequently that the new code of Queen Victoria did not operate to repeal such Letters Patent, which continued in full force. The Lord Chancellor, however, being clearly of a different opinion, allowed the appeal, declaring that Professor Thompson, on his admission as Regius Professor of Greek, ceased to be more than in name a Fellow, having such rights only as are reserved to him by the 41st chapter of the College Statutes, that during his tenure of the Professorship he was not entitled to dividend as a Fellow,⁽¹⁾ and that his election as a Senior was irregular and void. As usual, in similar cases, the costs of all parties (as between Solicitor and Client) were ordered to be paid out of the College funds.

On the 9th of March, died, at his residence Jesus Lane, in this Town, John Pratt, aged 84. He was born in Cambridge, being the son of Jonas Pratt, music-seller and teacher of music. At the age of eight he was admitted a chorister of King's College. On his voice breaking he became pupil to Dr John Randall, the organist of King's College, whom he assisted till his death in March 1799, when he became his successor. On the 21st of September in the same year he was appointed Organist to the University, and in 1813 he became Organist of Peterhouse. Several services and anthems composed by him are in MS. at King's College. He published a collection of Anthems adapted to the English service from Mozart's Masses, also *Psalmodia Cantabrigiensis*.⁽²⁾

On the 24th of March, there was a poll for two Clerks to be nominated by the Senate to the Baroness North for presentation to the Vicarage of Burwell.⁽³⁾ The votes were as follow: Charles Thornhill, M.A., Emmanuel College, 218; J. W. Cockshott, St Catharine's Hall, 183; H. Russell, M.A., Platt-fellow of St John's College, 142; C. W. Woodhouse, Caius College, 139; C. A. Hulbert, M.A., Sidney College, 58; J. E. Bromby, D.D., formerly Fellow of St John's College, 35. There were other candidates who retired before the final close of the poll. Ultimately Mr. Thornhill was presented to the Vicarage.

The Centenary of the Scientific Lodge of Freemasons was celebrated

(1) Dividend (known in Trinity College from about 1630) is recognised in the 33rd chapter of Queen Victoria's Statutes in the following terms:

"*Pecunia autem quæ supersit ex consensu Magistri et majoris partis octo Seniorum inter Magistrum Socios et Sacellanos pro rata cuiusque portione juxta consuetudinem usu jamdiu receptam distribuitur.*"

As the loss of commons, stipend, and livery only is mentioned in the 41st chapter of Queen Victoria's Statutes, it was argued that the Regius Professor of Greek was not thereby excluded from dividend, but the Lord Chancellor considered that this was inconsistent with his continuing a fellow in name only.

By the 43rd chapter of the Statutes of Victoria, the commons of a M.A. fellow are 1*l.* 8*d.* per week, his stipend £2. 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum, and his livery the like sum.

It was admitted that Dr. Jeremie, who was a Senior when elected Regius Professor of Divinity, and who continued to have the name of a fellow, did not receive any dividend.

(2) J. W. Moore, *Encyclopædia of Music*, 748; *Gent. Mag.* N.S. xliii. 544.

(3) Vide Vol. I. p. 419.

by a grand Masonic banquet at the Red Lion, on the 29th of March, at which the Earl of Zetland, Grand Master of England, was present, after which there was a ball at the Town Hall.

In March, the Attorney-General obtained leave to introduce into the House of Commons a Bill, having for its object, to disable one hundred and eleven persons who were bribed at the Borough Election in 1852, and thirteen persons who gave bribes at that election, from voting at any future Parliamentary Election for the Borough. The Bill was not actually brought in till the 11th of April. It was much opposed in the House, and ultimately withdrawn.

At a Council held on the 30th of March, the following Petitions were ordered to be sealed. (i) To the House of Commons, in favour of a Bill to disfranchise the persons found by the Commissioners of enquiry to have been guilty of corrupt practices. (ii) To both Houses of Parliament, praying that in any legislative measures relating to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, provision might be made for the admission of Dissenters into the former University, and for their being allowed to graduate in arts, laws, and medicine in both Universities. (iii) To the House of Commons, in favour of a Bill introduced by Lord John Russell further to amend the representation of the People in Parliament.

On the 31st of March, the Senate passed a Grace confirming a Report of the Studies Syndicate, recommending (in conformity with a suggestion of the University Commissioners) that application should be made to Parliament for the appropriation of the two Canouries in Ely Cathedral, proposed to be suspended by the Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues Act,⁽¹⁾ to the endowment of two Theological Professorships in the University. In the Regent House the votes were, Placets, 16; Non-Placets, 12.

The Railway from Newmarket to Bury St. Edmund's (opening direct railway communication between Cambridge, Bury St. Edmund's, Ipswich, Stowmarket, &c.) was opened for general passenger traffic on the 1st of April.

On the 6th of April, the Council voted a Petition to the House of Commons in favour of a Bill then pending to amend the Act for establishment of Free Libraries and Museums.

On the 26th of April, being a day of General Fast on account of the War with Russia, the Mayor and Council attended morning service at St Edward's, where a Sermon was preached by the Rev. Harvey Goodwin, M.A., from Psalm xcv. 6, 7.⁽²⁾ A Sermon was preached

(1) Stat. 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113, s. 13.

(2) Printed at the request of the Corporation.

before the University at Great St Mary's, in the afternoon, by the Rev. J. A. Jeremie, D.D., Regius Professor of Divinity, from Psalm cvii. 6. Divine service was performed in all the Churches and several dissenting places of worship. Collections were made at the Churches and Eden Chapel for the Wives and Children of the Soldiers engaged in the war. About £330. was thus raised.

On the 2nd of May, the Senate passed Graces for confirming a Report of the Studies Syndicate⁽¹⁾ to the following effect :

(A)

That the following Laws and Regulations be introduced into the proposed new Body of University Statutes.

1. That every person, proceeding to the Degree of Bachelor of Laws, shall be required to keep by residence in the University nine several Terms, or more if the University please by any fixed Ordinance to require more, exclusive of the Term in which he is first entered on the Boards of any College; and that he may be admitted in the last of the required Terms, after he has duly kept it, to the title of Bachelor Designate in Law.

2. That the Candidate for admission to the Degree of Bachelor of Laws shall be presented to the Chancellor by the Prælector of his College or by the Deputy of such Prælector.

3. That the Inauguration of the Bachelors of Laws and perfecting of their Degrees shall be on the same day as the Inauguration of the Bachelors of Arts in every year, viz. on the second day of the Easter Term.

4. That the Status and Privileges of a Bachelor Designate in Law shall be in every respect the same as those of a Bachelor Designate in Arts; and the Status and Privileges of a Bachelor of Laws after Inauguration the same as those of an actual Bachelor of Arts.

5. That a Bachelor of Laws, when of three years' standing from the completion of his Degree, may be admitted to the Degree of Master of Laws (LL.M.); and that such Degree shall be completed by the Act of Creation at the Magna Comitia next following admission, the personal attendance of the Candidates not being required at such Creation.⁽²⁾

6. That the Subscription required of persons admitted to the Degree of Master of Laws shall be the same as that required of persons admitted to the Degree of Bachelor of Arts; and that a solemn promise shall be required of obedience to the laws and executive authority of the University, and also of using the privileges granted upon admission without abusing them.

7. That the Candidate for admission to the Degree of Master of Laws shall be presented to the Chancellor by the Prælector of his College, or by the Deputy of such Prælector.

8. That the Status and Privileges of a Master of Laws after admission shall be the same as those of an Incepting Master of Arts, and after Creation the same as those of an actual Master of Arts.

(1) Dated 30th March.

(2) Non-Regents: Placets 24; Non-Placets 19.

9. That a Bachelor of Arts may be admitted to the Degree of Master of Laws after three years from the completion of his Degree.

10. That a Master of Arts may be admitted to the Degree of Master of Laws at any time after Creation.

11. That, saving the privilege of proceeding to the Degree of Doctor of Laws under the conditions of Chapter 13 of the Statutes of 12 Eliz. to all persons, who previously to the repeal of the said Statutes shall have been admitted to the Degree of Bachelor of Laws or Master of Arts, and saving also the privilege of admission to the same Degree under the provisions of cap. 3, sec. 5, of the Draft of the new Statutes, no person shall be admitted to the Degree of Doctor of Laws after the repeal of the Statutes of 12 Eliz., who has not previously been admitted to the Degree of Master of Laws.⁽¹⁾

12. That a Master of Laws may be admitted to the Degree of Doctor of Laws after five years from the completion of his Degree.

(B)

That in the year 1857, and in all subsequent years, every Candidate for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws should be required to pass an Examination, established according to the following plan:—

1. That there shall be an Examination in every year, commencing on the Tuesday preceding January 13, and open to all Students who have passed the Previous Examination, and have kept eight Terms at least, exclusive of the Term of admission.

2. That the Subjects of Examination shall be portions of the Roman Civil Law, the Constitutional and General Law of England, International Law, and General Jurisprudence; and that the Examination shall be conducted according to a scheme formed by the Board of Legal Studies and approved by the Senate.

3. That the Examiners shall be the Regius Professor of Laws, and three other Members of the Senate nominated by the Board of Legal Studies and elected by Grace before the division of Michaelmas Term in every year; and if the Regius Professor of Laws shall be prevented from examining in any year, a Deputy to examine in his stead shall be nominated by the Vice-Chancellor and elected by the Senate.

4. That the names of those Students who pass the Examination with credit shall be placed according to merit in three Honor classes; and the names of those who pass the Examination to the satisfaction of the Examiners, yet not so as to deserve Honors, shall be placed alphabetically in a fourth class.

5. That no person shall have his name placed in any of the Honor classes if more than ten Terms have passed after his first Term of residence, unless he has obtained permission to be a Candidate for Honors from the Syndicate appointed to examine into the cases of applicants for permission to become Candidates for Honors after they have degraded.

6. That there shall be one additional Examination in every year, commencing on the Tuesday preceding the division of the Easter Term, and open to all Students who have passed the Previous Examination and have kept

(1) Non-Regents: Placets 24; Non-Placets 7.

eight Terms at least, exclusive of the Term of admission; the Subjects of Examination being the same as in the preceding Lent Term, and the Examination being conducted by the same Examiners according to a scheme formed by the Board of Legal Studies and approved by the Senate.

7. That the names of those Students who pass the Examination in the Easter Term shall be arranged alphabetically in one class.

8. That each of the three Examiners elected by the Senate shall receive Ten Pounds from the University Chest.

(c)

That there should be a Board of Legal Studies, consisting of the Regius Professor of Laws, the Professor of Moral Philosophy, the Professor of Modern History, the Downing Professor of the Laws of England, and the Professor of International Law (if such Professorship be established), together with the Examiners for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws in the current and two preceding years; and that it should be the duty of the said Board to consult together from time to time on all matters relating to the actual state of Law Studies and Examinations in the University, meeting for that purpose at least once in every year, and to prepare, whenever it appears to such Board desirable, and lay before the Vice-Chancellor a Report to be by him published to the University.

(d)

That every Bachelor of Arts or Master of Arts, who is a Candidate for the Degree of Master of Laws, should be required to pass the same Examination as Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws.

Graces were also passed for confirming another Report of the same Syndicate⁽¹⁾ to the following effect—

(A)

That the following Laws and Regulations be introduced into the proposed New Body of University Statutes:—

1. That every person, proceeding to the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine, shall be required to keep by residence in the University nine several Terms, or more, if the University please by any fixed Ordinance to require more, exclusive of the Term in which he is first entered on the boards of any College; and that in the thirteenth after the completion of his first Term of residence he may be admitted to the title of Bachelor Designate in Medicine.

2. That a Bachelor of Arts may be admitted to the title of Bachelor Designate in Medicine in the third Term after the Completion of his Degree.

3. That the Inauguration of the Bachelors of Medicine and perfecting of their Degrees shall be at the Magna Comitia next following admission, the personal attendance of the Candidates not being required at the ceremony.

4. That the Status and Privileges of a Bachelor of Medicine after admission shall be the same as those of an Incepting Master of Arts.

(1) Dated 27th March.

5. That a Bachelor of Medicine may obtain a Licence to practise and be admitted to the title of Licentiate in Medicine in the sixth Term after his admission.

6. That a Bachelor of Arts may obtain a Licence to practise and be admitted to the title of Licentiate in Medicine in the fifteenth Term after the completion of his Degree.

7. That a Master of Arts may obtain a Licence to practise and be admitted to the title of Licentiate in Medicine in the sixth Term after Creation.

8. That the title of Licentiate in Medicine shall be perfected by formal Inauguration at the Magna Comitia next following admission, the personal attendance of the Candidates not being required at the ceremony; and the Status and Privileges of a Licentiate in Medicine after Inauguration shall be the same as those of a Master of Arts after Creation.

9. That no one, who has not previously taken the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine, shall obtain a Licence to practise, or be admitted to the title of Licentiate in Medicine, without attending the same Lectures, and passing the same Examinations, and performing the same Exercises as are required for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine, in addition to the conditions which the University may require from all Candidates for a Licence to practise.

10. That a Licentiate in Medicine may be admitted to the Degree of Doctor of Medicine in the sixth Term after his admission.⁽¹⁾

11. That, saving to persons who have been admitted Bachelors of Medicine or Masters of Arts before the repeal of the Statutes of 12 Eliz., the privilege of proceeding to the Degree of Doctor of Medicine according to chapters 17 and 18 respectively of those Statutes, and saving also the privilege of admission to the same Degree under ch. 3, sec. 5, of the draft of the revised Statutes, no person shall, after the repeal of the Statutes of 12 Eliz., be admitted to the Degree of Doctor of Medicine who has not been previously admitted to the title of Licentiate in Medicine.

(B)

That in the case of every Student who obtains Honors in the Natural Sciences Tripos, and passes with distinction or to the satisfaction of the Examiners for that Tripos the Examination in one or more subjects which are also subjects of Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine, the Examiners, if required, should give to such Student a Certificate, stating that he has passed the Examination in such subjects, and that Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine, or for a Licence to practise, possessing such Certificates, should not be required to be examined again in those subjects to which the Certificates relate.

(C)

That, besides the Professors who now take part in the Examinations for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine, one other Examiner should be appointed

(1) Non-Regents: Placets 17; Non-Placets 14.

annually by Grace at the first Congregation after October 10, such additional Examiner being a Member of the Senate and nominated by the Board of Medical Studies; and that he should receive Ten Pounds from the University Chest.

(D)

That, whereas by Grace of the Senate, April 1, 1841, Masters of Arts, who are Candidates for a Licence to practise, are required to bring satisfactory evidence to the Regius Professor of Physic of their having been employed in the study of Physic for five years after they became Bachelors of Arts, for all such Masters of Arts as have obtained Honors in the Natural Sciences Tripos, and passed with distinction or to the satisfaction of the Examiners the Examination for that Tripos in those subjects which are also subjects of Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine, the period intervening between the time of passing the Previous Examination and the time of obtaining such Honors should be reckoned as so much time employed in the study of Physic, and be deducted from the said required period of five years; provided however that such Candidates for a Licence be required, as at present, to produce Certificates of their having attended on Hospital practice for three years after they became Bachelors of Arts.

(E)

That, subject to the like conditions with regard to persons who have obtained Honors in the Natural Sciences Tripos, and passed with distinction or to the satisfaction of the Examiners the Examination for that Tripos in those subjects which are also subjects of Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine, Bachelors of Arts, who are Candidates for a Licence to practise, should be required to bring satisfactory evidence to the Regius Professor of Physic of their having been employed in the study of Physic for five years after they became Bachelors of Arts, and to produce to him Certificates of their having attended on Hospital practice for three of the said five years, and of their having attended Lectures on the same subjects as are required from Candidates for a Licence previously Bachelors of Medicine.

(F)

That there should be a Board of Medical Studies, consisting of the Regius Professor of Physic, the Professor of Chemistry, the Professor of Anatomy, the Professor of Botany, the Downing Professor of Medicine, and the Professor of Comparative Anatomy and Zoology (if such Professorship be established), together with the Examiners for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine and for the Licence to practise in the current and two preceding years; and that it should be the duty of the said Board to consult together from time to time on all matters relating to the actual state of Medical Studies and Examinations in the University, meeting for that purpose at least once in every year, and to prepare, whenever it appears to them desirable, and lay before the Vice-Chancellor a Report to be by him published to the University.

On the 3rd of May, Graces were offered to the Senate for confirming another Report of the Studies Syndicate.⁽¹⁾ So much of the Report as was confirmed was in the following terms :

(III)

That in the year 1857 and in every subsequent year the Examination of Candidates for Honors in the Classical Tripos be open to all Students who are of the proper standing to be Candidates for Honors in the Mathematical Tripos of that year ; and that all persons who obtain Honors in the Classical Tripos be entitled to admission to the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.⁽²⁾

(VI)

That a Congregation shall be held on the first day of the Easter Term in every year for a second general admission of Bachelors of Arts.

(VII)

That the Comitia for the Inauguration of the Bachelors of Arts and perfecting of their Degree shall be on the second day of the Easter Term in every year, and that there shall be no prorogation of the ceremony.

(X)

That there should be a Board of Classical Studies, consisting of the Regius Professor of Greek, the Public Orator, the Professor of the Latin language and literature (if such Professorship be established), together with the Examiners for the Classical Tripos in the current and two preceding years.⁽³⁾

Graces for confirming the following portions of the same Report were rejected :

(1)

That the following alterations be made in the Regulations for the Previous Examination in the year 1855, and in every subsequent year.

1. That the Acts of the Apostles be added to the four Gospels, as the portion of the New Testament in Greek out of which a part may be selected as the subject of Examination in every year ; and that the number of permanent subjects of Examination be increased by the addition of the third Book of Euclid, and the following elementary parts of Algebra, viz. the rules for the fundamental operations upon Algebraical Symbols with their proofs, the elementary rules of ratio and proportion, and the solution of simple equations, and questions producing such equations.

2. That another day, viz. Friday in the week before the end of the Lent Term, be added to the days of Examination in every year ; the subject of Examination on the first day being, as at present, the Evidences of Christianity ; that on the second day being, as at present, the Old Testament History ; that on the third day being Euclid ; and that on the fourth day being Arithmetic and Algebra.⁽⁴⁾

(1) Dated 21st March.

(2) Non-Regents : Placets 40 ; Non-Placets 18. Regents : Placets 29 ; Non-Placets 25.

(3) Non-Regents : Placets 39 ; Non-Placets 9.

(4) Regents : Placets 19 ; Non-Placets 44.

(11)

That there be a Theological Examination for Honors, commencing in the year 1857, established and conducted according to the following Regulations :

1. That the Examination shall commence in every year on the Monday following the Bachelor of Arts' Commencement; and shall be open (1) to all Students who are of the proper standing to be Candidates for Honors in the Mathematical Tripos of that year; and (2) to all Students who, having been of the proper standing to be Candidates for Honors in the Mathematical Tripos of the preceding year, shall have passed an Examination entitling to admission to the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, or have passed the Examinations and kept the Exercises required for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws.

2. That the Subjects of Examination in every year shall be determined by the Board of Theological Studies according to a scheme formed by the Board and approved by the Senate; and that the duration and times of Examination shall also be fixed by the same scheme.

3. That the Examination shall be conducted by four Examiners, of whom one may be a Professor on the Board of Theological Studies; two such Examiners being nominated by the Board in every year and proposed singly to the Senate before the division of the Michaelmas Term, who shall, if elected by the Senate and also re-elected by the Senate in the following year, hold their office for two years.

4. That every Student of the first description presenting himself for Examination shall be required to produce Certificates of having attended the Lectures of some Theological Professor, or of the Professor of Hebrew, during each of three several Terms after the time when he passed the Previous Examination; and every Student of the second description to produce Certificates of having attended such Lectures during each of two such Terms.

5. That the names of the Students of the first description who pass the Examination with credit shall be placed according to merit in three classes, the names in each class being arranged alphabetically; and that all such Students shall be entitled to the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

6. That the names of the Students of the second description who pass the Examination with credit shall also be placed according to merit in three other classes, the names in each class being arranged alphabetically.

7. That Students who have degraded may attend the Examination, if they shall previously have obtained special permission for so doing from the Syndicate appointed to examine into the cases of applicants for permission to become Candidates for Honors after they have degraded.

8. That each of the Examiners shall receive Ten Pounds from the University Chest.

9. That four Examiners shall be nominated to conduct the Examination in the year 1857, two to hold office for one year only.⁽¹⁾

(1) Non-Regents: Placets 21; Non-Placets 36.

(iv)

That in the year 1857, and in all subsequent years, the Examination of Candidates for Honors in the Moral Sciences Tripos be conducted according to the following Regulations :

1. That the Examination shall commence in every year on the second Monday after the Bachelor of Arts' Commencement.

2. That it shall be open (1) to all Students who are of the proper standing to be Candidates for Honors in the Mathematical Tripos of that year ; and (2) to all Students who, having been of the proper standing to be Candidates for Honors in the Mathematical Tripos of the preceding year, shall have passed an Examination entitling to admission to the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, or have passed the Examinations and kept the Exercises required for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws or Bachelor of Medicine.

3. That the Subjects of Examination shall be Moral Philosophy, Modern History, Political Economy, and International Law ; and that the Examination shall be conducted according to a scheme formed by the Board of Moral Science Studies, and approved by the Senate.

4. That the Examiners shall be the Professor of Moral Philosophy, the Professor of Modern History, the Professor of Political Economy, and the Professor of International Law (if such Professorship be established), together with four Members of the Senate nominated annually, two by the Colleges which nominate the Proctors and two by the Colleges which nominate the Taxors, and elected by the Senate : That of the said four Members of the Senate, one shall be nominated to examine in Moral Philosophy, one in Modern History, one in Political Economy, and one in International Law ; and that the names of such Examiners shall be proposed singly to the Senate in every year before the division of the Michaelmas Term ; and in case any of the above-mentioned Professors be prevented from examining in any year, deputies to examine in their stead shall be nominated by the Vice-Chancellor and elected by the Senate.

5. That the names of the Students of the first description who pass the Examination with credit, shall be placed according to merit in three classes, the places being determined by estimating the aggregate merits of each Student in all the subjects of Examination, and marks of distinction being affixed to the names of those who have shewn eminent proficiency in particular subjects ; and that all such Students shall be entitled to admission to the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

6. That the names of the Students of the second description who pass the Examination with credit, shall be similarly arranged in three other classes, with similar marks of distinction for proficiency in particular subjects.

7. That Students who have degraded may attend the Examination upon obtaining leave from the Syndicate appointed to examine into the cases of applicants for permission to become Candidates for Honors after they have degraded.

8. That each of the four Examiners, elected by the Senate, shall receive Ten Pounds from the University Chest.⁽¹⁾

(1) Non-Regents: Placets 21; Non-Placets 34.

(v)

That in the year 1857, and in all subsequent years, the Examination of Candidates for Honors in the Natural Sciences Tripos be conducted according to the following Regulations :

1. That the Examination shall commence in every year on the third Monday after the Bachelor of Arts' Commencement.

2. That it shall be open (1) to all Students who are of the proper standing to be Candidates for Honors in the Mathematical Tripos of that year; and (2) to all Students who, having been of the proper standing to be Candidates for Honors in the Mathematical Tripos of the preceding year, shall have passed an Examination entitling to admission to the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, or have passed the Examinations and kept the Exercises required for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws or Bachelor of Medicine.

3. That the Subjects of Examination shall be Chemistry, Botany, Geology, Mineralogy, and Comparative Anatomy with Physiology and Zoology; and that the Examination shall be conducted according to a scheme formed by the Board of Natural Science Studies, and approved by the Senate.

4. That the Examiners shall be the Professor of Chemistry, the Professor of Botany, the Professor of Geology, the Professor of Mineralogy, and the Professor of Comparative Anatomy and Zoology (if such Professorship be established), together with four Members of the Senate nominated annually, two by the Colleges which nominate the Proctors and two by the Colleges which nominate the Taxors, and elected by the Senate. That of the said four Members of the Senate, one shall be nominated to examine in Chemistry, one in Botany, one in Geology and Mineralogy, and one in Comparative Anatomy with Physiology and Zoology; and that the names of such Examiners shall be proposed singly to the Senate in every year before the division of the Michaelmas Term. And in case any of the above-mentioned Professors be prevented from examining in any year, deputies to examine in their stead shall be nominated by the Vice-Chancellor, and elected by the Senate.

5. That the names of the Students of the first description who pass the Examination with credit, shall be placed according to merit in three classes, the places being determined by estimating the aggregate merits of each Student in all the subjects of Examination, and marks of distinction being affixed to the names of those who have shewn eminent proficiency in particular subjects; and that all such Students shall be entitled to admission to the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

6. That the names of the Students of the second description who pass the Examination with credit, shall be similarly arranged in three other classes, with similar marks of distinction for proficiency in particular subjects.

7. That Students who have degraded may attend the Examination upon obtaining leave from the Syndicate appointed to examine into the cases of applicants for permission to become Candidates for Honors after they have degraded.

8. That each of the four Examiners, elected by the Senate, shall receive Ten Pounds from the University Chest.⁽¹⁾

(1) Non-Regents: Placets 21; Non-Placets 38.

(IX)⁽¹⁾

That there should be a Board of Theological Studies, consisting of the Regius Professor of Divinity, the Margaret Professor of Divinity, the Norrisian Professor of Divinity, and the Regius Professor of Hebrew, together with any new Theological Professors that may be appointed, and the Examiners of the Theological Examination for Honors in the current and two preceding years.⁽²⁾

(XI)

That there should be a Board of Moral Science Studies, consisting of the Professor of Moral Philosophy, the Professor of Modern History, the Professor of Political Economy, and the Professor of International Law (if such Professorship be established), together with the Examiners for the Moral Sciences Tripos in the current and two preceding years.⁽³⁾

(XII)

That there should be a Board of Natural Science Studies, consisting of the Professor of Chemistry, the Professor of Botany, the Professor of Geology, the Professor of Mineralogy, and the Professor of Comparative Anatomy and Zoology (if such Professorship be established), together with the Examiners for the Natural Sciences Tripos in the current and two preceding years.⁽⁴⁾

(XIII)

That it should be the duty of each of the four above-mentioned Boards to consult together from time to time on all matters relating to the actual state of the Studies and Examinations in the University connected with its own department, meeting for that purpose at least once in every year; and to prepare, whenever it appears to such Board desirable, and lay before the Vice-Chancellor a Report to be by him published to the University.⁽⁵⁾

On the 4th of May, the Council voted the following Address to the Queen :

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

We, your Majesty's dutiful subjects, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of Cambridge, in Council assembled, beg to renew the assurance of our devoted attachment to your Royal Person and Government, and with all humility to proffer to your Majesty our cordial and loyal support in the war in which your Majesty is engaged for the preservation of the Ottoman Empire from the aggressive ambition of Russia.

We regard with singular satisfaction the auspicious alliance your Majesty has entered into with the Emperor of the French for the prosecution of this just and necessary war.

We fervently pray the Supreme Disposer of events to bless the combined fleets and armies with victory, and that the achievements of our brave country-

(1) For a recommendation of the Syndicate numbered VIII, no Grace was offered, as it was provided for by a Grace passed Feb. 15, 1853.

(2) Non-Regents: Placets 5; Non-Placets 30.

(3) Non-Regents: Placets 11; Non-Placets 35.

(4) Non-Regents: Placets 11; Non-Placets 26.

(5) Non-Regents: Placets 6; Non-Placets 24.

men in arms, and our equally brave allies, may result, at no distant period, in the establishment of an honourable and lasting peace.

GIVEN under the common seal of the Borough aforesaid, at a Council there holden, on the 4th day of May, 1854.

On the 9th of May there was a Grand Choral Festival in King's College Chapel. Above 3000 persons were present. At the conclusion a Collection was made for the Benevolent Fund for the relief of widows and orphans of organists and lay-clerks of Cathedral and Collegiate Choirs. The sum subscribed was £231. 6s. 8d.

The Statutes Syndicate, on the 27th of May, made a Report to the following effect :

That in consequence of certain Graces, proposed to the Senate in February 1853, for confirming regulations contained in the Draft of the New Statutes dated November 30, 1852, not having been passed, and also of certain other Graces, proposed in May 1854, on the recommendation of the Studies Syndicate for the introduction of other regulations, having been passed, it has become necessary to revise the Draft again.

One of the regulations so disapproved in February 1853, was: "That for the keeping of a Term residence during two-thirds of the Term shall be necessary." The Syndicate believes that the Senate objected to this as a Statute, because it precluded future modification without a fresh application to the Crown, yet that the Senate would have accepted in an enabling, what it refused in an obligatory form.

The Syndicate therefore recommends that a Grace be offered for the introduction of the following Law into the proposed new Body of Statutes :

Residence.—That in the computation of Terms kept by any Student, no Term shall be accounted to have been kept, in which he has not resided during such part thereof as is prescribed by the University, and that such part shall be at least the major part.

On the other hand the Syndicate believes that another regulation, "That "Graduates of other Universities besides those of Oxford and Dublin may be "admitted to titular Degrees corresponding to the Degrees which they bear in "their own University," was disapproved for a contrary reason, as allowing too much liberty.

The Syndicate therefore recommends that a Grace be offered for the introduction of the following Law into the proposed new Body of Statutes.

Titular Degrees.—That Graduates of any other University as well as those of Oxford and Dublin, may be admitted to Titular Degrees corresponding to the Degrees which they bear in their own University, provided that such privilege has been previously conceded to their University by special Grace of the Senate.

Among the Graces passed in February 1853, there was one for limiting the privilege at present accorded to Masters of Arts proceeding to the Degree of Doctor in Divinity per saltum. Certain Graces however, passed in May 1854, having altogether abolished such privilege in regard to the Degree of Doctor of Law or Physic, the Syndicate is of opinion that, in conformity with the principle

so established, the same prohibition should apply to the faculty of Theology. Any distinguished person would still have access to the Degree of Doctor in Divinity by means of another Statute.

The Syndicate therefore recommends that the following Grace be offered:

Theology.—That the Regulations respecting per saltum Degrees in Theology, sanctioned by Grace of the Senate February 16, 1853, be repealed.

Again, the regulations which have been sanctioned by other Graces, passed in May 1854, respecting Students in Law and Physic, and by which among other things it is provided that the period of residence and Examinations of Students in those faculties shall be more under the control of the University at large than they have been hitherto, seem to render it fit that the University should possess the like power of allowing a Term to a Student in Law or Physic, on occasion of illness or other sufficient cause, which it possesses in the case of a Student in Arts.

The Syndicate therefore recommends that a Grace be offered for the introduction of the following Law into the proposed new Body of Statutes.

Law and Physic.—That the University be at liberty to grant a Term to a Student in Law or Physic, although he has not kept it, for any cause which to the University may appear sufficient, under the like regulations as are provided in the case of a Student in Arts.

In revising the Draft the Syndicate has left out some enactments, which it thinks may better rest merely on the authority of Graces. It has also made a few alterations in the Draft, which it does not deem necessary to point out in detail, as a fresh Draft will be issued for the Members of the Senate; and the less so, because it is of opinion that the most exact and satisfactory way in which the Senate can pronounce its opinion upon the whole Body of the new Statutes, is by voting separately upon every section of each Chapter in the Draft.

The Draft will, as on former occasions, be printed so as to exhibit the form which the new Statutes would bear, were the Graces, which the Syndicate has now recommended to be offered, all passed. Should any of them not be passed, the several Sections affected by them can readily be altered and be again submitted in their amended form to the Senate.

On the 17th of May, the Senate voted Petitions to both Houses of Parliament, praying that the two Canonries in the Cathedral Church of Ely, proposed by 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113, to be suspended, and which were then vacant, might be permanently annexed and united to two Professorships of Divinity in this University. Counter Petitions were subsequently presented from the Master of the Grammar School at Ely and the Inhabitants of Ely, praying that the revenues of the two canonries might be devoted to purposes of education in direct connexion with that City.

On the 31st of May, a Grace passed the Senate, authorising the Syndics to carry on the business of the University Press by means of a Partnership with Mr George Seeley, of Fleet Street, London, Bookseller, and Mr

Charles John Clay, M.A., of Trinity College, and of Bread Street Hill, London, Printer.⁽¹⁾

On the 9th of June, the Court of Queen's Bench gave judgment on a Writ of Error brought from the Court of Pleas of the Borough in an action, wherein Henry Staples Foster and others (Improvement Commissioners) recovered of the Newmarket Railway Company certain sums for tolls, payable under the Cambridge Improvement Acts, on stage-coaches, &c. carrying passengers for hire within the Town and precincts. The Court of Queen's Bench reversed the judgment of the Court of Pleas, holding the Company not to be liable to the toll claimed, inasmuch as their carriages did not touch any of the streets or highways of the Town.⁽²⁾

The Council, on the 15th of June, petitioned against a Bill to render more effectual the Police in Counties and Boroughs. This Bill was abandoned.

The Annual Meeting of the Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland was held here, on the 4th and till the 11th July, under the presidency of Lord Talbot de Malahide. The Evening Meetings took place at the Town Hall, the proceedings being initiated by a congratulatory address from the Corporation. A meeting on the 5th, and the final meeting were held in the Senate-House, and the Sections assembled in the Schools. The Museum, which was extensive and singularly interesting, was deposited in the Lecture Rooms of Trinity College. On the 5th, His Royal Highness the Prince Albert, Chancellor of the University, came specially to attend a Meeting of the Association in the Senate-House, where excellent Discourses were delivered by Dr Guest, Master of Caius College, on the four great boundary dykes of Cambridgeshire, and by the Rev. Professor Willis, on the collegiate and other buildings in Cambridge, after which His Royal Highness made a detailed examination of the Museum. Excursions were made by the Association, 1. To Anglesey Abbey, Bottisham, Fulbourn, and Cherryhinton. 2. To Bury St Edmund's, West Stow Hall, Hengrave, Risby, and Little Saxham. 3. To Audley End and Saffron Walden. 4. To Ely; and 5. To Sawston and Brent Ditch. Papers were read by C. C. Babington, Esq., M.A., St John's College; Rev. W. Jay Bolton; Rev. J. Collingwood Bruce, LL.D.; Mr C. H. Cooper, F.S.A., Town Clerk; Rev. J. H. Cooper, Trinity College; Mr Norris Deck; Edward A. Freeman, Esq., M.A., Trinity College, Oxford; Dr Guest, Master of Caius College; Rev. John

(1) Robert Potts, Esq., M.A., of Trinity College, printed (for the use of the Members of the Senate only) a few brief remarks on the scheme proposed for the future management of the University Press, Cambridge. Camb. 8vo. 1854.

(2) Weekly Reporter, 1853-4, p. 652.

Hailstone, M.A., Trinity College; Rev. Charles Hardwick, M.A., St Catharine's Hall; Rev. C. H. Hartshorne, M.A., St John's College; Rev. Professor Marsden; Hon. R. C. Neville; A. Nesbitt, Esq.; Mr H. O'Neill; Edmund Sharpe, Esq.; Rev. J. J. Smith, M.A., Caius College; Lord Talbot de Malahide; Rev. Edmund Venables, M.A., Pembroke College; Rev. James Lee Warner; Richard Westmacott, Esq., R.A.; Mr Winston, and Rev. Professor Willis. Besides the foregoing, the following took part in the proceedings: Sir Charles Anderson, Bart.; A. G. Brimley, Esq., Mayor; Mr Clayton, Town Clerk of Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Lord Alwyne Compton; Dr Geldart, Vice-Chancellor; Edw. Hawkins, Esq., F.S.A.; Rev. Professor Henslow; Rev. Joseph Hunter, F.S.A.; Rev. H. H. Milman, Dean of St Paul's; Octavius Morgan, Esq., M.P.; John Gough Nichols, Esq., F.S.A.; Rev. Professor Sedgwick; Hon. W. Fox Strangways; Albert Way, Esq., M.A., Trinity College; and Rev. Dr Whewell, Master of Trinity College.⁽¹⁾

On the 11th of August, the Royal assent was given to an Act to extend the rights enjoyed by the Graduates of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge in respect to the practice of Physic to the Graduates of the University of London.⁽²⁾

The privilege of the Town to elect Burgesses in Parliament had been in suspense for nearly eighteen months. A new Writ was however issued on the 11th of August, and in pursuance thereof an election took place on the 16th. The Candidates⁽³⁾ were Robert Alexander Shafto Adair, Esq., Francis Mowatt, Esq., George James Finch Hatton, Esq., commonly called Viscount Maidstone, and Frederick William Slade, Esq., one of Her Majesty's Counsel at Law. At the close of the Poll on the 17th, the votes were found to be, Adair, 757; Mowatt, 731; Maidstone, 711; Slade, 695. The number of Electors polled was 1471.⁽⁴⁾

(1) Archaeological Journal, XI. 353, 389-407; XII. 1, 22, 47, 127, 153, 213, 245, 338; XIII. 115.

(2) Stat. 17 & 18 Vict. c. 114.

(3) The Hon. W. F. Campbell, and Edwin James, Esq., Q.C., also offered themselves as candidates. Mr James withdrew before the Writ was issued, and Mr Campbell shortly before the day of election.

(4) Analysis of the Poll:

PLUMBERS.		A.	Mo.	Mn.	S.
25	Adair	25	...	...	...
7	Mowatt .....	...	7	...	...
13	Maidstone .....	...	...	13	...
3	Slade .....	...	...	...	3
SPLIT VOTES.					
721	Adair and Mowatt	721	721	...	...
9	Adair and Maidstone	9	...	9	...
2	Adair and Slade	2	...	...	2
1	Mowatt and Maidstone .....	...	1	1	...
2	Mowatt and Slade .....	...	2	...	2
688	Maidstone and Slade .....	...	...	688	688
1471		757	731	711	695

Sunday, the 1st of October, was observed as a thanksgiving for the abundant harvest of this year. The University sermon was preached by the Rev. Harvey Goodwin, M.A., from Habak. iii. 17; and the Mayor and Council attended Divine Service at St Edward's, where the same sermon with a slight alteration was preached by Mr Goodwin, who was the Mayor's Chaplain. At various Churches collections were made in aid of Addenbrooke's Hospital.

Additional buildings, comprising a new Hall and Library, were this year erected at Caius College, from the designs of A. Salvin, Esq.

A General Subscription throughout the University and Town, in aid of the Patriotic Fund, was commenced in October. Nearly £3000 was collected. There was a similar collection in the County and Isle of Ely.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Chancellor of the University, having signified his intention to give annually a Prize of a Gold Medal for the encouragement of legal studies in the University, a Grace accepting the same, and authorising the Vice-Chancellor to communicate the thanks of the Senate to His Royal Highness, passed on the 27th of October, when a Syndicate was appointed to prepare the necessary Regulations with reference to this prize.

On the 3rd of November, one Thomas Reynolds, from London, proposed to deliver a Lecture against Tobacco, at the Town Hall. A large number of undergraduates were present, and as soon as the lecture began they lit cigars and pipes, and shouted violently. This excited Mr Reynolds, who expressed himself warmly, and a scene of great confusion took place. The Mayor, the Proctors, and the Police with great difficulty cleared the room. On the following day two undergraduates of St John's were fined £5 each by the Magistrates for assaulting the police.⁽¹⁾

The Rev. J. J. Smith, Vicar of Loddon, and the Rev. J. B. Crowfoot, Incumbent of Southwold, late senior fellows of Caius College, sought the interposition of the Visitors respecting the election of Edwin Guest, LL.D., as Master of that Society, in 1852. They alleged that he was not statutablely qualified for the office, not being a native of the diocese of Norwich. The Masters of Trinity Hall and Corpus Christi College, two of the Visitors, considered they had no right to interfere. The other Visitor, Sir James Fellowes, senior Doctor of Physic, declined the office, requesting that another person might be appointed in his room.⁽²⁾

(1) A Memento of the Cambridge Tobacco Riot, Lond. 12mo. [1854]. See J. Richardson's *Reminiscences*, i. 214.

(2) Statement of Proceedings taken with reference to the Election of Master in Gonville and Caius College in 1852. Camb. 8vo. 1854.

At the nomination of Sheriffs for the several Counties by the Lords of the Council, on the 13th of November, the name of Dr Guest, Master of Calus College, was given in as one of the gentlemen to be nominated for Oxfordshire, and an excuse was offered for him by Mr Baron Alderson, on the ground that he was Vice-Chancellor of the University. Lord Chief Justice Jervis said Dr Guest had no legal objection to offer, and he doubted whether that assembly was bound to receive any other. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said that the real question involved was whether the mastership of a college was to be considered a permanent exemption from service. In reply to a suggestion that the name of Dr Guest should be placed last on the list of those who would be liable to serve, the Lord Chancellor said there ought not to be anybody on the list whom the Queen could not select, and Dr Guest was virtually disqualified while he held the Vice-Chancellorship of the University of Cambridge. Mr Baron Parke thought he was not legally exempt, but the duties he had to perform were certainly incompatible with the office of Sheriff, and he ought not to be placed on the list. Lord Chief Justice Jervis said Dr Guest would not be called upon to serve while he was Vice-Chancellor, and he thought their Lordships were about to decide by a side wind that the Master of a College was entitled to exemption, a privilege which he (the learned judge) thought he should not have the power of claiming. Mr Baron Alderson observed with regard to Dr Guest, that if their Lordships insisted upon retaining his name they would impose important duties upon him in the County of Oxford, while other duties would detain him in Cambridge. Eventually it was agreed that Dr Guest's name should be omitted.

By an Award, dated the 2nd of December, made under the Militia Law Amendment Act, 1854, the proportion in which the Borough is to contribute to the expenditure by the County incurred under the Act was fixed at 9.49ths of the whole, after deducting the quota of the Isle of Ely as fixed by the Act.⁽¹⁾

This year new Rules and Regulations respecting the University Library were framed. Under these the Library Syndicate are empowered, upon sufficient cause being shewn, to allow parties to take more than ten books at a time from the Library; Undergraduates are allowed to consult the books in the Library during the two last hours of each day on which the same is open; and any person not a member of the University may consult the Library for the purpose of study and research, upon obtaining permission from the Syndicate, and a ticket signed by

(1) Stat. 17 & 18 Vict. c. 105, s. 26.

the Vice-Chancellor or his deputy, specifying the time for which such permission is given.

In consequence of the failure of the negotiations for an amicable adjustment of the disputes between the University and Town, appeals were entered against the Poor Rates for the Parishes of All Saints, St Andrew the Great, St Edward, and St Giles, with the view of obtaining a judicial determination as to the liability to rates of property of the University and certain of the Colleges. These appeals were respite^d from time to time, and in the interim it was agreed, at the suggestion of Viscount Palmerston, the Home Secretary,⁽¹⁾ to refer all matters in dispute to the arbitrament of the Right Honourable Sir John Patteson, who was for many years one of the Justices of the Queen's Bench; and ultimately the following Letter to him was sealed with the Common Seal of the University, Corporation, and Colleges.

To the Right Honourable Sir John Patteson, Knight.

SIR,

Differences having arisen and being still pending between us, the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Cambridge, and the Masters, Fellows, and Scholars, Masters and Fellows, Provost and Scholars, President and Fellows, and Master, Professors, and Fellows respectively of the several undermentioned Colleges and Halls in the same, and the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of Cambridge, upon various questions affecting the respective rights and liabilities of the said University, Colleges, and Halls, and the said Borough; and it being desirable that the said differences should be definitely settled, and the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Home Department having kindly recommended that before having recourse to Legislation, all the matters in difference should be referred to arbitration, and having done us the further favour of suggesting you, Sir, as Arbitrator; We, knowing your well-deserved reputation, most cheerfully accede

(1) A Letter in the following terms was sent by the Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department to the Vice-Chancellor and Mayor respectively.

—Whitehall, 27th June, 1854.

"SIR, "With reference to correspondence which has taken place upon the subject of the "matters in dispute between the University and the Town of Cambridge, I am directed by "Viscount Palmerston to inform you, that it appears to his Lordship that, before the Government "can properly interfere to settle these differences by Legislation, it would be extremely desirable "that they should be referred to some person of eminence, who, after hearing all that can be "urged on both sides, should make a final and lauding decision, to be afterwards ratified by Act "of Parliament, if the Legislature should think proper.

"Should the University and the Town Council acquiesce in this view of the case, Lord "Palmerston has reason to hope that the Right Honourable Sir John Patteson would consent to "undertake the duties of this Arbitration. It is unnecessary to point out the peculiar fitness in "every respect of this gentleman for so important an investigation, and therefore Lord Palmerston "has no hesitation in strongly recommending to both parties to agree to submit all matters in "difference between them to his excellent judgment.

"I have the honour to be,

"Sir,

"Your obedient Servant,

"H. WADDINGTON."

to that recommendation and suggestion, and respectfully request that you will be pleased to hear us by our respective Counsel, Attornies, Agents, or Witnesses, and to determine all the matters in difference between us; and we further respectively agree with each other respectively to abide by and keep such Award as you, Sir, may make in writing concerning the premises, and to apply to the Legislature for an Act or Acts of Parliament, and to take all such steps as may be necessary or expedient for the purpose of making your Award valid and binding on each of us, or which you in your Award may think fit to direct to be taken by us, or any of us respectively. In testimony whereof we have hereunto caused our respective Common Seals to be affixed.

Dated this twenty-seventh day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

1855.

On the 1st of January, the Council voted a Petition to Parliament in favour of a Bill to amend and extend the Public Libraries Act.

On the 15th of February, the Vice-Chancellor and fifteen other Heads of Colleges made a decree for punishment by expulsion, rustication, or otherwise, of any person *in statu pupillari* who should thereafter be proved to have endeavoured to induce any vintner, victualler, tradesman, or dealer not to comply with the sumptuary Decree of 11th February, 1847.⁽¹⁾

A Petition was presented to the House of Commons, complaining of the return of R. A. Shafto Adair, and Francis Mowatt, Esquires, as Burgesses in Parliament for this Borough. A Select Committee was on the 26th of February nominated to try the merits of this petition, but on the following day the same was abandoned.

By an order in Council of the 28th of February, Her Majesty extended to the Court of Pleas of this Borough, the provisions of the Common Law Procedure Act, 1854, and appointed the Court of Queen's Bench as the Court of Appeal in reference to motions for new trials, &c.

Wednesday, the 21st of March, was observed as a public day of solemn fasting, humiliation, and prayer. There was a total cessation of business, and Service in all the Churches and several Dissenting places of worship. The University Sermon was preached by Dr Jeremie, Regius Professor of Divinity, from Amos iv. 11. The Mayor and Council attended Divine Service at St Benedict's, where a sermon, afterwards published, was preached by the Rev. Joseph Pullen, B.D., the Mayor's Chaplain, from 2 Chron. vii. 12—14. In all or most of the Churches collections were made in aid of the funds of Addenbrooke's Hospital.

(1) Vide Vol. xv. p. 683.

On the 29th of March, died here, aged 35, James Rattee, carver. He was born at Fundenhall, Norfolk, and was apprenticed to Mr Ollett, of Norwich, carpenter, who taught him the art of carving, in which he early displayed extraordinary ability. He established himself in business in Sidney Street, in this Town, in or about 1842, whence he removed to Trumpington Street, and ultimately to Hills Road, where he had extensive works. His carving is to be found in the Cathedral, Newfoundland, Westminster Abbey, Perth Cathedral, Merton College Chapel, Oxford, Jesus College Chapel, Magdalene College Chapel, the Churches of the Holy Sepulchre and St. Michael, Cambridge; Eton College Chapel, the Churches of Trumpington, Newton, Westley-Waterless, and Comberton in this County; Yelling Church, Huntingdonshire, Sundridge Church, Kent, and about a thousand other Churches. The wood carving in the Choir of Ely Cathedral, and the magnificent reredos there, as also the west door of Great St. Mary's Church, Cambridge, were executed by him. He was buried in St. Paul's division of the Mill Road Cemetery, on Good Friday, 1500 persons being assembled to evince their respect for the deceased. A very elegant and richly carved monument in the decorated style has been erected over the spot where he was interred.

On the 5th of April, the Council voted a Petition to Parliament in favour of a Bill for the summary punishment of certain Larcenies.

On the 26th of April, the Royal assent was given to an Act to enable the University and Town Waterworks Company to raise further money. This Act empowers the Improvement Commissioners to enter into contracts for the supply of water by the Company for public fountains, for flushing sewers and drains, and for any general sanitary or other public purpose; and enacts that the Commissioners may apply any income accruing to them or under their control, in defraying the charges of such supply, which shall be deemed annual charges and expenses of cleansing the streets and shall be so payable. Disputes between the Company and the Commissioners as to remuneration are to be settled by arbitration under the Companies Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845.⁽¹⁾

On the 3rd of May, the Council voted an address to Napoleon III., Emperor of the French, congratulating him on his escape from assassination; also Petitions to Parliament for administrative reform, and in favour of a Bill to allow marriage with a deceased wife's sister.

On the 7th of May, application was made to Mr Justice Coleridge, for a mandamus for the restoration of the Rev. Lionel Buller to a fellowship in King's College. It was averred that in 1848 Mr Buller was deprived

(1) Stat. 18 & 19 Vict. (local and personal), c. 103.

of his fellowship by the Provost and Fellows, he being convicted by them of fraud and perjury "*per evidentiam facti*," by a comparison of two letters written by him with certain statements in his answer to a Bill in Chancery,⁽¹⁾ that Mr Buller had requested the Provost and Fellows to allow him to produce witnesses and to take copies of the letters (which were read in his absence), but that both requests were refused. In the same year Mr Buller appealed to Dr Kaye, Bishop of Lincoln, as Visitor, but his Lordship declined to interfere, as he was of opinion that the decision of the Provost and Fellows was conclusive. In 1853, an application for a mandamus was made to Mr Justice Wightman, who suggested that it was rather a case for a mandamus to the Visitor to hear the appeal,⁽²⁾ and Dr Jackson having succeeded to the see of Lincoln on the death of Dr Kaye, Mr Buller appealed to him, and he had gone into the case and had ultimately written to Mr Buller to state, that by the comparison of the letters with the answer in Chancery the facts stated in the letters were directly contrary to the statements in the answer, and that the perjury was manifest. On this state of facts it was contended that it was contrary to law and common right to go on with the proceedings in the absence of the accused, and that perjury was not provable by comparison of an unsworn statement with sworn testimony, inasmuch as the unsworn statement might be false and the sworn statement be true. Mr Justice Coleridge refused the application.

The hearing of the matters in difference between the University and Town by Sir John Patteson, the Arbitrator, took place at the Law Institution, Chancery Lane, London, on the 15th, 16th, 17th, 21st, and 22nd of February, and the 11th, 12th, 15th, and 18th of May. The University appeared by Mr Cowling and the Hon. George Denman; Clare Hall, Trinity Hall, and Emmanuel College, by Mr Heath; Jesus College, by Mr Couch; Queens' College, by Mr Deighton; Caius College, by Dr Tozer; King's College, by Mr Samuel Peed, their Solicitor; Magdalene College, by Mr Clement Francis, M.A., their Solicitor; St John's College, by the Rev. W. H. Bateson, the Senior Bursar; Sidney College, by the Rev. Dr Phelps, the Master; and the Corporation by Mr C. H. Cooper, the Town Clerk.

Previously to the hearing, the points to be brought forward by either body were arranged as follows:

TOWN.

1. That the oath taken by the Mayor and Bailiffs for the conservation

UNIVERSITY.

1. The University will be satisfied with such a modified Declaration

(1) Vide Vol. iv, p. 687.

(2) Common Law Reports, i. 536.

of the University privileges ought to be abolished, and that no equivalent declaration is necessary or expedient.

2. That the Great Assembly ought to be abolished.
3. That the right of the University Officers to search for common women and persons suspected of evil, ought to be abolished.

4. That the Vice-Chancellor has not as such lawful power to grant Alehouse Licences, or, should the Arbitrator form an opposite opinion on the question, that such power ought to be abolished.

5. That the power to the University to grant Wine Licences ought to be abolished, or should the Arbitrator think it should be retained, that it ought to be declared to be illegal for the University to raise a revenue from that source.

6. That the peculiar and exclusive jurisdiction of the University as regards the supervision of Weights and Measures ought to be abolished and transferred to all the Justices of the Peace.

as was proposed and assented to in the recent conferences between the Syndics and the Committee of the Council, but will be prepared to leave the question of the Oaths and form of Declarations to the discretion of the Arbitrator.

2. They will leave this matter in the discretion of the Arbitrator.

3. It will be contended that this power ought to be retained, and further that Justices of the Peace of the County or Borough should have no summary Jurisdiction over the Proctors, Pro-Proctors, and their men, in respect of any acts arising out of the exercise of such power, and that the Law should be so declared or modified if necessary.

4. It will be contended that the Vice-Chancellor has lawful power to grant Ale-house Licenses, but the University will be prepared to leave in the discretion of the Arbitrator such concessions on this point as were proposed by the Syndics in their conferences with the Committee.

5. It will be contended that this power ought to be retained, but the University will leave the question of revenue in the discretion of the Arbitrator.

6. The University will submit that the power now vested in the Vice-Chancellor of appointing Inspectors under the 5 & 6 William IV. c. 63, should be continued, but they will be willing to leave the matter of the appointment of other officers to be made by the Justices in the discretion of the Arbitrator.

7. That the rights of the University as regards the Market and Fairs ought to be abolished.
8. That so much of the Theatres Regulation Act (6 and 7 Vict. c. 68, s. 19) as relates to the University of Cambridge and fourteen miles of the Town of Cambridge, ought to be repealed or greatly modified.
9. That the power of Discommuning ought to be declared illegal or to be abolished.
10. That the Decrees of the 18th May, 1844, and 11th February, 1847, are illegal or ought to be abrogated, and that it ought to be declared that the University has no jurisdiction, as respects the regulation of trade, over any other than members of that body.
11. That the right of the University to claim consuance of actions or criminal proceedings, wherein any person who is not a member of the University is a party, ought to be abolished.
12. That the University Constables Act (6 Geo. IV. c. 97) ought to be amended by provision being made for the publication of the names of the Constables and of the period for which they are appointed.
7. This matter will be left in the discretion of the Arbitrator.
8. It will be contended that the powers vested in the Vice-Chancellor under the Theatres Regulation Act ought to be preserved, and that such or similar powers ought to be extended to all Public Entertainments except during the Long Vacation, and for the Booths in Midsummer and Sturbridge Fairs.
9. It will be contended that the power of Discommuning ought to be retained, and if needful, confirmed.
10. It will be contended that these Decrees are legal, and ought not to be abrogated, and that the jurisdiction of the University as respects the regulation of trade, by or with members of their body, or at least with classes of such members, ought to be preserved, and if needful, its legality confirmed.
11. It will be contended that this right ought not to be unconditionally abolished. The University will be prepared to propose that there should always be in the Commission of the Peace for the Town a due proportion of such members of the University as have a permanent position in the University, as for example, Heads of Colleges or Officers of the University; and that this suggestion should be carried out by legislative enactment.
12. The University will be prepared to leave this matter in the discretion of the Arbitrator.

13. That the respective quotas of the University and Town to the Land Tax ought to be readjusted.
14. That all the Buildings and Property occupied by the University and Colleges (College Chapels only excepted), are legally liable to Parochial Rates; or that any Property the Arbitrator may deem not so legally liable ought to be made assessable to such rates in future.
15. That as respects University and College Property, which the Arbitrator may deem legally liable to Parochial Rates, compensation ought to be made for a retrospective period (say from the beginning of 1851), due allowance being made for the sum actually paid during the same period by the Vice-Chancellor to the Parishes.
13. It will be contended that there should not be any such readjustment.
14. It cannot be admitted on the part of the University that the Buildings or Property in its own occupation for Academical purposes are legally liable to Parochial Rates. With the view, however, of arriving at an equitable and satisfactory adjustment of all differences, the University is willing to leave the question of assessment in the discretion of the Arbitrator; provided that he will direct a readjustment of the contribution of the University to the expenses incurred under the Cambridge Improvement Acts, a proper mode of assessment, and a scheme or means by which the University may be secured sufficient control over the management of the Town Police and the details of Parochial and Municipal expenditure; and the University propose to give notice to the Commissioners acting under those Statutes, in order that they may attend and consider the subject.
15. It will be contended that no good reason exists for a retrospective payment.

At the close of the hearing on the 18th of May, Mr Cowling, one of the Counsel for the University, placed in the hands of the Arbitrator suggestions in writing to the following effect:—

1. The power to make a special rate to defray the expenses of carrying

out the Cambridge Improvement Acts, and to require payment of any specified quota or proportionate part of such expences by the University, to be repealed; but all the tolls and other property and revenue of the Improvement Commissioners, with all remedies for the recovery thereof and incidental thereto, to be vested in the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses, in aid of the Borough fund, which is to be charged with all the debts and liabilities of the Commissioners; all other powers and duties conferred or imposed by those Acts on the Commissioners to be transferred from them to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses.

2. The expence of paving, repairing, draining, cleansing, lighting, widening, and improving the Streets, to be a charge on the Borough fund.

3. A body to be called the Police and Street Commissioners to be constituted, to consist of—

The Mayor for the time being, and nine other members of the Council, to be appointed by that body, and five members of the Senate, to be appointed by that body.

Such Police and Street Commissioners to have (exclusively of the Council) full power over the appointment, regulation, and remuneration of the Constabulary force, and over all matters connected with the paving, repairing, draining, cleansing, lighting, widening, and improving the Streets, and for all or any of such purposes from time to time as occasion may arise, to make orders for payment of money out of the Borough fund, and to use the name and seal of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses.

The suggested consolidation of the Watch Committee and the Improvement Commissioners was distasteful to the Council, and at a Special Meeting of that body, held on the 2nd of June, a Memorial to Sir John Patteson, urging various objections to the scheme, was agreed upon. At a meeting of the Improvement Commissioners held on the 19th of June, Mr C. H. Cooper proposed, and Patrick Beales, Esq., seconded certain resolutions on the subject, whereupon R. M. Fawcett, Esq., proposed, and Mr Edw. Lichfield seconded certain other resolutions by way of amendment. Both sets of resolutions are subjoined:

ORIGINAL RESOLUTIONS.

1. That on condition the property of the University be assessed to local rates in common with all other property in the Town, it appears expedient to entrust the supervision of the Police and Streets to one Board, composed of the University and Town jointly.
2. That in determining the relative number of the representatives of

AMENDED RESOLUTIONS.

1. That this Board fully recognizes the importance of a speedy establishment of amicable relations between the University and the Town; and entertains no wish or intention to interpose obstacles thereto.
2. That on condition of the property of the University being assessed

either body at such joint Board, due regard ought to be had to the amount of their respective assessments.

to local rates in common with all other property in the Town, this Board is willing to submit to such readjustment of the Quota now paid by the University, and of the number of members of the University to be elected to this Board, as the Arbitrator may deem proper.

3. That for the efficient discharge of the functions of the joint Board, it seems essential that it should not be a large body, whilst on the other hand the delegation of extensive powers to a very few persons only would be objectionable.
4. That having regard to the objects of its constitution, this Board is of opinion it cannot consistently interpose obstacles to the speedy establishment of amicable relations between the University and Town, and is therefore content to submit to any arrangement which the Arbitrator may deem of public advantage.
3. That it does not appear to this Board expedient to repeal the Cambridge Improvement Acts and entrust the supervision of the Police and Streets to one Board, the duties of the Watch Committee and of the Improvement Commissioners being distinct and of sufficient importance to require the superintendence of two distinct Boards.
4. That this Board has not been consulted in reference either to the negotiations pending between the University and the Town or the Clauses received from the Town Clerk, and stated to have been submitted by Mr Cowling to Sir John Patteson; and cannot consent to transfer to the Council of the Borough the revenue, debts, liabilities, powers, and duties, as conferred by the existing Cambridge Improvement Acts; or to the repeal of those Acts or any portion of them, except in so far as relates to an equitable readjustment of the Quota paid by the University, and of the number of members of the University to be elected to this Board as specified in the second of these resolutions.

On a division the amended resolutions were carried by 19 against 12. In consequence of the Minutes of the Council, and the Resolutions adopted by the Improvement Commissioners, Sir John Patteson

requested an interview with the representatives of the University and Town, which took place at the Law Institution on the 28th of June.

This year a Bill, introduced by the Lord Chancellor, to provide for the good government and extension of the University and the Colleges therein and of Eton College, passed the House of Lords, and was on the 15th of June sent to the Commons, where however it was ultimately abandoned⁽¹⁾.

On the 26th of June, Her Majesty, by an Order in Council made under 16 and 17 Vict. c. 85, prohibited the opening of any new burial-ground within this Borough without the previous approval of one of the Principal Secretaries of State; and also required burials to be discontinued from the 7th of July next in certain churches, chapels, and burial-grounds, and from the 1st March, 1856, in certain other burial-grounds⁽²⁾.

The Free Library was opened on the 28th of June, in the Friends Meeting House, Jesus Lane, which was taken for the purpose by the Council on lease; a large and valuable stock of books having been purchased by subscription. Bye-Laws, Rules, and Regulations respecting the use and management of the Library had been made by the Council on the 5th of April this year.

On the 29th of June came on the election of Lady Margaret's Professor of Divinity, the office being vacant by the death of the Rev. John James Blunt, B.D. The votes were, for the Rev. William Selwyn, B.D., late Fellow of St John's College, and Canon of Ely, 43; for the Rev. Edward Harold Browne, B.D., late fellow of Emmanuel College, and Norrisian

(1) The Commissioners named in this Bill were William [Cavendish], Earl of Burlington, John [Graham], Bishop of Chester, Thomas Spring [Rice], Lord Montagu of Brandon, Rt. Hon. Spencer Horatio Walpole, Hon. Sir Edward Hall Alderson, Knt., one of the Barons of the Exchequer; John George Shaw Lefevre, Esq., Assistant Clerk of the Parliaments, and John Cowling, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. As the Bill was ultimately settled in the House of Lords, the Council of the Senate was to consist of the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, four Heads of Colleges, to be elected from amongst themselves, four Professors (not being Heads of Colleges), to be elected from amongst themselves, and eight other Members of the Senate, to be elected by the persons on an electoral roll. In most other respects this Bill was very similar to the measure which received the Royal assent in the following year. The Bill was freely criticised in Letters to the Lord Chancellor, April and May 1855, from Dr Peacock, Sir John Herschel, Sir John Romilly, and Professor Sedgwick, four of the Commissioners of enquiry, and the Rev. W. H. Bateson, B.D., Secretary to that Commission. At a meeting of the Members of the Senate, held in the Sophisters' schools, on the 7th of May, and which had been convened by the Proctors, a Petition to the House of Lords was agreed to, praying that the functions of the Heads of Colleges, as concerning the nomination to offices and the interpretation of statutes, might be transferred to the Council of the Senate. This was signed by one hundred and twenty-eight Members of the Senate, and presented on the 15th of May by Earl Powis. On the 19th of May, the Senate petitioned Parliament against a provision of the Bill for abolishing oaths and declarations upon taking degrees in Arts, Law, Medicine, or Music. During the progress of the Bill through Parliament, the following pamphlets were privately circulated:—1. Remarks on the proposed Reform of the University of Cambridge, [by Dr Whewell, Master of Trinity College]. 2. Additional Remarks, &c. [by Dr Whewell]. 3. The Cambridge Senate before Whitgift's Statutes, and the University Bill of 1855, [by Rev. Joseph Edleston, M.A., fellow of Trinity College]. The debates in the House of Lords on this Bill are given in Hansard's Parliamentary Debates, 3rd ser. cxxxvii. 1797-1728; cxxxviii. 1537-1554.

(2) Unfortunately the local authorities were not consulted as to this order, which is framed in a most confused and perplexing manner. For no apparently sufficient reason burials are not prohibited in eight of the Churches. I am happy however to add that the Clergy have in practice, much to their credit, given a more extended effect to this order than its terms appear to warrant.

Professor of Divinity, 43; and for the Rev. Henry John Rose, B.D., late Fellow of St John's College, and Rector of Houghton Conquest, 17. The votes for Mr Selwyn and Mr Browne being equal, Dr Guest, Vice-Chancellor, gave his casting-vote for Mr Selwyn, who was immediately admitted and sworn.

By an Act relating to the removal of nuisances and the prevention of diseases, which received the Royal assent on the 14th August, the Commissioners acting in execution of the Improvement Acts are constituted the local authority in this Borough, and the charges and expenses thereby incurred are to be deemed annual charges of cleansing the streets⁽¹⁾.

On the 31st of August, Sir John Patteson made the following Award as to the matters in difference between the University and Town.

To the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, and to the Mayor of the Borough of Cambridge.

SIRS,

In pursuance of the Letter, bearing date the 27th day of December, 1854, addressed to me by the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Cambridge, and the Masters, Fellows, and Scholars, Masters and Fellows, Provost and Scholars, President and Fellows, and Master, Professors, and Fellows respectively, of the several Colleges and Halls in the said University, and the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of Cambridge, and sealed with their respective seals (wherein, after reciting that differences had arisen and were still pending between them, they requested me to hear them by their respective Counsel, Attornies, Agents, or Witnesses, and to determine all the matters in difference between them, and they further respectively agreed with each other, respectively to abide by and keep such Award as I might make in writing concerning the premises, and to apply to the Legislature for an Act or Acts of Parliament, and to take all such steps as might be necessary for the purpose of making my Award valid and binding on each of them, or which I in my Award might think fit to direct to be taken by them or any of them respectively);⁽²⁾ I have accepted the Reference thereby made to me, and have been attended by the Counsel, Attornies, and Agents of the respective parties, and have heard such arguments, and perused and examined such documents, papers, and evidences as they thought proper to lay before me respecting the matters in difference: and now, having maturely considered the same, I request you to make known to the respective parties this my Award in writing concerning the premises, that is to say:

First.

I award, order, and direct, that for the future the Mayor and Bailiffs of Cambridge be not required to take any Oath or to make any declaration for the conservation of the liberties and privileges of the University of Cambridge.

(1) Stat. 18 & 19 Vict. c. 121, ss. 3, 7.

(2) Vide ante p. 182.

Secondly.

I award, order, and direct, that the Oaths required to be taken by certain Aldermen, Burgesses, and Inhabitants of the Town of Cambridge, by the Letters Patent of King Henry the Third in the 52nd year of his reign be abolished, and not taken henceforth.

Thirdly.

I am of opinion that the powers contained in the 28th section of "The Town Police Clauses Act, 1847," 10th & 11th Victoria, ch. 89 (which is incorporated into the "Cambridge Corporation Act, 1850," 13th & 14th Victoria, ch. 37, by the 36th section), and in the Vagrant Act, are not sufficient for the preservation of decency in the streets, and generally in the Borough of Cambridge. These powers in the Town Police Clauses Act, 1847, extend only to "every common prostitute or night-walker loitering and importuning Passengers for the purpose of Prostitution," and in the Vagrant Act only to Prostitutes behaving riotously or indecently.

Where a considerable part of the population consists of young Men at a very critical time of life, with strong passions and little self-control, greater powers must necessarily be given to some authorities, as well to restrain the young Men themselves, as to guard them from the solicitations of Prostitutes, and also to protect the respectable Inhabitants of the Borough from molestation and annoyance. The Legislature evidently acted upon this view when they passed the Statute 6th Geo. IV. ch. 97, with regard to the University of Oxford.

Such greater powers must be vested either in the Authorities of the University or the Borough.

I find them already vested in the Authorities of the University by their Charters confirmed by Act of Parliament. I consider them to be wisely so vested, and that it would not be proper to make any alteration and vest these powers in the Authorities of the Borough.

I am therefore of opinion, and I award, order, and direct, that the power of the Proctors be continued as it now exists.

I am further of opinion, that the acts of the Proctors, Pro-Proctors, and their Men in the exercise of such powers ought not to be subjected to the summary jurisdiction of the Justices of the Peace (assuming for the sake of the argument that they are so subjected by the Statute 9th Geo. IV., ch. 31, s. 27): not because I think that there is any ground for supposing that such jurisdiction would not be exercised with impartiality, but because I think it wholly anomalous and improper that persons acting with authority should be placed under any summary jurisdiction.

I therefore award, order, and direct, that a clause be inserted in the proposed Act of Parliament for establishing this my Award, exempting the Proctors, Pro-Proctors, and their Men from such summary jurisdiction in respect of any act done or purporting to be done in the exercise of the authority of the Proctor; but without prejudice to the right of any person to proceed against the Proctors, Pro-Proctors, or their Men, civilly or criminally in any of Her Majesty's Courts.

Fourthly.

I award, order, and direct, that the power of the Vice-Chancellor to grant Alehouse Licences within the Borough of Cambridge be abrogated, subject to the provision hereinafter contained with respect to certain of such Licences, and saving to the Vice-Chancellor the same power as other Justices of the Peace may lawfully exercise.

That the Justices of the Peace may at any time revoke any Alehouse Licence within the Borough, on the complaint, in writing, of the Vice-Chancellor, sent to the Clerk of the Justices, who shall forthwith, on the receipt of such complaint, summon a special session of the Justices of the Peace to consider the same, and give written notice of the complaint to the person complained of, in order that he may make his answer or defence at such Special Session.

That every Alehouse Licence granted by any Vice-Chancellor, and now in force, shall so continue till the next General Annual Licensing meeting, unless such Licence shall previously be revoked on the complaint of the Vice-Chancellor by the Justices of the Peace.

Fifthly.

I award, order, and direct, that the power of granting Wine Licences within the Borough of Cambridge, shall continue in and be exercised by the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University, in the same manner as it is now exercised under ancient usage, and the provisions of the Statutes 10th Geo. II. ch. 19, and 17th Geo. II. ch. 40; but I award, order, and direct, that for the future, no annual sum whatever shall be taken by the University from the persons to whom Wine Licences are granted.

I see no reason whatever for restricting the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University from delegating to the Vice-Chancellor the granting of such Licences, nor for requiring that they should be under the Common Seal of the University.

Sixthly.

I award, order, and direct, that all powers and authorities with respect to the supervision of Weights and Measures in the Borough (except powers and authorities incidental to the office of Inspector) be transferred from the University and its Officers to the Justices of the Peace of the Borough.

That the Vice-Chancellor shall have authority, from time to time, to appoint one or more Inspector or Inspectors of Weights and Measures, and that the Town Council of the Borough shall have the like authority, provided that the number of Inspectors appointed by each body be the same, and that such Inspectors have only concurrent power, and that the University shall provide from its own funds for the remuneration of every Inspector appointed by the Vice-Chancellor.

Seventhly.

I award, order, and direct, that the privileges, powers, and authorities heretofore exercised by the University and its Officers with respect to Markets and Fairs of and within the Borough, be abolished.

Eighthly.

I award, order, and direct, that all Theatres within the Borough of Cambridge shall remain as now under the provisions of the Statute 6th and 7th Vict. ch. 68. By the word "Theatres" I mean such Buildings as would, if situate within the limits of the Lord Chamberlain's jurisdiction, require to be licensed by him, to which only I conceive the Statute to apply.

As to other occasional public exhibitions or performances, whether strictly theatrical or not, I award, order, and direct, that a clause shall be inserted in the Act of Parliament to be applied for in order to give effect to my Award, prohibiting, under a penalty of Twenty Pounds, all occasional public exhibitions or performances within the Borough, without the joint consent in writing of the Vice-Chancellor and the Mayor, except at the Midsummer and Starbridge Fairs and during the Long Vacation.

I do not find it practicable to define or enumerate what shall be considered as Public Exhibitions or Performances.

Ninthly.

I am of opinion that the power of Discommuning Tradesmen, or rather of prohibiting persons *in statu pupillari* from dealing with such Tradesmen as have infringed or not complied with rules publicly proclaimed by the Authorities of the University, is legal and ought to be continued. I do not enter into any question as to the persons who ought to have power from time to time to make such Rules. This I consider to be immaterial.

I am of opinion that the power ought to be confined to discommuning, and ought not to extend to depriving any person of a Wine Licence.

I am of opinion that it should be exercised as it now is, not in an open court, or as a judicial proceeding, nor with the right on the part of the Tradesman of appearing by counsel or attorney, and that there should be no appeal. Notice should however be given to the Tradesman, in respect to whom the power is proposed to be exercised, in order that he may attend, if he thinks fit, to show that the Rules have not been infringed, or to explain the circumstances under which they have been infringed. I therefore award, order, and direct, that the power of discommuning be continued with the limitation above stated.

Tenthly.

I am of opinion that the Decrees of Heads of Colleges objected to, are, strictly speaking, legal; and that there is no ground for treating them as being in the nature of a conspiracy.

But I think that any interference with the creditor's legal remedy by action, till he shall have given notice to the University Authorities, ought to be prohibited; and I award, order, and direct, that no rule to that effect shall hereafter be made, and that the Rule of the 18th May, 1844, be rescinded.

I do not enter into the question as to the policy or efficacy of sumptuary laws, on which much difference of opinion exists; but I hold it necessary that there should be a discretionary power in the Authorities of the University, in regard to the dealings of persons *in statu pupillari*.

Eleventhly.

I award, order, and direct, that the right of the University, or any officer thereof, to claim consuance of any action or criminal proceeding, shall not extend to any case in which any person who is not a Member of the University shall be a party.

I award, order, and direct, that as often as any Member of the University shall be convicted by any Justice of the Peace of any offence, a duplicate copy of his conviction shall be forthwith sent by the Clerk to the Justices to the Vice-Chancellor; and in such case, and also in the case of any dismissal, by any Justice of the Peace, of any charge against any Member of the University, the Clerk to the Justices shall forthwith, after application made to him by the Vice-Chancellor for a copy of the depositions, furnish such copy to the Vice-Chancellor without making any charge for the same.

Twelfthly.

I award, order, and direct, that the Vice-Chancellor shall send to the Town Clerk a duplicate or copy of every Certificate of the appointment of a Constable under the Statute 6th Geo. IV. ch. 7, as soon as practicable after such Certificate shall be made.

Thirteenthly.

I award, order, and direct, that the respective Quotas of the University and the Town to the Land-tax shall remain as they now are.

Fourteenthly.

I am of opinion that no part of the University or of any of the Colleges is extra-parochial.

I am of opinion that the Parishes of St John the Baptist and of St Rhadegund are still in existence for secular purposes, although the former has long since been united to the Parish of St Edward, and the latter to the Parish of All Saints, for ecclesiastical purposes.

As to University Property, I am of opinion that it is situate as follows:

The Senate-House, in the parish of St Mary the Great.

The Senate-House Yard, in the parishes of St Mary the Great and St Edward.

The Public Library, with the Lecture Rooms, Schools, and Museums thereunder, in the parishes of St Mary the Great and St Edward.

What was lately King's College Old Court, in the parish of St John.

The Pitt Press, in the parish of St Botolph.

The Fitzwilliam Museum, in the parish of St Mary the Less.

The Old Botanic Garden, in the parish of St Edward.

The Theatre of Anatomy and the Lecture Rooms adjacent, in the parish of St Benedict.

The New Botanic Garden, in the parish of St Andrew the Less.

The Spinning House, in the parish of St Andrew the Great.

The Observatory, in the parish of St Giles.

I award, order, and direct, that so much of the said Property as shall not be exempt from rates under the subsequent provisions of this Award, shall be assessed to rates in the said Parishes respectively.

I am of opinion, that the several Colleges are situate in the several parishes respectively, as follows:

St Peter's College, in the parish of St Mary the Less.

Clare Hall, in the parish of St John.

Pembroke College, in the parishes of St Mary the Less and St Botolph.

Gonville and Caius College, in the parish of St Michael.

Trinity Hall, in the parish of St John.

Corpus Christi College, in the parishes of St Benedict and St Botolph.

King's College, in the parishes of St John, St Benedict, St Edward, and St Mary the Great; and that such part of King's College as has been now for some time rated to the parish of St Edward, is in truth in the parish of St John, except that part which is rated for "late houses on £147. 15s.," which is in the parish of St Edward.

Queens' College, in the parish of St Botolph.

St Catharine Hall, in the parishes of St Benedict, St Botolph, and St Edward.

Jesus College, in the parishes of St Rhadegund and All Saints.

Christ's College, in the parish of St Andrew the Great.

St John's College, in the parishes of All Saints, St Giles, and St Peter.

Magdalene College, in the parishes of St Giles and St Peter.

Trinity College, in the parishes of All Saints, St Giles, and St Michael.

Emmanuel College, in the parish of St Andrew the Great.

Sidney Sussex College, in the parish of All Saints.

Downing College, in the parishes of St Benedict, St Botolph, and St Mary the Less.

I award, order, and direct, that so much of the Property of the said several Colleges as shall not be exempt from rates under the subsequent provisions of this Award shall be assessed to rates in the said Parishes respectively.

I award, order, and direct, that no rates whatever shall be assessed in respect of the Senate-House, the Public University Library, the Schools, the Museums of Science, Laboratories or Lecture Rooms; nor in respect of the College Chapels and Libraries whilst such buildings are so used.

I do not think that I have any authority or power to award that the rates to be paid by the University and Colleges shall be paid into one Common Fund for the Cambridge Union, or otherwise than to the respective Parishes in which their property is situate. It may be very desirable that all the Parishes in Cambridge should be united for the purpose of rating, but I am of opinion that it is not within the scope of my authority to make any award to that effect, though I strongly recommend that such a course should be adopted.

I award, order, and direct, that as respects College Property, the whole thereof shall be deemed to be in the occupation of the College, although parts may be exclusively occupied by individual members thereof or students; and the College, if a Corporation, shall be assessed for the same in its corporate name; and for the property of any College not incorporated, the Head thereof

shall be assessed, and shall be liable to pay all rates, although he himself may not occupy the whole or any part of the property rated.

That the amount at which property occupied by the University or any College shall be assessed, shall as soon as practicable be determined by two Valuers, or their Umpire; one of such Valuers to be appointed by the Vice-Chancellor, and the other by the Mayor; and such two Valuers shall appoint an Umpire before entering upon their valuation, or in case they cannot agree in the choice of an Umpire, such Umpire shall be chosen by the Poor Law Board.

That as respects property occupied by the University, or any College situate in more than one parish, (whether such property be rateable or exempt from rates,) the said Valuers or Umpire shall make duplicate ground-plans thereof, whereupon the parochial boundaries shall be marked, and such ground-plans shall be signed by the Valuers or Umpire, and shall be deemed conclusive evidence of such boundaries. One duplicate of the valuation and ground-plans aforesaid shall be deposited in the University Chest, and the other in the Town Clerk's Office, for the free inspection at all seasonable times of all parties interested.

That at any time after three years from the completion of the first or any subsequent valuation, the Vice-Chancellor or Mayor respectively may, by notice in writing to the other of them, require a fresh valuation to be made, and the same shall be made accordingly in like manner in all respects as the first valuation.

That the said Valuers and Umpire respectively shall have free access to the rate-books of every Parish, and also the same powers which by the Act to regulate Parochial assessments (6th & 7th Wm. IV., ch. 96, s. 4) are given to Surveyors acting thereunder.

That every valuation shall, during the time it continues in force, be final and conclusive on all parties interested; nor shall any rate be subject to objection on appeal or otherwise in respect of the amount at which any property comprised in the valuation in force for the time being shall be assessed, provided such amount be in conformity with such valuation.

That the costs of and incidental to the first valuation be paid in equal proportions by the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University, and the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough.

That in default of any special Agreement as to the costs of and incidental to any subsequent valuation which shall be required by the Vice-Chancellor, such costs shall be paid by the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars; and that in default of any special Agreement as to the costs of and incident to any subsequent valuation which shall be required by the Mayor, such costs shall be paid by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses.

That any property occupied by the University or any College, which may be acquired by the University or any College after any valuation shall have been made, or which may be accidentally omitted therefrom, shall (if not exempt from rates) be rated in the ordinary manner, until a new valuation be made, when such property shall be included in such new valuation.

That from the time when, by the operation of this Award, the property

occupied by the University and Colleges shall be actually assessed to the Poor-rate of any Parish, the liability of the University to pay any money, under a certain Agreement made in October 1650, or under any previous or subsequent agreement on the same subject, shall cease.

That as respects any Vestry to be holden in any Parish wherein the University or any College shall be charged to the Rate for the relief of the Poor, the Vice-Chancellor or his locum-tenens shall be deemed the duly authorised Agent of the University, and the Head of such College or his locum-tenens shall be deemed the duly authorised Agent of such College, within the intent and meaning of the Act, 59th Geo. III. ch. 85, s. 2.

That no Member of the University or of any College shall, by reason of any rate on the property occupied by the University or by such College, be entitled to be enrolled as a Burgess of the Borough, or be compellable to serve any municipal or parochial office, or to be impanelled on any Jury or Inquest, or to perform any service imposed on ratepayers.

Fifteenthly.

I am of opinion that it is not competent to me to award or order any alteration in the constitution of the Board of Commissioners under the Improvement Acts, or the transfer of their powers to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses, or to any other body, or to constitute an entirely new Board of Police and Street Commissioners, especially as such changes are distinctly objected to by the Improvement Commissioners themselves, who are not parties to this Reference, and by the Town Council of the Borough.

I am however of opinion that it is competent to me to re-adjust the Quota to be contributed by the University to the expences under the Improvement Acts, such Quota having been fixed at a time when the University and Colleges were not rated, and manifestly not considered as rateable, to the Poor and other rates in the respective Parishes.

I am of opinion that it is much better that the University and Colleges should continue to contribute their quota at a reduced proportion to the expences under the Improvement Acts, and not be rated towards them in the rates annually or otherwise made by the Improvement Commissioners upon the several occupiers within the Borough of Cambridge, which rates I consider to be independent of and unmixed with all other rates.

I therefore award, order, and direct, that so much of the Improvement Acts as enacts that two-fifths of the annual sum or sums to be ascertained and raised under those Acts shall be paid by or on account of the University, shall be repealed, and that for the future, one-fourth of the annual sum or sums which the Improvement Commissioners shall from time to time ascertain and direct to be raised, shall be paid by or on account of the University in manner and under the powers given by the Improvement Acts, which quota shall be in lieu and instead of any assessment or rate on the University or Colleges; and that no other assessment or rate shall be made on them under the Improvement Acts, and that the remaining part of such annual sum or sums shall be paid in the manner provided by those Acts.

Sixteenthly.

I award, order, and direct, that the Watch Committee of the Borough shall in future be appointed annually, and shall consist of the Mayor and nine other Members of the Town Council, and of five Members of the University being Members of the Senate, to be appointed by the Senate.

That the Mayor shall be Chairman, and have a casting-vote; and that in the absence of the Mayor, a Chairman shall be chosen by the Members of the Committee present at any Meeting.

That the determination of the number, the appointment, dismissal, and entire management and direction of the Police Force of the Borough shall be vested in such Watch Committee.

I do not think it right that the Watch Committee should have the power of making orders for the payment of money out of the Borough Fund; nor that the Town Council should be compelled by any legislative enactment to make distinct and separate Rates for distinct and separate purposes. This must be left to their discretion.

But as the University and Colleges will in future contribute to the Rates, and yet no Member of the University or of any College will be compellable to serve any municipal or parochial office, and so the University and Colleges will not be represented in the Town Council, nor have any direct control over the expenditure, it is right that some means should be devised for giving them the knowledge of intended expenditure, and of urging any objections they may have to it, as well as the right of removing orders for payment of money into the Court of Queen's Bench, under 7 Wm. IV. and 1st Vict. ch. 78, s. 44.

I have considered much what is the best mode of effecting this object, and I award, order, and direct, that the University shall annually appoint three Members of the Senate to audit the Borough Treasurer's Account, conjointly with the Borough Auditors, under the Acts 5 & 6 Wm. IV. ch. 76, and 7 Wm. IV. and 1st Vict. ch. 78.

That the Vice-Chancellor or his locum-tenens, and the Head of every College or his locum-tenens, shall have all the privileges conferred on any Burgess or on any Alderman or Councillor, by the Acts 5 & 6 Wm. IV. ch. 76, s. 93, and 7th Wm. IV. and 1st Vict. ch. 78, s. 22, or by this Award, and shall be deemed interested in the Borough Fund, within the intent and meaning of the 44th section of the last-mentioned Act, and of this Award.

That all questions concerning the payment of money out of the Borough Fund shall be submitted to the Finance Committee of the Town Council, one week at least before they are brought under the consideration of the Town Council.

That the University Auditors shall have three days' notice of every Meeting of the Finance Committee, and of the business to be transacted at such Meeting; and shall be at liberty to attend, or any one or more of them to attend, at such Meeting, and to be heard on the matters and business then brought forward, but not to have any right of voting.

I am aware that such functions are not properly those of Auditors, but I am of opinion that it is better that they should in this case be vested in the University Auditors, than in any agent of the Vice-Chancellor.

Seventeenthly.

I award, order, and direct, that no retrospective compensation ought to be, or shall be made, in respect of any of the matters submitted to me.

I award, order, and direct, that all parties shall bear their own costs of this Reference; and if there be any costs common to both the University and the Town, that they shall be borne in equal moieties.

And lastly, I award, order, and direct, that application shall be made, as soon as practicable, to the Legislature for an Act or Acts of Parliament for the purpose of making this my Award valid and binding, and that the expenses thereby incurred shall be borne in equal moieties by the University and the Town.

IN WITNESS whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 31st day of August, 1855.

J. PATTESON.

Witness

EDWIN E. COLERIDGE,
Vicar of Buckerell, Devon.

On the 20th of September, the Council voted an Address congratulating her Majesty upon the triumphant issue of the protracted siege of Sebastopol.

By an Order in Council made the 19th of October, her Majesty ordered that all the Provisions of the Summary Procedure on Bills of Exchange Act, 1853, should apply to the Court of Pleas of this Borough, and that the Registrar should exercise the powers or duties incident to the Provisions so applied.

The University and Town Waterworks were formally opened on the 23rd of October, and the event was celebrated by a public dinner at the Red Lion Hotel; the Rev. Dr Whewell, Master of Trinity College and Chairman of the Company, presiding.

A Working Men's College having been established here, an Inaugural Address was delivered at the Town Hall, on the 29th of October, by the President, the Rev. Harvey Goodwin, M.A.

At the annual election of Councillors on the 1st of November, there were contests in West Barnwell and St Andrew's Wards. The votes were in the former, Andrew Young 154; William Waters 152; Henry Webb 62. In the latter, Richard Rowe 243; John Death 212; William Metcalfe 114.

On the 21st of November, Her Royal Highness the Duchess Dowager of Cambridge, and her daughter the Princess Mary of Cambridge, arrived in this University from Wimpole, where they were the guests of the Earl of Hardwicke. They were entertained at the Master's Lodge, Trinity

College, and visited King's College Chapel, the Fitzwilliam Museum, and Trinity College Library.

On the 10th of December, the Council proceeded to the election of a Clerk of the Peace, in the room of W. G. Ashton, deceased. The candidates were Thomas Allen, William Cockerell, Edmond Foster, Joseph Garratt, and Henry Hemington Harris. The votes on three scrutinies were as follow: (1) Cockerell 9; Foster 9; Allen 8; Garratt 5; Harris 2. (2) Cockerell 16; Foster 10; Allen 8. (3) Cockerell 22; Foster 10. Mr Cockerell was then declared elected and took the oath of office.

This year, the Market Hill, greatly enlarged by the removal of the houses on its western side and the whole of Warwick Street, as well as of other houses, was entirely repaved, handsome carriage-roads and foot-ways being formed all round a raised market-stead. The old Conduit commonly called Hobson's Conduit was taken down⁽¹⁾ and a new Conduit was built in the centre of the Market-stead, at the sole charge of the Corporation⁽²⁾ from a design by Gordon M. Hills, Esq., of London. This Conduit is adorned with statues of the following natives of the Town: (1) Sir John de Cambridge, Justice of the Common Pleas; (2) Sir John Cheke; (3) Thomas Thirleby, Bishop of Ely; (4) Godfrey Goldsborough, Bishop of Gloucester; (5) Thomas Cecil, Earl of Exeter; (6) Orlando Gibbons, Mus. D.; (7) Thomas Hobson; (8) Jeremy Taylor, Bishop of Down and Connor: also with their arms and the arms of the University and Town; the Earl Fitzwilliam, High Steward of the Town; and Dr Andrew Perne, Dean of Ely and Master of Peterhouse, who first suggested the introduction of the Nine Wells Water into Cambridge. St Mary's Passage and St Mary's Street were also widened by taking in portions of Great St Mary's Churchyard.

In the Easter term of this year a dramatic club was founded by Undergraduate members of the University and called the A.D.C. Mr F. C. Burnand of Trinity College was the prime mover in its institution. The first performance took place in May, the pieces presented being "A Fast Train High Pressure Express," "Did you ever send your Wife to Camberwell?" and "Bombastes Furioso." All the parts were taken by members of the University, but their real names did not appear in the playbill. The Club proved a great success, and the performances were tacitly approved by the authorities. The history of the foundation of the Club and its career down to the Lent term 1864 was

(1) In 1856 this building was re-erected by subscription, at the northern end of the Trumpington-road. It is of course no longer used or usable as a Conduit.

(2) The tanks and flushing apparatus under the Conduit were, however, constructed from the funds of the Improvement Commissioners.

written by Mr F. C. Burnand under the title of "The A.D.C., being personal reminiscences of the University Amateur Dramatic Club, Cambridge," published by Chapman and Hall in 1880.

1856.

On the 1st of January, the Council made the following Bye-Law:

It is ordered, that from and after the time when this Bye-Law shall come into force and operation, the owner of every house or building within this Borough, in, adjoining, or near to any street or public way within this Borough, shall, within twenty-one days next after service of an order of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of this Borough for that purpose, put up, and keep in good repair and condition, a shoot or trough, of the whole length of such house or building, and shall connect the same either with a similar shoot on the adjoining house or building or with a pipe or trunk to be fixed to the front or side of such house or building, from the roof to the ground, to carry the water from the roof thereof in such manner that the water from such house or building or any portico or projection therefrom, shall not fall upon the persons passing along such street or public way, or flow over the footpath thereof; and in default of compliance with any such order within the period aforesaid, such owner shall be liable to a penalty of Five Shillings for every day that he shall so make default; and the word owner shall be deemed to include every person receiving rent from the occupier on his (the recipient's) own account, or as Trustee or Agent for any other person, or as Receiver or Sequestrator appointed by the Court of Chancery or under any order thereof, or who would receive the same if the house or building were let to a tenant.

In consequence of the publication of a Report from Lieut.-Colonel Wynne, to the Board of Trade, to the effect that the Eastern Counties Railway between London, Cambridge, and Norwich, was in so insecure a state that the same could not be used by the Public without serious risk, a special meeting of the Council was held on the 15th of January, when resolutions were passed suggesting that arrangements should be made for the temporary diversion of the traffic between London and Cambridge to the line through Hitchin; requesting the Board of Trade to cause surveys to be immediately made of the other lines of railway belonging to or worked by the Eastern Counties Company, especially the lines Ely to Peterborough, Ely to Lynn, Cambridge to Wisbech, and St Ives to Huntingdon; and particularly directing the attention of that Board to the circumstance that on the railway from Cambridge to St Ives, one line of rails had been taken up since it was opened for traffic, although the Act for the construction of that railway was obtained for a double line.

It was also resolved that the powers possessed by the Board of Trade were not sufficient for the protection of the Public; and that in other respects the existing laws relating to railways required material amendment.⁽¹⁾

On the evening of the 2nd of February, a fire broke out in the new Hall of Caius College. It was promptly subdued, and but slight damage was occasioned.

On the 7th of February, the Council voted a Petition to the House of Commons, praying for enquiry as to the institution of Tribunals of Commerce.

An election of a Burgess in Parliament for the University, in the place of the Right Hon. Henry Goulburn, deceased, took place on the 7th, 8th, and 9th of February. The votes were, for the Right Hon. Spencer Horatio Walpole, M.A., of Trinity College, 886; and for the Hon. George Denman, M.A., late Fellow of the same College, 419.⁽²⁾

On the 15th of February, the Council voted a Petition against a Bill introduced by Government relative to the Police of Counties and Boroughs; and a similar Petition was agreed to at a Town Meeting, held on the 28th. The Bill ultimately passed, but some important modifications were made.

(1) The resolutions were founded on a Report from a Committee, which called attention to the following defects in the existing law:—

- (i) The controlling powers of the Board of Trade are not sufficiently extensive.
- (ii) No adequate provision is made for cheap and summary redress for unnecessary delay, overcharges, or neglect to keep the railway and works and rolling-stock in an efficient state.
- (iii) The management of the railway and its traffic is exclusively entrusted to persons elected by the shareholders, the counties and principal towns interested in the railway being entirely unrepresented.

The Committee also stated that there were grievances to some extent peculiar to the Eastern Counties lines, such as the high fares (exceeding in some cases, as the Committee believed, the tariff sanctioned by Parliament), and the very defective and inconvenient arrangements at the Cambridge Station.

The Committee stated they were well aware of the great weight of what is termed the Railway Interest in the House of Commons; but suggested that this might be effectually counteracted by vigorous and united action on the part of the various municipal bodies, animated solely by regard to public interests.

(2) Analysis of the Poll.

Votes.	W.	D.
48 St Peter's College	37	11
41 Clare College	33	8
30 Pembroke College	18	12
72 Gonville and Caius College	47	25
26 Trinity Hall	18	8
55 Corpus Christi College	42	13
32 King's College	22	10
51 Queens' College	35	16
53 St Catharine's Hall	50	3
52 Jesus College	37	15
52 Christ's College	41	11
253 St John's College	196	57
36 Magdalene College	22	14
417 Trinity College	222	195
54 Emmanuel College	48	6
21 Sidney Sussex College	12	9
12 Downing College	6	6
1905	886	419

On the 4th of March, was an election to the Professorship of Music. The votes were, William Sterndale Bennett 173; Geo. G. Elvey, Mus. D., Oxon., Organist of St George's, Windsor, 24; Charles Edward Horsley 21; C. Ainslie Barry, B.A., 2; Geo. Trench Flowers, Mus. B., Oxon., 1; Samuel Sebastian Wesley, Mus. D., Oxon., Organist of Winchester, 1. Mr Bennett took the Degree of Mus. D. as a member of St John's College on the 30th of June.

On the 3rd of April, the Council agreed upon a Petition to the House of Lords against some provisions in a Bill for promoting education. The measure, which was soon abandoned, was considered objectionable, as throwing on local bodies the responsibility of deciding various questions of acknowledged difficulty, as being optional in its character, and as providing the expenses from local instead of national resources.

On the 30th of April, the Senate voted a Petition to the House of Commons against a Bill for the abolition of Church-rates.

The friends of the late Rev. James Scholefield, M.A., Regius Professor of Greek, in respect to his memory, raised a fund consisting of £500. 3 per Cent. Consols, which they proposed to transfer to the University for the encouragement of the critical study of the Holy Scriptures. A Grace accepting the benefaction passed the Senate on the 30th of April, and it was soon afterwards ordained that the income of the fund should be yearly given as the Scholefield Prize to a Middle Bachelor of Arts, in the first class of honours in the Theological Examination, who should be adjudged to have shewn the best knowledge of the Greek Testament and of the Septuagint Version of the Old Testament.

On the 1st of May, the Council voted Petitions to Parliament for the abolition of the Oath of abjuration, and against a Bill which did not pass, relating to Wills and Administrations.

Sunday, the 4th of May, was observed as a day of Thanksgiving for the Peace. The University Sermons were, by Dr James Chapman, Bishop of Columbo, from Rom. x. 14, 15, and the Rev. Henry Venn Elliott, M.A., late Fellow of Trinity College, from Luke xxiv. 50—53. The Mayor and Council attended Divine Service in the morning at the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, where a sermon was preached by the Rev. Henry Philpott, D.D., Master of St Catharine's College and Canon of Norwich, from Deut. vi. 5.

The Lady Margaret's Professor of Divinity expressed his intention of applying a portion of the revenues of his Professorship, during his tenure thereof, towards the encouragement of Theological learning in the University, and proposed, in fulfilment of this intention, to increase the inade-

Parliament, and to take all such steps as might be necessary for the purpose of making his award valid and binding on each of them, or which he in his award might think fit to direct to be taken by them, or any of them, respectively; whereupon the said Sir John Patteson accepted the reference thereby made to him, and was attended by the counsel, attorneys, and agents of the respective parties, and heard such arguments, and perused and examined such documents, papers, and evidences, as they thought proper to lay before him respecting the matters in difference, and having maturely considered the same, made his award in writing concerning the premises, on the 31st day of August, 1855:

And whereas it is expedient to confirm the said award, with certain variations made with the approbation of the said arbitrator, but the purposes aforesaid cannot be effected without the authority of Parliament, may it therefore please your Majesty, that it may be Enacted, and be it Enacted and Declared, by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows (that is to say):

PRELIMINARY.

Short Title.

1. This Act may be cited for all purposes, as "The Cambridge Award Act, 1856."

Commencement of Act.

2. This Act shall, except in cases where it is otherwise expressly provided, come into operation immediately after the passing thereof.

Interpretation of Terms.

3. In the construction of this Act (if not inconsistent with the context) the following terms shall have the respective meanings hereinafter assigned to them (that is to say):—

"University," "Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars," "Senate," "Vice-Chancellor," "Proctors," "Pro-Proctors," "Registrar," shall respectively be understood to refer to the University of Cambridge;

"Borough," "Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses," "Council," "Borough Fund," "Mayor," "Bailiffs," "Aldermen," "Justices of the Peace," "Town Clerk," "Treasurer," "Clerk to the Justices," "Councillor," "Watch Committee," "Burgess," "Inhabitant," "Inspector of Weights and Measures," shall respectively be understood to refer to the borough of Cambridge;

"Ale-house Licences" shall mean Licences for keeping inns, ale-houses, and victualling-houses within the borough;

"College" shall include every collegiate foundation, and every public academical hall now established, or hereafter to be established within the university, or within the limits and bounds of the borough, and when applied to a place and not to a body corporate, shall mean every building, room, and chamber within the university or borough,

occupied or used by any collegiate corporation or society, and the official residence of the head, or any other member thereof, and all walks, grounds, gardens, and groves appertaining thereto ;

"Municipal Corporation Act" shall mean the Act 5th and 6th William IV. chapter 76, and the respective Acts passed to amend the same ;

"Improvement Acts" shall mean the Cambridge Improvement Acts, 28th George III. chap. 64, 34th George III. chap. 104, and 9th and 10th Victoria chap. 845 ;

"Improvement Commissioners" shall mean the Commissioners acting in execution of the said last-mentioned Acts, or any one or more of them ;

"Rates" shall mean all local and parochial rates, but shall not include the land tax or any other tax payable or to be payable to the Crown ;

"Constabulary force" shall mean the high and chief constables, and the police constables of the borough, and the constables of the respective parishes therein, but shall not include the proctors or pro-proctors, or their servants respectively, or constables appointed under the Act 6th George IV. chap. 97.

OATHS.

Oaths of Mayor and Bailiffs.

4. The mayor and bailiffs shall not be required to take any oaths, or to make any declaration for the conservation of the liberties and privileges of the university.

Oaths of Aldermen, &c.

5. The oaths required of certain aldermen, burgesses, and inhabitants, by the Letters Patent of King Henry the Third, dated the 20th day of February, in the 52nd year of his reign, shall be abolished and not taken henceforth.

PROCTORS.

Continuance of Power of the Proctors.

6. The power of the university, exercised by the proctors, shall be continued as it now by law exists.

Exemption of Proctors from Summary Jurisdiction of Justices.

7. And whereas, it is expedient that the acts of the proctors, pro-proctors, and their men, in the exercise of such power should not be subject to any summary jurisdiction of justices of the peace: Be it further declared and Enacted, That the proctors, pro-proctors, and their men are and shall be exempt from and not subject to the summary jurisdiction of justices of the peace under the statute 9th George IV. chap. 31, or any other statute in respect of any act done or purporting to be done in the exercise of the authority of the proctor, but without prejudice to the right of any person to proceed against the proctors, pro-proctors, or their men, civilly or criminally, in any of Her Majesty's Courts.

ALEHOUSE LICENCES.

Exclusive Privilege of Vice-Chancellor abrogated.

8. The power of the Vice-Chancellor to grant alehouse licences within the borough is hereby abrogated, subject to the provision hereinafter contained with respect to certain of such licences, and saving to the Vice-Chancellor the same power as other justices of the peace may lawfully exercise.

Power to revoke Licences.

9. The justices of the peace may at any time revoke any alehouse licence within the borough, on the complaint in writing of the Vice-Chancellor, sent to the clerk to the justices, who shall forthwith, upon the receipt of such complaint, summon a special session of the justices of the peace to consider the same, and give written notice of the complaint to the person complained of, in order that he may make his answer or defence at such special session.

Existing Licences to continue in force for a Limited Period.

10. Every alehouse licence granted by any Vice-Chancellor, and now in force, shall so continue till the next general annual licensing meeting, unless such licence shall previously be revoked, on the complaint of the Vice-Chancellor, by the justices of the peace.

WINE LICENCES.

No Money to be taken for Licences.

11. The power of granting wine licences within the borough shall continue in and be exercised by the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the university, in the same manner as it is now exercised under ancient usage, and the provisions of the statutes 10th George II. chap. 19, and 17th George II. chap. 40; but no sum whatever shall be taken by the university from the persons to whom wine licences are granted for or in respect of the grant of the same.

Power may be delegated to Vice-Chancellor.

12. The Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars lawfully can and may from time to time delegate to the Vice-Chancellor the power to grant wine licences; and it is not, and shall not be, necessary that they should be under the common seal of the university.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Certain Powers of University to be exercised by Justices.

13. All powers and authorities with respect to the supervision of weights and measures in the borough (except powers and authorities incidental to the office of inspector) shall be transferred from the university and its officers to the justices of the peace of the borough.

Inspectors.

14. The Vice-Chancellor shall have authority from time to time to appoint an inspector or inspectors of weights and measures, and the Council shall have the like authority, provided that the inspectors appointed by the Vice-

Chancellor and the Council respectively have only concurrent power, and the university shall provide from its own funds for the remuneration of every inspector appointed by the Vice-Chancellor.

MARKETS AND FAIRS.

Abolition of Privileges of University.

15. The privileges, powers, and authorities heretofore exercised by the university and its officers with respect to the markets and fairs of and within the borough shall be abolished.

PUBLIC EXHIBITIONS.

Occasional Public Exhibitions.

16. No occasional public exhibition or performance, whether strictly theatrical or not, other than performances in theatres which are regulated by the Act 5th and 7th Victoria, chap. 68, shall take place within the borough (except during the period of Midsummer Fair, or in the Long Vacation), unless with the consent in writing of the Vice-Chancellor and the Mayor; and every person who shall offend against this enactment shall be liable to forfeit a sum not exceeding twenty pounds, recoverable in like manner as penalties imposed by the said Act.

DISCOMMUNING.

Continuance of Discommuning Power with Limitation.

17. The power of discommuning, by which members of the university *in statu pupillari* are prohibited from dealing with such persons as have, or shall have infringed, or not complied with rules or decrees made from time to time by the authorities of the university, and publicly proclaimed, shall be continued: Provided nevertheless, That notice shall be given to the person in respect to whom the power is proposed to be exercised, in order that he may attend, if he think fit, to shew that the rules have not been infringed, or to explain the circumstances under which they have been infringed: And provided further, That the said power shall not extend to discommune any person for adopting legal remedies for the recovery of a debt without having given previous notice to the university or college authorities, or to the deprivation or suspension of a wine licence.

CONUSANCE OF PLEAS, &c.

Abolition of Conusance of Pleas in certain cases.

18. The right of the university or any officer thereof to claim conusance of any action or criminal proceeding wherein any person who is not a member of the university shall be a party, shall cease and determine.

CONVICTIONS OF MEMBERS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

Notice to Vice-Chancellor of certain Convictions, &c.

19. As often as any member of the university shall be convicted by any justice of the peace of any offence, a duplicate or copy of his conviction

shall be forthwith sent by the clerk to the justices to the Vice-Chancellor, and in such case, and also in the case of any dismissal by any justice of the peace of any charge against any member of the university, the clerk to the justices shall forthwith, after application made to him by the Vice-Chancellor for a copy of the depositions, furnish the same to the Vice-Chancellor without making any charge for the same.

UNIVERSITY CONSTABLES.

Copies of Certificates to be sent to Town Clerk.

20. The Vice-Chancellor shall send to the town clerk a duplicate or copy of every certificate of the appointment of a constable under the Act 6th George IV. chap. 97, as soon as practicable after such certificate shall be made.

RATES ON UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE PROPERTY.

University Property.

21. The property of the university hereinafter specified is situate within the parishes in the borough hereinafter respectively mentioned (that is to say):

The Senate-House, in the parish of Saint Mary the Great;

The Senate-House Yard, in the parishes of Saint Mary the Great and Saint Edward;

The University Library, with the lecture rooms, schools, and museums thereunder, in the parishes of Saint Mary the Great and Saint Edward;

what was lately King's College Old Court, in the parish of Saint John;

The Pitt Press, in the parish of Saint Botolph;

The Fitzwilliam Museum, in the parish of Saint Mary the Less;

The Old Botanic Garden, in the parishes of Saint Edward and Saint Benedict;

The Theatre of Anatomy and the Lecture-rooms adjacent, in the parish of Saint Benedict;

The New Botanic Garden, in the parish of Saint Andrew the Less;

The Spinning House, in the parish of Saint Andrew the Great;

The Observatory, in the parish of Saint Giles;

and so much of the said property as shall not be exempt from rates under the subsequent provisions of this Act shall be assessed to rates (rates made under the Improvement Acts excepted) in the said parishes respectively.

College Property.

22. The property occupied by the several colleges, and hereinafter specified, is situate within the parishes in the borough hereinafter respectively mentioned (that is to say):

Saint Peter's College, in the parish of Saint Mary the Less;

Clare College, in the parish of Saint John;

Pembroke College, in the parishes of Saint Mary the Less and Saint Botolph;

Gonville and Caius College, in the parish of Saint Michael;

Trinity Hall, in the parish of Saint John;

Corpus Christi College, in the parishes of Saint Benedict and Saint Botolph;

King's College, in the parishes of Saint John, Saint Benedict, Saint Edward, Saint Giles, and Saint Mary the Great;

Queens' College, in the parish of Saint Botolph;

Saint Catharine's College, in the parishes of Saint Benedict, Saint Botolph, and Saint Edward;

Jesus College, in the parishes of Saint Rhadegund and All Saints;

Christ's College, in the parishes of Saint Andrew the Great and Saint Andrew the Less;

Saint John's College, in the parishes of All Saints, Saint Giles, and Saint Peter;

Magdalene College, in the parishes of Saint Giles and Saint Peter;

Trinity College, in the parishes of All Saints, Saint Giles, and Saint Michael;

Emmanuel College, in the parish of Saint Andrew the Great;

Sidney Sussex College, in the parish of All Saints;

Downing College, in the parishes of Saint Benedict, Saint Botolph, and Saint Mary the Less;

and so much of the property of the said several colleges as shall not be exempt from rates under the subsequent provisions of this Act shall be assessed to rates (rates made under the Improvement Acts excepted) in the said parishes respectively.

Exemptions from Rates.

23. No rate whatever shall be assessed or imposed upon or in respect of the senate-house, the university library, the schools or the museums of science, laboratories or lecture rooms, for the time being of the university, nor upon or in respect of the chapels or libraries for the time being of any college: Provided, that the buildings, rooms or places respectively hereby exempted from rates, be used for the purposes aforesaid at the time of making the valuation for assessment then in force.

Colleges to be assessed for property occupied by individual members.

24. As respects college property, the whole thereof shall be deemed to be in the occupation of the college, although parts may be exclusively occupied by individual members thereof, or students; and the college, if a corporation, shall be assessed for the same in its corporate name; and for the property of any college not incorporated the head thereof shall be assessed, and shall be liable to pay all rates, although he himself may not occupy the whole or any part of the property rated.

Valuation of University and College Property.

25. The amount at which property occupied by the university or any college shall be assessed, shall, as soon as practicable, be determined by two valuers, or their umpire, one of such valuers to be appointed by the Vice-Chancellor, and the other by the Mayor; and such two valuers shall appoint

an umpire before entering upon their valuation, or in case they cannot agree in the choice of an umpire, such umpire shall be chosen by the Poor Law Board.

Ground Plans to define Parochial Boundaries.

26. As respects property occupied by the university, or any college situate in more than one parish (whether such property be rateable or exempt from rates), the said valuers or umpire shall make duplicate ground-plans thereof, whereupon the parochial boundaries shall be marked, and such ground-plans shall be signed by the valuers or umpire, and shall be deemed conclusive evidence of such boundaries, and one duplicate of the valuation and ground-plans aforesaid shall be deposited in the registry's office, and the other in the town clerk's office, for the free inspection at all seasonable times of all parties interested.

Provision for fresh Valuations of University and College Property.

27. At any time after three years from the completion of the first or any subsequent valuation of property occupied by the university or any college, the Vice-Chancellor or Mayor respectively may, by notice in writing to the other of them, require a fresh valuation to be made, and the same shall be made accordingly, in like manner in all respects as the first valuation.

Powers of Valuers.

28. The said valuers and umpire respectively shall have free access to the rate-books of every parish, and also the same powers which, by the Act to regulate Parochial Assessments (6th & 7th William IV. chap. 96, sect. 4), are given to surveyors acting thereunder.

Valuations to be conclusive.

29. Every valuation of property occupied by the university or any college during the time it continues in force shall be final and conclusive on all parties interested, nor shall any rate be subject to objection, on appeal or otherwise, in respect of the amount at which any property comprised in the valuation in force for the time being shall be assessed, provided such amount be in conformity with such valuation.

Costs of Valuations.

30. The costs of and incidental to the making of the ground-plans hereinbefore directed, and also the costs of and incidental to the first valuation of property occupied by the university or any college, shall be paid in equal proportions by the Vice-Chancellor (on behalf of the university and colleges), and by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses; and the Vice-Chancellor shall have power to demand and collect from the several colleges their respective shares of such proportion, according to the amount of their respective assessments; and in default of any special agreement as to the costs of and incidental to any subsequent valuation which shall be required by the Vice-Chancellor, such costs shall be paid by the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars, and in default of any special agreement as to the costs of and incidental to any subsequent valuation which shall be required by the Mayor, such costs shall be paid by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses.

University and College Property acquired after valuation.

31. Any property occupied by the university, or by any college which may be acquired by the university, or by any college after any valuation shall have been made, or which may be accidentally omitted therefrom, shall (if not exempt from rates under the provisions of this Act or otherwise) be rated in the ordinary manner until a new valuation be made, when such property shall be included in such new valuation, if not exempt as aforesaid.

As to certain Rates on Magdalene College.

32. Magdalene College shall be exonerated from the payment of all rates imposed before the passing of this Act in the several parishes of Saint Giles and Saint Peter in respect of any property for which such college had not previously paid rates; and the Council may make such orders as may appear equitable for payment out of the borough fund to the said parishes, or either of them, of compensation for the loss sustained by such parishes, or either of them, by reason of this enactment.

For cessation of payments under Agreement of 1650.

33. The liability of the university and colleges to pay any money under a certain agreement made in October, one thousand six hundred and fifty, or under any previous or subsequent agreement on the same subject, shall cease from the time when by the operation of this Act the property occupied by the university and colleges shall be actually assessed to the poor-rate of any parish.

Vestry Meetings.

34. As respects any vestry to be holden in any parish wherein the university or any college shall be charged to the rate for the relief of the poor, the Vice-Chancellor, or some member of the senate deputed by him, shall be deemed the duly authorised agent of the university, and the head of such college, or some member of the college deputed by him, shall be deemed the duly authorised agent of such college, within the intent and meaning of the Act 59th George III. chap. 85, sect. 2.

Exemption from Municipal and Parochial Offices, &c.

35. No member of the university or of any college shall, by reason of any rate on the property occupied by the university or by such college, be entitled to be registered as an elector of the borough, or to be enrolled as a burgess thereof, or be compellable to serve any municipal or parochial office, or to serve, or to be empannelled on any jury or inquest, or to perform any service imposed on rate-payers.

UNION OF PARISHES, &c.

Relief in Cambridge Union to be borne by Common Fund.

36. So much of the 26th section of the 76th chapter of the 4 & 5 William IV. as provides that in any union each of the parishes shall be separately chargeable with and liable to defray the expense of its own poor whether

relieved in or out of the workhouse, and so much of the 28th section of that Act as provides for the mode of calculating the average according to which the contribution of parishes in unions shall be calculated, shall, in respect of the Cambridge Union, from and after the 29th day of September, 1856, be of none effect; and thenceforth all the costs and charges for the relief of the poor in the several parishes in the said union shall be borne by one common fund, to which such parishes shall contribute in proportion to the annual rateable value of the lands, tenements, and hereditaments therein assessable by law to the relief of the poor; and the guardians of the said union shall make their orders for contribution upon the churchwardens and overseers of such parishes respectively according to such proportion.

Guardians may obtain Valuation of Rateable Property.

37. The said guardians may at any time cause a survey and valuation of the rateable property, or any part thereof, in any of such parishes, to be made for the purpose of ascertaining the true annual rateable value thereof; and when such survey and valuation shall have been made and completed, the guardians shall cause a notice thereof to be published in some newspaper circulating in the said union; and the valuation shall be deposited at the office of the clerk of the guardians, for the inspection of all persons interested therein without fee or reward, for the space of seven days next following the date of such publication; and the said guardians, after the expiration of such period, may reject such valuation, or adopt it as the basis upon which to calculate the future contributions of such parish or parishes to the said common fund, until the same be set aside or altered as hereinafter provided or a fresh valuation be made: Provided, That as regards any property occupied by the university or any college, the same shall be valued as in this Act provided.

Provision for Appeal against such Valuation.

38. If any person assessed to the poor-rate in any parish in the said union, or liable to be assessed thereto, shall think himself aggrieved by such valuation, he may appeal to the next practicable quarter-sessions for the borough, giving notice in writing of such appeal to the clerk of the said guardians, and such court shall hear and determine such appeal, by setting aside, confirming, or amending such valuation, and make such order as to the costs attending such appeal as in the judgment of the court shall be proper.

Until Valuation be made Contributions to be calculated according to Poor Rate.

39. Until such valuation shall be made and completed, the guardians, in making their orders for contribution on the churchwardens and overseers of the several parishes, shall take the annual rateable value of such property in every parish from the assessment made for the relief of the poor next preceding the making of such orders.

Saving as to error in Contribution Orders.

40. No order for contribution shall be deemed invalid by reason of error in the estimate of the rateable value of property upon which such order shall have been calculated.

Rate-Books, &c. to be produced to Guardians by Parish Officers.

41. Every churchwarden, overseer, or collector of any parish in the said union shall, when required so to do, produce to the guardians as they shall direct any rate-book, assessment, or valuation of rateable property in his possession or under his control, for the purposes of enabling the guardians to ascertain the rateable value of the property in such parish; and any such churchwarden, overseer, or collector wilfully neglecting or refusing to produce the same, shall for every such offence pay to the treasurer of the said guardians such sum, not exceeding five pounds, as any two justices shall order and direct, which sum shall be recoverable, with costs, in the manner provided by the 11th and 12th Victoria, chap. 43, and such penalties shall be placed to the account of the common fund of the union.

All Payments to be made by Guardians out of the Common Fund.

42. The guardians shall pay out of the funds raised by the contributions to be made according to the provisions herein contained, all the costs and charges of and for the relief of the poor in the several parishes comprised in the said union, together with all other expenses attending the carrying into effect the provisions hereinbefore contained relating to the relief of the poor, or set forth in the 76th chap. of the 4th & 5th William IV., and of the several Acts for amending and extending the same, and the orders of the Poor Law Commissioners and the Poor Law Board, already or hereafter to be issued and directed to the said guardians, so far as such Acts and orders are applicable to such union and the several parishes comprising the same or the poor thereof, and all other charges and expenses payable by such guardians by virtue of their office.

Outstanding Debts to be paid off.

43. The guardians shall, as soon as may be after the passing of this Act, pay out of the moneys in their hands the outstanding debts and charges heretofore incurred for the building or enlarging of the union workhouse, and the purchase of the industrial training ground, and charged upon the poor-rates of the said union, or of the said parishes, or either of them, so far as they may be able to do so, and having due regard to the respective liabilities of the several parishes towards those debts.

Orders for removal of Paupers and for maintenance of Lunatics.

44. The guardians may from time to time obtain orders of justices, upon their complaint (in like manner and with the same powers, incidents, and authorities, and subject to the like liabilities as the churchwardens and overseers of the poor of any parish are by law now empowered, entitled, or subject to) for the removal of any poor person, who not being settled in any parish in the said union nor exempt from removal, shall be or become chargeable to the said common fund (the chargeability to such fund being in all cases deemed, for the purpose of such order, a chargeability to the parish wherein such poor person shall inhabit), and the said guardians shall receive every poor person removed by order to any parish in such union, and may appeal against any such order or

any order for the maintenance of a pauper lunatic in like manner and with the like liabilities and subject to the same provisions as such churchwardens and overseers.

Act not to affect removability of Poor.

45. No poor person who would be removable if this Act had not passed shall be or become irremovable by reason of anything in this Act contained.

Union of certain Parishes.

46. From the said 29th day of September, 1856, the parish of Saint Rhadegund shall, for all purposes, be united to and form part of the parish of All Saints; and the parish of Saint John the Baptist shall, for all purposes, be united to and form part of the parish of Saint Edward.⁽¹⁾

Guardians may make and revoke Orders under Small Tenements Rating Act.

47. From and after the 29th day of September, 1856, the powers of the vestries of the several parishes in the Cambridge Union to make or rescind orders for putting in force the provisions of the 13th and 14th Victoria, chap. 99, may be exercised by the guardians of the said union exclusively of such vestries.

Property occupied by Corporation and Guardians exempt from Poor Rates.

48. The lands, tenements, and hereditaments in any of the said parishes which may, on or after the said 29th day of September, 1856, be occupied by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses, or by the guardians of the poor of the said union, shall, whilst so occupied, respectively be exempt from poor-rates.

Costs of Guardians in procuring this Act.

49. The guardians of the said union may pay all the costs and charges incurred by them in and about the procuring of this Act,⁽²⁾ when duly taxed by the proper officer, out of the moneys in their possession.

IMPROVEMENT QUOTA.

Reduction of University Quota under Improvement Acts.

50. So much of the Improvement Acts as enacts that two-fifths of the annual sum or sums to be ascertained and raised under those Acts shall be paid by or on account of the university, shall be repealed, and for the future one-fourth only of the annual sum or sums which the Improvement Commissioners shall from time to time ascertain and direct to be raised, shall be paid by or on account of the university in the manner provided and under the powers given by the Improvement Acts, which quota shall be in lieu and

(1) This clause was strongly opposed before the Committee of the House of Commons, by Trinky Hall and Jesus College, who also opposed union rating.

(2) The thirty-sixth and nine following sections were introduced at the instance of the Guardians, in lieu of two clauses sanctioned by Sir John Patteson. These clauses, after providing for the union of the parish of St Rhadegund to the parish of All Saints and the parish of St John the Baptist to the parish of St Edward, were in these terms: "the poor of all the parishes shall be relieved from one common fund, to which all the parishes shall from time to time contribute according to the annual value of the property therein actually rateable to the relief of the poor, and the said common fund shall be deemed one entire poor-rate within the intent of the Act 4 & 5 Viet. c. 48, s. 1.—The Poor Law Board may make all necessary orders for carrying the foregoing enactment into effect."

instead of any assessment or rate on the university or colleges; and no other assessment or rate shall be made on them under the Improvement Acts, and the remaining part of such annual sum or sums shall be paid in the manner provided by those Acts.

WATCH COMMITTEE.

Constitution of Watch Committee.

51. From and after the 9th day of November, 1856, the watch committee of the borough shall consist of—

The Mayor for the time being;

Nine other members of the council, appointed by the council;

Five members of the university, being members of the senate, appointed by the senate;

and at any meeting of such committee the mayor, if present, shall be the chairman; and in the absence of the mayor a chairman shall be chosen by the members of the committee then present; and in all cases where the votes are equal the chairman shall have a second or casting vote.

Watch Committee to be appointed annually.

52. The appointment of members of the watch committee by the council and senate respectively, shall be made on or before the ninth day of November in each year, unless in any year in which that day shall be Sunday, and in such year the said appointment may be made on the day following; and the members of the watch committee shall continue in office from the tenth day of November in the year of their appointment, until and including the ninth day of November in the following year.

For supply of occasional Vacancies.

53. Occasional vacancies in the watch committee may be filled up by the council or senate respectively, as the same may occur; and the persons appointed to supply such vacancies shall continue in office for the residue of the current year.

Notice of appointment of Members of Watch Committee.

54. The town clerk shall from time to time, with all practicable dispatch, notify in writing to the Vice-Chancellor all appointments of members of the watch committee made by the council, and the registry shall in like manner notify in writing to the town clerk all appointments of members of the watch committee made by the senate.

Powers of Watch Committee.

55. The determination of the number, the appointment, dismissal, and entire management and direction of the constabulary force shall be vested in such watch committee, but the said watch committee shall not have the power of making orders for the payment of money out of the borough fund.

BOROUGH FUND.

Senate to appoint Three Auditors.

56. And whereas it is expedient to provide means for giving to the university and colleges a knowledge of any intended expenditure from or out of the borough fund, and for urging any objections they may have to it, as well as for giving the right of removing orders for payment of money into the Court of Queen's Bench, under the statute 7th William IV., and 1st Victoria, chap. 78, or other statutes: Be it Enacted, That the senate shall annually appoint three members of the senate to audit the accounts of the treasurer of the borough conjointly with the three auditors elected and appointed under the Municipal Corporation Act; but it shall not be necessary that the auditors so appointed by the senate (hereinafter termed university auditors) should take any oath or make any declaration.

Duration of office of University Auditors.

57. The university auditors shall continue in office from the first day of March, in the year of their appointment, until and including the last day of February in the following year.

For supply of occasional Vacancies.

58. Occasional vacancies in the office of university auditor may be filled up by the senate as the same may occur, and the persons appointed to supply such vacancies shall continue in office for the residue of the current year.

Notice of appointment of University Auditors.

59. The registry shall from time to time notify in writing to the town clerk all appointments of university auditors.

Certain matters to be submitted to Finance Committee six days previously to Meeting of Council.

60. The council of the borough shall annually appoint a finance committee, and every question concerning the payment of money out of the borough fund shall be submitted to the finance committee six days at least before the same is brought under the consideration of the council.

University Auditors to have notice of Meetings of Finance Committee.

61. The university auditors shall have three days' notice of every meeting of the finance committee, for the purposes hereinbefore mentioned, and of the business to be transacted at such meeting; and they, or any of them, shall be at liberty to attend at such meeting, and to be heard on the matters and business then brought forward, but shall not have any right of voting.

Vice-Chancellor and Heads to have certain privileges and rights.

62. The Vice-Chancellor or his locum-tenens, and the head of every college or his locum-tenens, shall have all the privileges conferred on any burgess, or on any alderman or councillor, by the Acts 5th & 6th William IV. chap. 76,

sect. 93, and 7th William IV., and 1st Victoria, chap. 78, sect. 22, or by this Act, and shall be deemed persons interested in the borough fund, within the intent and meaning of the 44th sect. of the last-mentioned Act, and of this Act.

COSTS OF REFERENCE, AWARD, AND ACT.

Parties to bear their own Costs of Reference.

63. Except as hereinafter stated, all parties shall bear and pay their own costs of the said reference.

Costs of Act, &c. to be paid by University and Borough in moieties.

64. One equal moiety of the costs common to both the said university and the said borough, and also of the costs of and incidental to this Act, shall be paid by the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the university, and the other of such equal moieties shall be paid by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses out of the borough fund.⁽¹⁾

Shortly after the passing of this Act, a handsome silver Candelabrum of the value of three hundred guineas, purchased at the joint charge of the University and Town, was presented to Sir John Patteson, in grateful acknowledgement of his services as Arbitrator.

On the 30th of June, graces passed the Senate for relinquishing to the County Magistrates the power of licensing Victuallers in Chesterton, theretofore exercised by the Vice-Chancellor, and for discontinuing the salaries of the Taxors.

The sum of £108. 10s. 6d. was this year raised by subscription for relief of the sufferers by the inundations in France.

On the 29th of July, the royal assent was given to the following Act :

An Act to make further Provision for the good Government and Extension of the University of Cambridge, of the Colleges therein, and of the College of King Henry the Sixth at Eton.

WHEREAS it is expedient, for the advancement of religion and learning, to enlarge the powers of making and altering statutes, ordinances, and regulations now possessed by the University of Cambridge and the colleges thereof, and to make and enable to be made further provision for the government and for the extension of the said University, and for the abrogation of oaths now taken therein, and otherwise for maintaining and improving the discipline and studies and the good government of the said University of Cambridge and the colleges thereof: Be it enacted by the Queen's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

(1) Stat. 19 & 20 Vict. c. xvii. (*local and personal*).

Appointment of Commissioners.

1. The several persons hereinafter named (that is to say) the Right Reverend John Lord Bishop of Lichfield,⁽¹⁾ the Right Reverend John Lord Bishop of Chester,⁽²⁾ the Right Hon. Edward Henry Stanley, commonly called Lord Stanley,⁽³⁾ the Right Hon. Matthew Talbot Baines,⁽²⁾ Vice-Chancellor Sir William Page Wood, Knight,⁽³⁾ the Right Hon. Sir Laurence Peel, Knight,⁽⁴⁾ the Very Rev. George Peacock,⁽³⁾ Dean of Ely, and the Rev. Charles John Vaughan,⁽³⁾ Doctor in Divinity, shall be Commissioners for the purposes of this Act, and shall have a common seal, and three of the said Commissioners shall be a quorum, and the Commissioner appointed or acting as chairman shall have a second or casting vote when the votes of the said Commissioners shall be equally divided.

Duration of Powers of Commissioners.

2. The powers hereby conferred on the Commissioners shall be in force until the first day of January, 1859; and it shall be lawful for her Majesty, if she shall think fit, by and with the advice of her privy council, to continue the same until the first day of January, 1860, and no longer.

Vacancy in number of Commissioners.

3. If any vacancy occurs in the number of such Commissioners, by means of death, resignation, or incapacity to act, her Majesty may fill up such vacancy.

Commissioners empowered to require production of Documents, &c.

4. In the exercise of the authorities hereby vested in the Commissioners they shall have power to require from any officer of the University of Cambridge or of any college therein the production of any documents or accounts relating to such University or college, and any information relating to the revenues, statutes, usages, or practice thereof respectively; and no oath which may have been taken by any such officer shall be a bar to any authorities of the Commissioners.

Constitution of the University. Establishment of Council of the Senate.

5. Upon the 6th day of November, 1856, all powers, privileges, and functions now possessed or exercised by the caput senatus of the said University shall cease, and upon the 7th day of the said month of November, 1856, there shall be elected in manner hereinafter mentioned a Council, which shall be called the Council of the Senate, and which shall consider and prepare all Graces to be offered to the Senate, whether proceeding from individual members of the Senate or from Syndicates, and no Grace shall be offered to the Senate without the sanction of the major part of those voting upon it in the Council.

(1) Dr John Lonsdale, sometime Fellow of King's College.

(2) Dr John Graham, sometime Master of Christ's College.

(3) Of Trinity College.

(4) Of St John's College.

Composition of Council.

6. The Council of the Senate shall consist of the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, four heads of Colleges, four Professors of the University, and eight other members of the senate, such eight members to be chosen from the electoral roll hereinafter mentioned, and such Heads of Colleges, Professors, and Members of the Senate to be elected by the persons whose names shall be on such electoral roll: provided always that there shall never be more than two members of the same college among such eight elected members.

Vice-Chancellor to promulgate Lists of Members of the Senate.

7. The Vice-Chancellor shall, on or before Monday, the 13th day of October, 1856, and also on or before the second Monday in October in every year, cause to be promulgated, in such way as may to him seem expedient, for the purpose of giving publicity thereto, a list of the members of the Senate, whom he shall ascertain to have resided within one mile and a half of Great Saint Mary's Church for fourteen weeks at least, between the first day of the preceding Michaelmas Term and the first day of the said month of October; and such list, together with the following persons (that is to say), all Officers of the University, being members of the Senate, the Heads of Houses, the Professors, and the Public Examiners, shall be the electoral roll of the University for the purposes of this Act.

Lists may be objected to and amended.

8. The Vice-Chancellor shall at the same time fix some convenient time and place, not more than fourteen nor less than seven days from the time of such promulgation, for publicly hearing objections to the said list, which any member of the Senate may make on the ground of any person being improperly placed on or omitted from the said list; and if any such objections shall appear to the Vice-Chancellor to be well founded, he shall correct the said list accordingly, and he shall thereupon sign and promulgate the said list, which shall thenceforth be the electoral roll for the year thence next ensuing, and until a new roll shall in like manner have been promulgated.

As to vacating of seats of Members of Council.

9. Two of the Heads of Colleges, two of the Professors, and four of the other members of the Council, to be elected on the 7th day of November, 1856, shall be elected to hold office for two years only, and shall vacate their seats at the end of two years, and the other members of the Council to be then elected shall hold office for four years, and shall vacate their seats at the end of four years; and the election of the two Heads of Colleges, two Professors, and four other members of the Council, who are to hold office for two years only, shall be made separately from the election of the other Heads of Colleges and Professors, and other members of the Council.

For supply of periodical Vacancies in Council. Members vacating may be re-elected.

10. The places of the members of the Council vacating their seats shall be supplied by a new election, to be made on the 7th of November, or in case

the 7th of November should be Sunday, on the 8th of November in every other year, in the same manner as is hereinbefore prescribed as to the election to take place on the 7th day of November, 1856, save only that all members of the Council to be then elected shall be elected to hold office for four years: and all members so vacating their seats shall (if otherwise eligible) be capable of re-election.

As to filling up of casual Vacancies.

11. Any casual vacancy occurring by death, resignation, or otherwise among the members of the Council, shall be filled by the election of a qualified person, according to the directions of this Act, upon a day not later than twenty-one days or sooner than seven days after such occurrence, to be fixed by the Vice-Chancellor and publicly notified by him; but if such vacancy shall occur during vacation, the occurrence shall be deemed for the purpose of such notice to have taken place on the first day of the ensuing Term; and the person so elected shall be subject to the same rules and conditions as to the tenure of office, and in all other respects, as the person to whose place he succeeds would have been subject to if no such vacancy had taken place.

Votes of Electors.

12. In all elections of members of the Council every elector may vote for any number of persons, being Heads of Colleges, Professors, or members of the Senate as aforesaid respectively, not exceeding the number of Heads of Colleges, Professors, or members of the Senate respectively to be then chosen; and in case of an equality of votes for any two or more of such Heads of Colleges, Professors, or members of the Senate respectively, the Vice-Chancellor shall name from amongst those persons for whom the number of votes shall be equal as many as shall be requisite to complete the number of Heads of Colleges, Professors, or members of the Senate to be then chosen.

Absence from Meetings for a certain time to create a vacancy.

13. If any member of the Council, other than the Chancellor or the Vice-Chancellor, shall have been absent from all the meetings of the Council during the whole of one Term, his seat shall at the close of such Term become and shall be declared by the Vice-Chancellor to be vacant.

Member of Council becoming Vice-Chancellor not to vacate seat.

14. If any member of the Council shall become Vice-Chancellor his seat shall not thereby become vacant, nor shall the seat of any member of the Council become vacant by reason that after his election he may have become or may have ceased to be a Professor or a Head of a College: provided always, that if any of the eight members of the Senate chosen from the electoral roll as aforesaid shall afterwards cease to be on the electoral roll, his seat shall thereupon become and be declared to be vacant.

Professors eligible.

15. No Professor shall be ineligible for the Council by reason of anything contained in the Statutes of his Foundation.

Vice-Chancellor to make Regulations respecting Council.

16. The Vice-Chancellor shall, before the 10th day of October, 1856, make and promulgate all such regulations as to the voting for, election, resignation, and return of members of the Council, as may be necessary for the election and assembling of the Council, according to this Act, and for keeping the number of such Council complete, and shall appoint the time and place at which they shall assemble; and if the Vice-Chancellor fails to comply with the provisions of this section, the Commissioners shall thereupon make such regulations in respect of the matters aforesaid as they may think fit.

Power to Council to make rules for regulation of its own proceedings.

17. Subject to the provisions of this Act, and without prejudice to the rights of the Senate in the making of statutes, regulations, and ordinances for the University of Cambridge, the Council shall have power from time to time to make rules for the regulation of its own proceedings, and to revise or alter the regulations hereinbefore directed to be made by the Vice-Chancellor, or, in the case of his failing to do so, by the Commissioners, and also to appoint Committees for the purpose of examining all questions referred to them by the said Council.

Date of Meeting.

18. The Council shall meet for the despatch of business on the 8th November, 1856.

Who shall be the President of the Council.

19. The President of the Council shall be the Chancellor, or in his absence the Vice-Chancellor, or a member of the Council appointed by the Vice-Chancellor to act as his deputy; or if at any Council duly convened and assembled neither the Chancellor nor the Vice-Chancellor nor any deputy so appointed shall be present, then some member to be chosen by the members of the Council then assembled.

Quorum of Council.—Questions in the Council to be decided by the majority.

20. No business shall be transacted in the Council unless five members at least be present; and all questions in the Council shall be decided by the majority of the votes of the members present, and the President shall have a second or casting vote when the votes are equally divided: provided always, that in case of a difference of opinion between the Chancellor, or the Vice-Chancellor or his deputy, and the majority of the members present at any meeting of the Council, the question as to which such difference may exist shall not be deemed to be carried by such majority unless the same shall constitute a majority of the whole Council, but in such case the question shall be adjourned to the next meeting of the Council, and such adjourned question shall be finally decided by the majority of the members of Council then present.

Council to nominate to Offices.

21. The Council shall nominate two qualified persons to the Senate, of whom the Senate shall choose one, in the manner heretofore accustomed, to fill every vacant office in the University to which the Heads of Colleges have heretofore nominated two persons to the Senate; provided always, that the persons nominated as aforesaid to the office of Vice-Chancellor shall be Heads of Colleges.

Certain Oaths deemed illegal and not to be administered.

22. Every oath directly or indirectly binding the Juror—

Not to disclose any matter or thing relating to his College, although required so to do by lawful authority;

To resist or not concur in any change in the statutes of the University or College;

To do or forbear from doing anything the doing or the not doing of which would tend to any such concealment, resistance, or non-concurrence, shall from the time of the passing of this Act be an illegal oath in the said University and the Colleges thereof, and no such oath shall hereafter be administered or taken.

Power to Vice-Chancellor to license members of the University to open their residences for reception of Students.

23. Any member of the University, of such standing and qualifications as may be provided by any statute hereafter to be made, may obtain a licence from the Vice-Chancellor to open his residence, if situate within one mile and a half of Great Saint Mary's Church, for the reception of students, who shall be matriculated and admitted to all the privileges of the University, without being of necessity entered as members of any College; but no such licence as aforesaid shall be granted by the Vice-Chancellor until such regulations as are hereinafter mentioned have come into operation.

Hostels.

24. Every person to whom such licence is granted shall be called a principal, and his residence so opened as aforesaid shall be called a hostel.

Power of University to make Statutes as to Hostels.

25. The University, before the 1st January, 1858, may proceed to frame statutes:—

For regulating the terms and conditions of granting licences to principals, and the qualifications of such principals:

For the government of hostels, the discipline of the students therein, and their status in the event of the death or removal of any such principal, or of the withdrawal or suspension of his licence:

For punishing neglect or breach of regulation on the part of a principal by the withdrawal or suspension of his licence, and on the part of any student by such reasonable penalties or other punishments as the University may think fit:

But no such statute shall be of any force or effect, unless and until it shall have been approved in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

If University omit to frame Statutes, &c., it shall be incumbent on Commissioners to do so.

26. If the said University shall not, on or before the 1st day of January, 1858, have framed, and submitted for the approval of the Commissioners, such statutes as may in the opinion of the Commissioners be sufficient for carrying into effect the objects of this Act with respect to the establishment and regulation of hostels, the Commissioners shall forthwith proceed to frame statutes in that behalf.

Power to Colleges to frame Statutes for certain purposes.

27. In order to promote useful learning and religious education in the Colleges and University, and the main designs of the founders and donors so far as is consistent with these purposes, it shall be lawful for the governing body of any College, or the major part thereof, at any time before the 1st day of January, 1858, without prejudice to any existing interest of any member of such College, and notwithstanding anything contained in the statutes, charters, deeds of composition, or other instruments of foundation or endowment either of such College or of any emolument therein, to make statutes for the purposes following; (that is to say),

- (i) For repealing, altering, and amending the College statutes, and for making fresh provision respecting the eligibility of persons to the headship or the fellowships or other College emoluments, respecting the right and mode of appointing, nominating, or electing to such headship, fellowships, and emoluments, and respecting the duration and conditions of the tenure of such fellowships and emoluments, so as to insure such fellowships and emoluments being conferred according to personal merits and fitness, and being retained for such periods as are likely to conduce to the better advancement of the interests of religion and learning, and for the said objects to modify or abolish any right of preference:
- (ii) For altering or abolishing the oaths or any of them required to be taken by the statutes of the College:
- (iii) For re-distributing or apportioning the divisible revenues of the College:
- (iv) For rendering portions of the College property or income available to purposes for the benefit of the University at large:
- (v) For the consolidation, division, or conversion of emoluments, including therein the conversion of fellowships or scholarships attached to schools into scholarships or exhibitions so attached, or either partly so attached and partly open, or altogether open, and of fellowships otherwise limited into scholarships or exhibitions either subject or not subject to any similar or modified limitation:
- (vi) For the creation of a sufficient number of open scholarships either by conversion of fellowships or otherwise:

- (vii) For incorporating bye-fellowships with the original foundation either in reduced number or otherwise:
- (viii) For transferring to the college in its corporate capacity any trusts now vested in any one or more of the Master and Fellows:
- (ix) And generally for making further provision for maintaining and improving the discipline, studies, and good government of such college, and for amending the statutes thereof from time to time:

But all statutes so made by the governing body of such college, or the major part thereof, shall be of no force or effect until they shall have been approved in the manner hereinafter mentioned: Provided that nothing herein contained with respect to the right of nominating or appointing to the Headship of a college shall be deemed to apply to the Headship of Mary Magdalene college, unless the consent by deed of the person or persons entitled to such right shall be first had and obtained.

Power to sever Benefices from Headships.

28. And whereas it is expedient, where certain benefices with or without cure of souls are annexed to the Headship of a college, or may at the option of the Head for the time being be held with his Headship, to enable the colleges to put an end to such annexation or option: Be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the governing body of any college or the major part thereof, at any time before the first day of January, 1858, without prejudice to any existing interest of any member thereof, and notwithstanding anything contained in any Act of Parliament or in any deed or instrument whatever, to make statutes for putting an end to such annexation or option, and either for selling such benefices or for adding them to the number of those already in the patronage of the college, and for making adequate compensation out of its revenues to the Head of the college for the consequent diminution of his income: Provided always, that all such statutes, and also all statutes made by any college, under the powers of the 27th section of this Act, shall be laid before the Commissioners, who shall have power, by writing under their common seal, to approve of or reject the same, and to remit the same from time to time for further consideration or revision, with amendments or alterations therein.

When Colleges omit to make Statutes Commissioners may frame them.

29. If the powers granted in the 27th section shall not be exercised by any college, or shall not be exercised to such extent as the Commissioners may deem expedient, and no statute for effecting the objects of such powers, or no statute which the Commissioners may deem sufficient for that purpose, shall be submitted by the governing body of such college, or the major part thereof, to the Commissioners, and approved of by them, before the first day of January, 1858, it shall be lawful for the Commissioners to frame such statutes or such further statutes as shall appear to them to be expedient for the purpose of effecting or promoting the objects which the college is hereinbefore empowered to effect or promote; and all such statutes, if sanctioned and confirmed as hereinafter required, shall take effect as statutes of such college,

notwithstanding anything contained in the statutes, charters, deeds of composition, or other instruments of foundation or endowment thereof: provided always, that all such statutes, when properly settled by the Commissioners, shall be laid before the college to which the same relate, and the Visitor thereof, two calendar months at least before the same are submitted to her Majesty in council, as hereinafter directed; and if within the next two calendar months, or where the statutes shall have been laid before the college and Visitor in vacation then within two months after the first day of the following term, two-thirds of the governing body of the said college shall by writing under their hands declare that in their opinion any one or more of such statutes will be prejudicial to the said college as a place of learning and education, then such statute or statutes shall not take effect, but it shall be lawful for the Commissioners to frame and submit another statute or other statutes for the like purpose to the said college, and so on as often as occasion shall require.

University may frame new Statutes.

30. The Council of the Senate may prepare or cause to be prepared new statutes,—

(i) For repealing, altering, or adding to any of the existing royal statutes of the University:

(ii) Or, in order to promote useful learning and religious education, and the main designs of the founders and donors so far as is consistent with these purposes, for altering or modifying the trusts, statutes, or directions affecting any gift or endowment held or enjoyed by the University, or by any professor, lecturer, preacher, or scholar therein, or the endowment of Lady Sadler for lecturers in the several colleges, or the endowment of the offices of Christian Preacher and Christian Advocate, or the endowment of William Worts for Bachelors of Arts:

And all such statutes shall be submitted to the Senate by way of Grace for their adoption or rejection; but no such statute shall be of any force or effect until it shall have been assented to by the Commissioners under their seal, and shall have been approved by Her Majesty by an order in Council, as hereinafter mentioned; but no statute framed by the Council for altering or modifying the trusts, statutes, or directions affecting the endowments held by the Regius Professors of Greek, Hebrew, or Divinity, and which affect or alter any statute of Trinity College touching such Professors or their endowments, shall be submitted to the Senate until it shall have received the assent of the said college under its common seal.

Commissioners may frame University Statutes.

31. If no new statute for any of the purposes in the next preceding section of this Act mentioned shall be submitted to the Commissioners for their assent as aforesaid, or if any such new statute for such purpose shall not be approved by the Commissioners, and shall not be assented to by them, the Commissioners, after the 1st day of January, 1858, may frame statutes for such purpose, and such statutes shall be laid before Her Majesty in Council

in the manner hereinafter directed: provided always, that any such statutes framed by the Commissioners shall be laid before the Council of the Senate two months before the same are submitted to Her Majesty in Council as hereinafter directed; and if within the next two calendar months, or if such statutes shall be laid before the Council in vacation, then within two calendar months from the first day of the following term, two-thirds of the whole Council shall, by writing under their hands and seals, declare that in their opinion any one or more of such statutes will be prejudicial to the University as a place of learning and education, then such statute or statutes shall not take effect, but it shall be lawful for the Commissioners to frame and submit another statute or other statutes for the like purpose, and so on as often as occasion shall require.

Votes may be given by Proxy.

32. The University may provide by statute that members of the Senate may vote at any election of a Chancellor or High Steward of the University by proxy, such proxy being a member of the Senate authorised by an instrument in writing signed by the member nominating such proxy; but no member shall be entitled to vote as a proxy unless the instrument appointing him has been transmitted to the Vice-Chancellor not less than forty-eight hours before the time appointed for holding such election of a Chancellor or High Steward, as the case may be; and such instrument may be in the form contained in the schedule to this Act annexed.

Right of Preference belonging to Schools not to be abolished in certain cases if Governors of Schools or Charity Commissioners dissent therefrom.

33. If in the execution of the powers of this Act it shall be proposed by the governing body of any College, or the major part thereof, or by the Commissioners, to make any statute for the abolition of any right or preference in elections to any emolument within any College, now lawfully belonging to any school or other place of education beyond the precincts of the University, individually named or designated in any statute, deed of composition, or other instrument of foundation or endowment, and which right has been exercised or enjoyed by such school or place of education on the occurrence of any one of the three occasions next before the passing hereof on which such right might have been exercised or enjoyed, or for the conversion of any fellowship or scholarship attached to such school or other place of education into one or more scholarships or exhibitions, either partly so attached and partly open, or altogether open, where any appointment or election to any such fellowship or scholarship of a person educated in such school or place has taken place on the occurrence of any one of the three vacancies of such fellowship or scholarship next before the passing of this Act, notice thereof shall be given in writing to the governing body of every such school or place of education, and also to the Commissioners appointed under "The Charitable Trusts Act, 1853," at least two calendar months before any final resolution for that purpose shall be adopted by such College or by the Commissioners; and in cases where it is proposed by such statute

to abolish any right of preference in elections to any emolument other than a fellowship, or to convert any fellowship or scholarship attached to any school or other place of education into one or more scholarships or exhibitions, either partly so attached and partly open, or altogether open, no such statute shall be made if within two calendar months after receiving such notice two-thirds of the said governing body, or if there shall be several schools interested in such right of preference then two-thirds of the aggregate body composed of the several governing bodies of such schools, or the said Commissioners appointed under "The Charitable Trusts Act, 1853," shall by writing under their hands and seals declare their opinion that such statute would be prejudicial to such school or place of education as a place of learning and education: provided always, that every such right of preference, when retained, shall be subject to all such statutes as may be made by the governing body of any college, or by the Commissioners, under the powers given by this Act, for the purpose of making such emolument more conducive to the mutual benefit of such college and such school or place of education as aforesaid, or of throwing the same open to general or extended competition upon any vacancy for which no candidate or claimant of sufficient merit may offer himself from any school or place of education so entitled as aforesaid: provided also, that where the governing body of any such school as aforesaid shall be a corporate body the governing body of the Corporation shall be deemed the governing body of the school; and when any right of preference shall belong to any school contingently only upon the failure of fit objects from some other school or schools entitled to and in the enjoyment of a prior right of preference, then and in such case the power of dissent hereby given shall only belong to the governing body or governing bodies of the school or schools entitled to and in the enjoyment of the first right of preference; and if in any college where fellowships are tenable by Undergraduates either the College or the Commissioners acting in respect thereof shall divide its fellowships into elder and younger, the elder only shall be taken to be fellowships within the meaning of this section.

Notice served on the Principal of any School to be sufficient notice to the Governing Body.

34. Where any such notice in writing as aforesaid is required to be given to the governing body of any school or place of education, such notice, if served on the master or principal of any such school or place of education, shall be deemed and taken to be a sufficient notice to the governing body of the same school or place of education for all the purposes of this Act.

Statutes objected to by Governing Body of College, &c., to be laid before Parliament.

35. All statutes framed by the Commissioners, and objected to by two-thirds of the governing body or bodies of the college, school or schools, to which the same respectively relate, or by the said Commissioners appointed under "The Charitable Trusts Act," 1853, shall, in all cases where new statutes shall not have been substituted under the provisions of this Act for

such as shall have been so objected to, be embodied in a report to be transmitted forthwith to one of Her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, and laid before the two Houses of Parliament.

Statutes as to Scholarships in Trinity College appropriated to Scholars of Westminster School.

36. And whereas by the statutes of Trinity College and the Laws and Practice of Westminster School certain scholarships in the said college have been annually appropriated to scholars of the said school elected therefrom: Be it enacted, That the governing body of the said college, or the major part thereof, with the sanction of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, signified by writing under their common seal, may make and lay before the Commissioners any statutes which to such college may seem fit for abolishing the said preference of the said school, and for converting the said scholarships into open scholarships, and for enabling the said college to receive annually from the said school any number of exhibitioners not exceeding three in any one year, and may charge the revenues of the said college with an annual sum of forty pounds for each of such exhibitioners, for or towards his maintenance, from the time of his commencing his residence in the said college and during such residence until by the statutes of the University he shall be qualified to apply for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and the said Dean and Chapter may frame statutes, with the consent of Trinity College and of Christ Church College, Oxford, as to the studies to be prosecuted in the said school, and the mode of electing the head master and under master thereof, and may frame statutes, with the consent of Trinity College, as to the persons by whom and the mode in which the election to such exhibitions shall be made, and generally as to the conditions on which such exhibitions shall be held and enjoyed; and the Commissioners shall have full power, by writing under their common seal, to approve of such statutes: Provided always, that no such exhibition shall be held for more than three years and a quarter, and no such exhibitor shall by holding such exhibition be disqualified from being elected a scholar of the said college.

Statutes as to the Grindal Fellowship and Grindal Scholarships at Pembroke College.

37. And whereas certain scholarships at Pembroke College, called the Grindal Scholarships, have heretofore been appropriated to scholars educated at the Free Grammar School of Saint Beghes or Saint Bees in the county of Cumberland, and a certain fellowship at the said college, called the Grindal Fellowship, has heretofore been appropriated to scholars educated at the said school, and subsequently elected to the said scholarships, and the Fellow and Scholars holding such fellowship and scholarships respectively have been from time to time maintained by the said college out of the general revenues thereof, pursuant to a covenant entered into by the Master, Fellows, and Scholars of the said college with the Keepers or Wardens and Governors of the said school, and contained in a certain indenture of demise, bearing date the first day of June, in the fourth year of the reign of his late Majesty

King James I., and made between the said Keeper and Governors of the one part, and the said Master, Fellows, and Scholars of the other part, by which indenture in consideration of the aforesaid covenant, on the part of the said college, certain lands situate at Croydon, in the county of Surrey, called "Palmer's Fields," were devised by the Keepers, or Wardens, or Governors of the said school to the Master, Fellows, and Scholars of the said college, for the term of one thousand years from the date of the said indenture, at the yearly rent of a red rose: Be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the governing body of the said college or the major part thereof, with the consent of the governing body of the said school, to make and lay before the Commissioners statutes for abolishing the aforesaid preference of the said school, and for converting the said Grindal Fellowship and Grindal Scholarships partly into open scholarships and partly into exhibitions, and for that purpose to charge the revenues of the said college with the payment to the said school of an annual sum, to be applied in providing such exhibitions for meritorious scholars educated at the said school, and proceeding to any college in the University of Cambridge; and it shall be lawful for the governing body of the said school to convey the reversion in fee simple expectant upon the determination of the aforesaid term of one thousand years in the aforesaid lands called "Palmer's Fields," to the said college, to be held by the said college as part of the general property thereof; and the Commissioners shall have full power, by writing under their common seal, to approve of such statutes.

College of King Henry the Sixth at Eton to be subject to this Act with respect to Colleges.

38. The college of King Henry the Sixth at Eton shall, for the purposes of this Act, be subject to the provisions herein contained with respect to colleges, and shall have the same or the like powers as are hereby given to the colleges of the University, and be subject to the authorities hereby conferred on the Commissioners for the alteration and amendment of statutes, in like manner as is hereby provided with respect to the colleges of the University.

Statutes to be laid before the Queen in Council.

39. All statutes which, under the power herein contained, shall be made by the governing body of any college or the major part thereof, and be approved of by the Commissioners, and all the statutes which shall be framed by the Commissioners, and not objected to in manner aforesaid, and every statute passed by the University or framed by the Commissioners, under the powers hereinbefore contained, for the regulation of hostels, or for altering or modifying the trusts, statutes, or directions affecting any gift or endowment, or for repealing, altering, or adding to any of the existing Royal statutes of the University, shall, as to statutes made by the Commissioners, and liable to be objected to in manner aforesaid, after the expiration of the period within which the same may be objected to, and as to all other statutes without any unnecessary delay, be laid before her Majesty in Council, and

be forthwith published in the *London Gazette*; and it shall be lawful for every college, and for the visitor thereof, and for the trustees, governors, and patron of any University or college emolument, and for the University, and for any other person directly affected by such new statutes, within one month after the publication as aforesaid in the *London Gazette*, to petition her Majesty in Council praying her Majesty to withhold her approbation of the whole or of any part thereof; and every such petition shall be referred by her Majesty by order in Council for the consideration and advice of five members of her Privy Council, of whom two, not including the Lord President, shall be members of the Judicial Committee, who shall be named in such order, and such five members may, if they think fit, admit any petitioner or petitioners to be heard by counsel in support of his or their petition.

Statutes to be laid before Parliament.

40. All statutes which shall be so published in the *London Gazette* as aforesaid, shall be at the same time laid before both Houses of Parliament, if Parliament be sitting, or if not then within three weeks after the commencement of the next ensuing session of Parliament; and, unless an address is within forty days presented by one or other of the said Houses, praying her Majesty to withhold her consent from such statutes or any parts thereof, or unless the approbation of her Majesty shall be withheld on such petition as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for her Majesty, by Order in Council, to declare her approbation of such statutes respectively, or any parts thereof, to which such address shall not relate, or of which she shall not withhold her approbation on such petition, and the same shall thereupon become statutes of the University of Cambridge, or of the college therein to which the same respectively relate; and if any such statutes, or any part thereof, shall not be so approved by her Majesty, it shall be lawful for her Majesty to signify her disapproval of such statutes or such part thereof by Order in Council, and then the Commissioners may thereupon proceed to frame other statutes in that behalf, subject to the same conditions and provisions as to the approbation of her Majesty in Council, and all other conditions and provisions, as are imposed by this Act in relation to the making of original statutes by the Commissioners, and so on from time to time as often as occasion shall require.

Statutes made by Queen Elizabeth in 1570 for Regulation of University repealed.

41. After the first day of January, 1860, the statutes made by Queen Elizabeth in the year of our Lord 1570 for the government and regulation of the University, or such and so much of them or of any of them as shall be then unrepealed by any statute made under the authority of this Act, shall be repealed, but not so as to revive any statute of the University thereby repealed.

Power to the Chancellor to settle doubts as to meaning of University Statutes.

42. If any doubt shall arise with respect to the true intent and meaning of any of the new statutes of the University framed and approved as aforesaid, or of any statute which may hereafter be approved in the manner hereinafter mentioned for amending or altering the same, the Council may apply to the Chancellor of the University for the time being, and it shall be lawful for him to declare in writing the intent and meaning of the statute on the matter submitted to him, and such declaration shall be registered by the Registry of the University, and the intent and meaning of the statute as therein declared shall be deemed the true intent and meaning thereof.

Statutes to be subject to Repeal, &c.

43. Every statute made in pursuance of the provisions of this Act by the University, or by any college, or by the Commissioners, and likewise all provisions hereinbefore contained respecting the election, constitution, powers, and proceedings of the Council of the Senate, or respecting hostels, shall be subject to repeal, amendment, and alteration from time to time by the University or college, as the case may be, with the approval of her Majesty in Council.

Persons becoming Members not to possess vested Interests.

44. No person who after the passing of this Act shall become a member of any college, or shall be elected or become eligible to any University or college emolument, shall be deemed or taken to have acquired or to possess an existing interest within the meaning of this Act.

Not necessary to make declaration or take an oath on matriculating, nor on taking a Degree.

45. From the first day of Michaelmas term, 1856, no person shall be required upon matriculating, or upon taking, or to enable him to take, any Degree in Arts, Law, Medicine, or Music, in the said University, to take any oath or to make any declaration or subscription whatever; but such degree shall not, until the person obtaining the same shall, in such manner as the University may from time to time prescribe, have subscribed a declaration stating that he is *bona fide* a member of the Church of England, entitle him to be or to become a member of the Senate, or constitute a qualification for the holding of any office, either in the University or elsewhere, which has been heretofore always held by a member of the United Church of England and Ireland, and for which such degree has heretofore constituted one of the qualifications.

Nor on obtaining any Exhibition, Scholarship, or other College emolument.

46. From and after the first day of Michaelmas term, 1856, it shall not be necessary for any person, on obtaining any exhibition, scholarship, or other college emolument available for the assistance of an Undergraduate

student in his academical education, to make or subscribe any declaration of his religious opinion or belief, or to take any oath, any law or statute to the contrary notwithstanding.

Stamp Duties on Matriculations, &c. abolished.

47. The stamp duties now payable on matriculations and degrees shall be abolished so soon as provision shall have been made by the University, to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury, in lieu of the monies heretofore voted annually by Parliament.

Colleges, with consent of Church Estates Commissioners, may sell Estates, &c.

48. It shall be lawful for any college, with the consent of the Church Estates Commissioners, to sell any estate in lands or hereditaments vested in such college, or to exchange any estate in lands or hereditaments for any other lands or hereditaments, or either of them, and upon any such exchange to receive or pay any money by way of equality of exchange; and all monies which on any such sale or exchange shall be received by or become payable to or for the benefit of such college shall be paid into the Bank of England, for the benefit of such college, to such account as the said Church Estates Commissioners shall appoint in that behalf; and the receipt of the said Church Estates Commissioners shall be an effectual discharge to any purchaser for any money therein expressed to be received and shall be evidence of their consent as aforesaid; and all monies so paid into the Bank of England shall be applied in payment for equality of exchange as aforesaid, or shall be laid out by such college, with such consent as aforesaid, in the purchase of the absolute estate of freehold in other lands and hereditaments, or either of them, to be conveyed to the use or for the benefit of such college; and such lands and hereditaments, and any lands and hereditaments received in exchange by such college, shall be held by the college upon the like trusts and for the like purposes as the lands and hereditaments sold or given in exchange by such college respectively; and the monies from time to time remaining unapplied for the purposes aforesaid shall be invested, by and in the names of the said Church Estates Commissioners, in the purchase of government stocks, funds, or securities, which the said Church Estates Commissioners shall hold in trust for such college, and the said Church Estates Commissioners may sell and dispose of the same for the purpose of effecting any such purchase of lands and hereditaments, or either of them, as aforesaid, or of paying money for equality of exchange as aforesaid, as occasion may require; and in the meantime the interest, dividends, and annual proceeds of such monies, stocks, funds, and securities shall be paid to such college, to be applied to the same purposes as the annual income was applicable which arose out of those lands and hereditaments from the sale or exchange of which the money invested in such stocks, funds and securities was produced: Provided that nothing in this section contained shall apply to any estate of the college in reversion in lands or hereditaments expectant upon any lease for lives, or for a term of years determinable upon

any life or lives or for a term of years whereof more than seven shall be unexpired, on which a rent less than three-fourths of the clear yearly value of such lands or hereditaments shall have been reserved.

Powers of University to continue in force, except as altered by this Act.

49. Except in so far as they are expressly altered or taken away by the provisions of this Act, the powers and privileges of the University and its officers, and of the colleges and their officers, shall continue in full force.

Interpretation of Terms.

50. In the construction of this Act, the expression "University or college emolument" shall include all headships, Downing professorships, fellowships, bye-fellowships, scholarships, exhibitions, bible clerkships, sizarships, sub-sizarships, and every other such place of emolument payable out of the revenues of the University or of any college, or to be held and enjoyed by the members of any college, as such within the University; and the word "Professor" shall be taken to include the three royal professors of Hebrew, Greek, and Divinity, and public readers or lecturers in the University, except the Barnaby lecturers; and the governing body of any college shall mean the Head and all actual Fellows thereof, bye-fellows excepted, being Graduates, and in Downing college shall mean the head professors, and all actual fellows thereof, bye-fellows excepted, being Graduates; and the word "Statutes" shall be taken to include all ordinances and regulations of the University, and all ordinances and regulations contained in any charter, deed of composition, or other instrument of foundation or endowment of a college, and all bye-laws, ordinances, and regulations; and the word "Vacation" shall be taken to include that part of Easter term which falls after the division of term.

Parts of Lands Clauses Act, 1845, incorporated therewith.

51. The Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, except the parts and enactments of that Act with respect to the purchase and taking of lands otherwise than by agreement, and with respect to the recovery of forfeitures, penalties, and costs; and with respect to lands required by the promoters of the undertaking, but which shall not be wanted for the purposes thereof, shall be incorporated with and form part of this Act, so far as relates to lands within the town of Cambridge required for the erection of any buildings for the extension of the buildings of the said University, or of any college therein, and as if the corporate name of the University or college, as the case may be, had been inserted therein instead of the expression "the promoters of the undertaking."

Powers given by Sections 27, 28, 29, 30, and 31, may be exercised, notwithstanding any Act, Decree, or order.

52. The several powers given by sections 27, 28, 29, 30, and 31, of this Act may be exercised, notwithstanding anything contained in any Act of Parliament, decree, or order constituting, either wholly or in part, an

instrument of foundation or endowment, or confirming or varying any foundation or endowment, or otherwise regulating any foundation or endowment.

Elections to Emoluments may be suspended by Commissioners.

53. Where, upon an application of the University as to any University emolument, or upon the application of any college as to any emolument within such college, it may appear to the Commissioners that it would be advisable for the purposes of this Act to suspend for a limited period the election to such emolument (not being the headship of a college or hall), it shall be lawful for the Commissioners, by instrument under their common seal, to authorise the University or such college, as the case may be, to suspend such election accordingly for such a time as may appear to the Commissioners sufficient for the purposes aforesaid.

SCHEDULE.

A.B., a Member of the Senate, doth hereby appoint C.D., a member of the Senate, to be the Proxy of the said A.B. in his absence, and to vote in his Name at the Election of a Chancellor, or High Steward, *as the case may be*, for the University of Cambridge, on the day of next, in such manner as he the said C.D. may think proper. In witness whereof the said A.B. hath hereunto set his hand, the day of

(Signature) A.B.⁽¹⁾

This year great improvements were made at St John's and Trinity Colleges, by the removal of old walls which concealed portions of their fronts. At Trinity College, the front between the entrance gateway and the Chapel was rebuilt, from a design of A. Salvin, Esq.

On the 18th of September, the Council made the following Bye-Law :

It is ORDERED, that from and after the time when this Bye-Law shall come into force and operation, every person who shall within this Borough commit any of the offences next hereafter enumerated, shall for every such offence forfeit ten shillings.

Every person who shall bathe in the stream which supplies water to the Public Conduit in the Market Place of this Borough, or in the reservoir of the said Conduit, or shall wash, throw, or cause to enter the said stream or reservoir, any dog or other animal.

(1) Stat. 19 & 20 Vict. cap. 88.

Every person who shall throw any rubbish, dirt, filth, or other noisome thing into the said stream or reservoir, or wash or cleanse therein any meat, fish, cloth, wool, leather, or skin of any animal, or any clothes or other thing.

Every person who shall cause the water of any sink, sewer, or drain, steam-engine boiler, or other filthy water belonging to him or under his control, to run or be brought into the said stream or reservoir, or shall do any other act whereby the waters of the said stream or reservoir shall be fouled.

AND IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, that every such person shall forfeit a further sum of five shillings for each day (if more than one) that such last-mentioned offence shall be continued; so nevertheless that in no case shall the penalty for any one offence under this Bye-Law exceed the sum of Five pounds.

The first stone of the Pauper Lunatic Asylum, for the County of Cambridge, Isle of Ely, and Borough of Cambridge, situate at Fulbourn, was laid by the Earl of Hardwicke, Lord Lieutenant of the County, on the 30th of September. The Committee of Visitors and their friends afterwards dined at the Red Lion, under the presidency of Thomas St Quintin, Esq., the Chairman of the Committee.

The following is a statement of the annual rateable value of the University and College property, as ascertained in October by Messrs Martin Nockolds and John Isaacson, valuers, and Mr Richard Hall, umpire.

		£	£
University	St Andrew the Great	40	
	St Andrew the Less	20	
	St Benedict	5	
	St Botolph	256	
	St Edward	25	
	St Giles	64	
	St Mary the Great	10	
	St Mary the Less	320	
			740
St Peter's College	St Mary the Less		504
Clare College	St Edward	551	
	St Giles	21	
	Holy Sepulchre	15	
			587
Pembroke College	St Botolph	100	
	St Mary the Less	190	
			290
Gonville and Cains College	St Michael		954
Trinity Hall	St Edward		520
Corpus Christi College	St Benedict	242	
	St Botolph	470	
			712

		£	£
King's College . . .	St Benedict . . .	150	
	St Edward . . .	883	
	St Giles . . .	70	
	St Mary the Great . . .	5	
		—	1058
Queens' College . . .	St Botolph . . .		432
St Catharine's College .	St Benedict . . .	80	
	St Botolph . . .	210	
	St Edward . . .	70	
		—	360
Jesus College . . .	All Saints . . .		466
Christ's College . . .	St Andrew the Great . . .	514	
	St Andrew the Less . . .	190	
		—	704
St John's College . . .	All Saints . . .	1250	
	St Giles . . .	30	
	St Peter . . .	820	
	The Holy Sepulchre . . .	16	
		—	2116
Magdalene College . . .	St Giles . . .	380	
	St Peter . . .	84	
		—	464
Trinity College . . .	All Saints . . .	1000	
	St Giles . . .	36	
	St Michael . . .	1400	
		—	2436
Emmanuel College . . .	St Andrew the Great . . .		767
Sidney Sussex College . .	All Saints . . .		428
Downing College . . .	St Benedict . . .	410	
	St Botolph . . .	26	
	St Mary the Less . . .	4	
		—	440
			<u>£13,978</u>

This Valuation occasioned general surprise, and the Council, on the 10th of November, resolved unanimously that it was most unsatisfactory, inasmuch as the University and College property was estimated very much below its real value, and that the valuation would therefore to a great extent nullify one of the most important provisions of the Award Act, for a period of three years at least, and would during that period throw upon the Town exclusively burthens amounting to about £2000 per annum, which, according to the Act, ought to be borne by the University and Colleges.

The Board of Guardians having employed Messrs J. R. Mann and Richard Harwood to make a general valuation of the Town property, they estimated the net assessable value as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
All Saints	6,691	12	6
St Andrew the Great	10,647	17	6
St Andrew the Less	30,250	8	0
St Benedict	4,271	0	0
St Botolph	3,070	2	3
St Clement	3,041	5	0
St Edward	3,295	10	0
St Giles	6,926	2	6
St Mary the Great	5,930	12	6
St Mary the Less	5,142	12	0
St Michael	2,413	0	0
St Peter	1,810	7	6
Holy Sepulchre	2,631	15	0
Holy Trinity	7,937	13	6
	<u>£93,559</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>3⁽¹⁾</u>

The University and College property is not included in this valuation, which however comprehends the property exempted under the 48th section of the Cambridge Award Act.

The following is an Analysis of the Electoral Roll, as revised by the Vice-Chancellor on the 23rd of October :—

St Peter's College	10
Clare College	10
Pembroke College	9
Trinity Hall	9
Caius College	19
Corpus Christi College	14
King's College	15
Queens' College	10
St Catharine's College	8
Jesus College	10
Christ's College	12
St John's College	41
Magdalene College	6
Trinity College	56
Emmanuel College	13
Sidney Sussex College	6
Downing College	4
Commorantes in Villa	12
	<u>264</u>

(1) The amount of this Valuation was reduced on appeals against the same by the Gas and Waterworks Companies, tried at the Borough Epiphany Sessions, 1857.

This year was commenced a new Chapel in the General Parochial Cemetery, Mill Road, from a design by George Gilbert Scott, Esq., R.A. The tower and spire were erected at the sole cost of Dr Whewell, Master of Trinity College and Vice-Chancellor of the University.

Trinity Ward was contested at the annual election of Councillors on the 1st of November. The votes were, Patrick Beales, 152; Joseph Lawrence, 139; John Brown, 108.

The election of the Council of the Senate took place on the 7th of November: one half being chosen in the morning, and the other in the afternoon, the latter to serve for two years only. The votes were as follows:—

Morning.

HEADS OF HOUSES: Dr Whewell (Trin.) 186; Dr Corrie (Jes.) 115; Dr Phelps (Sid.) 45; Dr Cartmell (Chr.) 17.

PROFESSORS: Mr Selwyn (Joh.) 129; Mr Brown (Emm.) 86; Mr Sedgwick (Trin.) 77; Mr Thompson (Trin.) 67; Mr Grote (Trin.) 37.

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE: F. Martin (Trin.) 130; W. H. Bateson⁽¹⁾ (Joh.) 109; G. E. Paget, M.D. (Cai.) 93; F. France (Joh.) 90; J. C. Adams (Pemb.) 85; W. G. Clark (Trin.) 85; W. M. Gunson (Chr.) 54; G. Williams (Kgs.) 30; C. Clayton (Cai.) 28; C. Hardwick (Cath.) 21; H. A. Woodham LL.D. (Jes.) 16; W. M. Campion (Qu.) 13; Harvey Goodwin (Cai.) 5; F. Gell (Chr.) 4; H. Latham (Trin. H.) 2; J. Fuller (Emm.) 2; C. C. Babington (Joh.) 1; J. Lamb (Cai.) 1; E. R. Theed (Kgs.) 1.

Afternoon.

HEADS OF HOUSES: Hon. Latimer Neville (Magd.) 122; Dr Phelps (Sid.) 76; Mr Atkinson (Clar.) 58; Dr Geldart (Trin. H.) 55.

PROFESSORS: Mr Sedgwick (Trin.) 113; Mr Grote (Trin.) 103; Mr Thompson (Trin.) 100.

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE: W. M. Clark (Trin.) 119; J. C. Adams (Pemb.) 102; W. M. Campion (Qu.) 104; C. Hardwick (Cath.) 82; W. M. Gunson (Chr.) 77; G. Williams (Kgs.) 65; J. Fuller (Emm.) 57; H. A. Woodham LL.D. (Jes.) 50; C. Clayton (Cai.) 24; J. Lamb (Cai.) 23; Harvey Goodwin (Cai.) 10; F. Gell (Chr.) 7; H. Latham (Trin. H.) 5; J. B. Lightfoot (Trin.) 2; W. C. Mathison (Trin.) 2; J. Cooper (Trin.) 1.

A Petition for the reduction of the Income Tax was agreed to by the Council on the 18th of December.

On the 24th of December, died at his residence, Dover Street, London, John Ayrton Paris, M.D. He was born at Cambridge, 7th August, 1785, and was son of John Paris, Organist of Peterhouse. He began his medical studies at the age of fourteen, was entered at Caius College, and graduated M.B. 1808, M.D. 1813. He went from Cambridge to Edinburgh. When only 22 years of age he was elected

(1) Elected Master of St John's, 2nd Feb. 1857.

Physician of the Westminster Hospital, a most distinguished honour for so young a man. He soon afterwards however resigned this situation and removed to Falmouth. He distinguished himself there by establishing the Royal Geological Society of Cornwall, the earliest institution of the kind in the kingdom. He also invented the Vamping Car. This simple but admirable invention enables the miner to pursue his business amid inflammable gases without the fear of striking fire from the rock. He returned to London in 1810, and thenceforward for above 45 years practised as a Physician in the Metropolis. He was elected President of the College of Physicians 1844, and held the situation up to the time of his death. He was not only a physician of the highest eminence, but an author of distinguished reputation. His *Life of Sir Humphry Davy* is a work of great interest and merit, and the work on *Medical Jurisprudence* written by him, conjointly with Mr Foublanque, is still highly esteemed. His *Treatise on Diet*, which first brought him into notice, has had many editions, as has his *Pharmacologia*. He also wrote on *Medical Chemistry*, and his *Philosophy in Sport*, which was published anonymously, has obtained enormous popularity. Dr Paris was esteemed one of the most disinterested, honourable, and able men who have ever practised the Profession of Medicine.⁽¹⁾

(1) *Lancet*, 3rd January, 1857.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

Vol. i. page 2, *insert after line 37,*

Polydore Vergil, after stating that Cambridge "was biolded of Sigibertus in the yeare of our Lorde dcxxx.", adds—"But if wee will beeleeve the commentaries of an unknowne writer, the originall, as well of the towne as of the universitee, is farre more auncient, for it is reported that the owlde towne named Caergraunt in times paste was situat at the foote of an hill nott farre of called Withyll, and that in the time of Gurguntius, sonne of Bellinus, a certayne Cantabrian named Bartholomeus cam thether to teache and interprite, and havinge consequentlie in mariage the king's dowghter, called Chembrigia, bilded the towne Cantabrigia, alludinge to his wives name, and first of all others taught there himselfe."^(a)

Vol. i. p. 5, *add to note (1),*

Mr Babington conceives Dr Stukeley to have been in error in including Pythagoras's School within the Roman Station. He also controverts the Doctor's admeasurement, and from a recent survey states the same to be as follows: About 1650 feet from north to south and 1600 from east to west, measuring diagonally as Stukeley seems to have done, or the north-east or south-west sides are each about 1320 feet long, and the north-west and south-east about 930 in length.—Ancient Cambridgeshire, 4 and pl. i. (Plan of Roman Station at Cambridge).

Vol. i. p. 5, *add as note at British in l. 7,*

Mr Babington considers that the Castle Hill, which was situated within the walls of the Roman station, is manifestly one of the ancient British tumuli, so often found to occupy commanding posts and to have been fortified in after times. He adds that the lower part of the hill is natural, but the upper half, in all probability, artificial.—Ancient Cambridgeshire, 8.

(a) Polydore Vergil, *English History*, ed. Ellis, i. 220.

Vol. I. p. 5, *add to note* (2),

Babington, Ancient Cambridgeshire, 5.

Vol. I. p. 6, *add to note* (7),

Babington, Ancient Cambridgeshire, 6, 17, 18, 19, 71, 72.

Vol. I. p. 7, *insert after* l. 5,

On removing the foundations of the old Provost's Lodge at King's College about 1829, there was found a lachrymatory. In 1847 a patera of Samian ware and a lachrymatory were found at the south-west corner of Northampton Street; and in 1848 a small Roman vessel was found in the excavation for a sewer in Park Street.^(a)

Vol. I. p. 7, *insert after* l. 8,

In October 1812 there were found on the road to Huntingdon, about three miles from Cambridge, two stones, now much decayed: one inscribed "IMP. CAES. FLAVI. CONSTANTINO. V. LEG. CONSTANTINO. PIO. NOB. CAES."; the other, "LISSIMUS CAESAR." They are placed under the southern archway leading to the University Schools.^(b)

Vol. I. p. 7, *add to note* (3),

Mr Babington thinks that Arbury camp may have been used by the Romans, but that from its shape it is more probably of British origin. At King's Hedges, near Arbury, is a camp which may be of Roman origin, but which Mr Babington ultimately inclined to consider a Norman work.—Ancient Cambridgeshire, 10, 11, 73, 74.

Vol. I. p. 8, *add to note* (1),

Babington, Ancient Cambridgeshire, 21, 22.

Vol. I. p. 9, *add after* l. 8,

Dr Stukeley had in 1751 "a Roman cup and saucer, entire, of fine red earth, dug up at Trumpington."^(c)

Vol. I. p. 9, *add to note* (2),

Babington, Ancient Cambridgeshire, 28, 29.

Vol. I. p. 10, *add after* l. 4,

At Grantchester (which, as some conjecture, was the Cair Graunth of the Britons) was a small Roman fort; and Roman coins have been

(a) Babington, Ancient Cambridgeshire, 6.

(b) Babington, Ancient Cambridgeshire, 23, 24, 71, 72.

(c) Weld, Hist. of Royal Society, I. 527.

found in that parish. At Comberton, where Roman coins have also occasionally been found, the remains of a Roman villa were discovered in February 1842. Coins of silver and copper of Trajan, Hadrian, and Faustina, have been found at Chesterton. British and Roman remains have been also discovered at Fulbourn, Toft, Bourn, Boxworth, Cottenham, Haddenham, Linton, Ickleton, Foxton, Melbourn, Hinxton, Whittlesford, Thriplow, Horseheath, Litlington, Rampton, Burwell, Soham, Exning, Over, Hadstock, Heydon, Burnt Fen, Grunty Fen, Five-Barrow Field, Mutlow Hill, Newmarket Heath, Shudy Camps, Wendon, and Ashdon.^(a)

Vol. I. p. 10, l. 35, *for* Grahams *read* Granhams.

Vol. I. p. 10, *add to* note (8),

Mr Babington, speaking of the Camp at Granham's farm in Great Shelford, says, "It is 350 yards long from east to west, and rather more than "100 from north to south. The bank is very lofty and perfect throughout "its eastern half, but has been levelled in the other part, owing to the house "and farm premises being within the camp. The ditch, of great breadth, "may be traced throughout a much greater portion of its extent, and is wet, "part being now choked with bog and part full of water."—*Ancient Cambridgeshire*, 30.

Vol. I. p. 11, *add to* note (12),

The Hon. Richard Cornwallis Neville has examined the Roman station at Chesterford with great care, and collected a very extensive Museum of the remains disinterred there under his direction, which is preserved at Audley End. He considers Chesterford to have been the *ICKANUM* of the Romans. He has given an account of these antiquities in two privately printed volumes, entitled "*Antiqua Explorata*" and "*Sepulta Explorata*," and also a sketch of his proceedings in the *Journal of the Archaeological Association*, iii. 208, 344. See also *Gentleman's Magazine*, N. S. xxvi. 633; xxvii. 295, 406; xxix. 527; xxx. 633; xxxi. 404; xxxiii. 301, 416, 419; and *Archæological Journal*, iv. 65; vi. 14, 180, 188, 197; vii. 77, 139; xi. 79, 278. A Roman brick found at Chesterford was, in 1724, given to the Society of Antiquaries by Peter le Neve, Norroy King at Arms.—*Way's Catalogue*, p. 11.

Vol. I. p. 25, *add to* note (6),

On the morrow of St James the Apostle, 3 Edw. I. [1275] an Inquisition was taken at Royston in an action by Alianor the Queen Dowager, against Hugh [de Balsham] Bishop of Ely, as to the right of presenting the Keeper of this Hospital. The Jurors found that the place where the Hospital was founded was formerly a certain very poor and waste place of the Commonalty

(a) Babington, *Ancient Cambridgeshire*; *Archæological Journal*, vii. 389, 393; viii. 27, 196; ix. 342; x. 14, 17, 21, 22, 78, 170, 224, 357; xi. 31, 294, 295.

of the Town of Cambridge, and that Henry Eldcorn, of the aforesaid Town, by the assent of the Commonalty of the said Town, erected there a certain very poor cottage to lodge paupers there, and afterwards obtained from Bishop Eustace, then Diocesan of the place, a certain oratory and burying-ground for the use of the said paupers, which oratory and burying-ground were of the aforesaid Commonalty, which Eustace conferred on the said place the Church of Horningsea, and by the consent of the said Commonalty the said Bishop from thence continued Patron of that place, but on account of the length of time, they knew not whether this happened in the time of King Richard or in the time of King John. They also found that one Anthony was afterwards appointed keeper of the said Hospital by the aforesaid Eustace, or by his next successor, but by which of them they knew not, on account of the length of time, but it was in the time of King Henry, the father of the then King.—*Placita coram Rege Mic. 2 incipiente 3 Edw. I.*

Vol. I. p. 34, *add to note (1),*

MS. Baker, LXXV. 564.

Vol. I. p. 34, *insert after l. 11,*

By an Instrument without date (but which from the names and offices of the attesting witnesses^(a) may with good reason be assigned to about this time), Eustace, Bishop of Ely, ordained that whensoever a Master was appointed in the Hospital of St John the Evangelist of Cambridge, he should firmly promise on his oath, taken before the Bishop of Ely or his Official, that he would receive none of the Parishioners of the Church of All Saints of the Nuns of Grenecroft to ecclesiastical sacraments, or to any oblations, to the damage and prejudice of the aforesaid Church of All Saints, and that he would keep the aforesaid Church of All Saints harmless and undamaged, so far as to the aforesaid Hospital should pertain. It was also agreed between the parties in the presence of the Bishop in this manner, namely, that E. Prioress and the Convent of St Radegund of Grenecroft granted to the before-named Hospital and the Brethren there serving God, free and pure chantry in the aforesaid Hospital for ever: also free sepulture where they willed and should choose. And in recompense of the damage which might happen to the Church of All Saints of the common land in which was situated the House of the Hospital aforesaid, Hervey the son of Eustace gave to the beforenamed Nuns the rent of 12*d.*, in like manner Robert Samon the rent of 12*d.* in Cambridge, in like manner Maurice the son of Alberic the rent of 12*d.* in Cambridge, as in their Charters is contained. And the Bishop

(a) Richard Archdeacon of Ely, H. Prior of Ely, W. Prior of Bernewell, H. Bodkesham, Official of Ely.

confirmed the grants respecting the aforesaid chantry and sepulture, and the said rents of 3s.^(a)

Vol. I. p. 37, l. 2, *for* Lewis, the Dauphin of France, *read* Prince Lewis of France.

Vol. I. p. 38, l. 21, *insert as note after* Henry de Hauvill,

He seems to have held lands by the serjeanty of falcony.—Blount's *Jocular Tenures*, ed. Beckwith, 273, 274, 280.

Vol. I. p. 38, l. 23, *for* 23rd *read* 24th.

Vol. I. p. 40, *add to note* (3),

MS. Baker, XXX. 563.

Vol. I. p. 41, l. 31, *add as a note to* mayor,

This appears to be the earliest document in which this officer is mentioned.

Vol. I. p. 43, *insert reference to note* (1) *after* Easter *in* l. 9.

Vol. I. p. 43, *strike out* lines 10 and 11.

Vol. I. p. 46, *insert after* l. 5,

On the 17th of April the King granted to the Prioress and Nuns of St Rhadegund that they might enclose and keep enclosed for ever a certain croft belonging to them, which lay between their church and the ditch of Cambridge on the west part, saving to the King his ditch in all things and by all things.^(b)

Vol. I. p. 46, *insert after* l. 23,

William de Kilkenny, Bishop Elect of Ely, wrote to the King certifying that Nicholas de Brakandel, clerk, a scholar of Cambridge, and there imprisoned on a charge of homicide, ought lawfully to be tried before an ecclesiastical court, and praying that he might be given up to him for that purpose.^(c)

Vol. I. p. 46, l. 26, *for* Guido de Lezing *read* Guy de Lusignan.

Vol. I. p. 46, l. 27, *insert this note after* brother,

His half-brother, viz. son of his mother Isabella, by the Count de la Marche, Lord of Lusignan and Valence, whom she married after the death of King John.

(a) MS. Cole, III. 66 b.

(b) Rot. Pat., 35 Hen. III. m. 2.

(c) Reports of Deputy Keeper of Pub. Records, iv. 142.

Vol. I. p. 46, *add to note (3)*,

Rot. Claus. 36 Hen. III. m. 4; Madox, *Hist. Excheq.* I. 504 (c).

Vol. I. p. 47, *add to note (7)*,

Henry III., by Letters Patent dated (at Woodstock) the 25th June, in the 52nd year of his reign [1268], confirmed to the Prior and Friars of the Penitence of Jesus Christ a certain area which they inhabited, near the Borough of Cambridge, without Trumpetongate, of the gift of divers, viz. John le Rus son of Maurice le Rus, of Cambridge, Hoel and Thomas the sons of John de Berton, Master Thomas son of Walter de St Edmund, Stephen le Bercher, Gilbert the son of Michael Bernard, Agnes who was the wife of John de Berton, Henry Pikerel, Simon son of John de Berton, and the Master and Brethren of the Hospital of St John of Cambridge.

By a Charter without date, (attested amongst others by John Martin, Mayor of Cambridge, Robert Wymund, Henry Twyleth, John de Aylesham, and Henry Nadun, Bailiffs,) Walter de Brasur, of Little Shelford, and Andreda his wife, daughter of Stephen Clerk, of Shelford, granted to God and Blessed Mary, and the Brethren of the Penitence of Jesus Christ serving God, in Cambridge, all their Messuage, with the Croft to the same messuage pertaining, which was formerly of Stephen Clerk, of Shelford, in Cambridge, in the Parish of St Peter without the gate towards Trumpiton, and lay between the lands of the aforesaid Brethren on every part, and extended in length from the great street unto the common pasture: To hold to them for ever, rendering yearly to the Prior and Convent of Barnwell, 2d. at Easter and for heggabul of the Lord the King, three halfpence at Hokeday, and to the Grantors and their heirs, one clove of gilliflowers at the Nativity of our Lord.—MS. Cole, xlii. 20.

Vol. I. p. 47, *add at l. 34*,

It is not improbable that the Friars of Penitence removed from Cambridge to Lynn; for by an Instrument dated (at Lynn) the Sunday next before the Feast of All Saints 1307, Brother Roger de Flegg, Vicar-General of the Order of the Friars of the Penitence of Jesus Christ in England, and Prior of the Friars of the same order dwelling in Lynn, in the name of himself and other the Friars of his Order dwelling in England, granted, acquitted and quitclaimed to the Master and Scholars of the House of St Peter in Cambridge and their successors, all the right and claim which he and the said Friars had in all their place, with all its buildings, in the Town of Cambridge, in the Parish of St Peter without Trumpetongates.^(a)

Vol. I. p. 48, *add after l. 34*,

Attempts having been made to carry appeals directly from the

(a) MS. Cole, xlii. 21.

Chancellor of the University to the Bishop of Ely, and so to pass over the appeal to the University, which ought to have been an intermediate step; Hugh de Balsham, Bishop of Ely, by a rescript dated in December this year, "entirely frustrated all such attempts."^(a)

Vol. I. p. 49, *add to note* (7),

From Roberts's *Excerpta e Rotulis Finium*, ii. 454, 455, and 456, it appears that Henry III. was at Cambridge 17th March, 1266-7, and 31st March and 12th April, 1267.

Vol. I. p. 50, l. 34, *add as a note*,

See the Laws of Canute and William the Conqueror (in *Ancient Laws and Institutes of England*, pp. 168, 209); also Blount's *Law Dictionary* (title "Third night-awnhynde.")

Vol. I. p. 60, *add after* Gate, *in* l. 28,

in consequence of the dissensions which had arisen between the Brethren of the Hospital and the Scholars, by means whereof it was seen to be difficult or intolerable that they could longer dwell together;

Vol. I. p. 60, *add after* belonging, *in* l. 33,

also the tithes of corn with the alterage.

Vol. I. p. 60, *add after* scholars, *in last line*,

To one part of this Instrument, the Master of the Brethren, and the Brethren, and to another part the Master of the Scholars, and the Scholars, affixed their respective seals.^(b)

Vol. I. p. 64, l. 39, *insert* Saint *before* Rhadegund.

Vol. I. p. 67, *insert after* l. 24,

The dispute was occasioned by the unwarrantable encroachments of the Chancellor of the University and his adherents on the one side, and the vigorous opposition of the Regent Masters in Theology and in the other faculties, and their adherents on the other, and "the Statutes, Privileges, and Customs of the University were all going to Wreck, and the whole Frame of its Government was well nigh dissolved." The sentence of the Bishop's Official, which was given in St Michael's Church after a judicial process, was to this purpose: "That the Statutes, Privileges, and Customs of the University should be observed in all their parts, according to their grammatical meaning;

^(a) Opinion of an eminent lawyer concerning the right of appeal, &c., 23. Letter to the author of a further inquiry into the right of appeal, 19.

^(b) Rot. Cart. 13 Edw. I. n. 105; MS. Cole, xiii. 7, 8; University and College Documents, ii. 1.

and the Lord Bishop's University of Cambridge should be restored to the same state in which it stood before the then Chancellor was elected. And if any doubts should arise in aftertimes concerning their Statutes, Privileges, and Customs, such doubts should be resolved by the major part of the Regents in the said University."^(a)

Vol. I. p. 76, *insert after* l. 19,

About this time died Thomas de Cantebri, who is supposed to have been a native of this town: he was an officer in the Exchequer in the reign of Edward I., and was appointed a Baron of that Court, Sept. 16, 1307; and Oct. 24, 1308, had a Patent authorizing him to take the place of William de Carleton the senior Baron when absent, and to sit next him when present. He continued one of the Barons of the Exchequer till July 17, 1310, but his removal appears to have arisen from his services being more valuable in another character; for during the time he held the office, and for several years afterwards, he was employed in foreign negotiations. As he was in holy orders it is improbable that he was (as has been surmised) the father of Sir John de Cantebri, Justice of the Common Pleas.^(b)

Vol. I. p. 76, *insert after* l. 34,

In Trinity Term, the Mayor and Bailiffs claimed and were allowed consuance of a plea pending in the King's Court at York, between John de Bodesham and Margaret his wife, and the Master and Scholars of Michaelhouse, touching two messuages in Cambridge.^(c)

Vol. I. p. 77, *insert after* l. 29,

On the 2nd of the ides of May, the Official of the Court of Canterbury, and Dean of the Church of St Mary de Arcubus, London, finally decided a cause between the Master and Scholars of the House of St Peter of the one part, and Guy le Spicer, Mayor, John Tylett, Geoffrey Wardeboys, Richard de Thackstede, and Adam Bungeye, Bailiffs, and the Master and Brethren of the Hospital of St John on the other; occasioned by the nonpayment of the tithes of a water-mill, situate in the Parish of the Church of St Peter without Trumpington gates. This cause had in the first instance been determined by Master John de Ros, Archdeacon of Salop, deputed to visit the city and diocese of Ely, together with Master John de Bruyton, Canon of the Cathedral Church of Wells, and William de Dereby, Rector of Wokesaye in the

(a) Letter to the author of a further inquiry into the right of appeal, 22, 23.

(b) Foss's Judges of England, iii. 243.

(c) MS. Addit. 6897, fol. 43.

diocese of Sarum, who decreed that the Mayor and Bailiffs should pay the Master and Scholars £80 for tithes subtracted for 30 years, and that the Mayor and Bailiffs, and the Master and Brethren of the Hospital, should pay 20 marks for expences of suit. The unsuccessful parties appealed from this decision, which was however confirmed with 10 marks additional costs.^(a)

Vol. 1. p. 80, *strike out from l. 9, to the word endowments; in l. 17 also, note (3), and substitute what follows:*

The King by Letters Patent dated 1st June, this year, to the honour of God and in augmentation of Divine Learning, granted and licence gave to his beloved Clerk and liege, Hervy de Stanton,^(b) that he might institute and found, for all time to endure, in a certain Messuage, with the appurtenances, in Cambridge, which he had acquired to himself in fee, a certain House of Scholars, Chaplains, and others, under the name of the House of Scholars of St Michael of Cambridge, to be ruled by a certain Master of the same House according to the ordinance of him the same Hervy. And that the said Hervy might give and assign the Messuage aforesaid, with the appurtenances, to the aforesaid Master and Scholars: and that he might give and assign to them the Advowson of the Church of St Michael of Cambridge, with the appurtenances, to have and to hold to them and their successors for ever, so that they might appropriate the same and hold it appropriated, in aid of their sustentation.^(c)

Hervy de Stanton, by a Charter dated Thursday before the Feast of St Michael, (after reciting the King's licence, and a licence from John, Bishop of Ely, the Diocesan, with the consent of his Chapter,) founded a House of Scholars in veneration of the Holy and Undivided Trinity, Blessed Mary (Mother of our Lord Jesus Christ) ever Virgin, St Michael the Archangel, and All Saints, under the name of the House of Scholars of St Michael. He constituted Master Walter de Buxton, priest, the Master; and Master Robert de Mildenhale, Master Thomas de Kyningham, and Henry de Langham, priests, Thomas de Trumpeshale and Edmund de Mildenhale, priests, and Roger de Houynge, subdeacon, Scholars: and granted and assigned to the Master and Scholars, and their successors, a place of habitation in his Messuage, with the appurtenances, situate in the Parish of St Michael, in the street called Milneestrete, which he had purchased of Master Roger the son of the

(a) MS. Cole, xiii. 11.

(b) His family name was Aungier. He was Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Canon of York and Wells.

(c) MS. Cole, xlv. 107.

Lord Guy Buttetourte, for ever. He by the same Charter made ordinances and statutes for the government of the College: all the Scholars were to be Priests, or at least in Holy Orders, within a year from the time of their admission; the Chaplains and Scholars were on all the greater Feasts to assemble in St Michael's Church, and sing at Matins and other canonical hours, and to celebrate at the Mass of the day. In all Masses they were to pray for the health of the Lord the King, the Lady Isabella the Queen, the Lord Edward the King's first-born son, and all other the King's Children; the Bishop of Ely, the Prior and Convent of the same place, himself, Master Roger Buttetourte, Dora de Madingle, and all his parents, friends, and benefactors, and for their souls when they should have departed this life, and for the souls of all the Kings of England, and especially for the souls of the Lord Ralph de Walpole and Robert de Oreford, formerly Bishops of Ely, John de Northwolde, formerly Abbot of St Edmund's, John de Werwyck, Henry de Guldeford, John de Vivon, Adam de Ikelingham, Geoffrey de Kyngeston, John de Ely, his parents and benefactors, and all the faithful deceased.^(a)

On the morrow of St Martin, a Fine was levied in the Common Pleas at Westminster, between the Master and Scholars of the House of St Michael, Cambridge, plaintiffs, and Hervy de Stanton, clerk, deforciant, of one Messuage, with the appurtenances, in Cambridge, and the Advowson of the Church of St Michael of the same town: and for the concession made by the said Hervy, the Plaintiffs received him, his ancestors and heirs, into all masses, prayers, and benefits, which should be said by them and their successors for ever.^(b)

Vol. I. p. 81, *insert after* l. 2,

On the 5th of the nones of March, [3rd March,] the Church of St Michael^(c) was appropriated to the Master and Fellows of Michaelhouse. One of the alleged reasons for this appropriation was, that the Master and Fellows were perpetually residing in the Parish of the same Church, so that they could therein more easily celebrate Mass and perform other divine service.^(d)

Vol. I. p. 81, *insert after* l. 8,

The King, by Letters Patent dated (at Barnwell) on the 20th of

(a) MS. Cole, xlv. 108-111.

(b) Fin. 18 Edw. II., n. 67.

(c) The advowson of this Church had been conveyed to Hervy de Stanton, described as Parson of Esterham by Idera, who was the wife of Robert de Maddyngle, by fine on the morrow of the Ascension, 17 Edw. II. (1324). Fin. 17 Edw. II., n. 58.

(d) MS. Baker, xxxviii. 155.

February, granted and licence gave to the Chancellor and University, that they of new might establish and ordain a certain College of Scholars in the University aforesaid, and might give and assign to the same Scholars to dwell in those two Messuages which the same Chancellor and University had in the street which was called Milnestrete, in the Parish of St John in Cambridge, and which was held of him in free burgage, (as it was said,) to hold to them and their successors, Scholars of the College aforesaid, for ever.^(a) A College was accordingly established under the superintendence of a Principal. This College was called the University Hall, until about 12 years afterwards, when Elizabeth de Burgh rebuilt it, and endowed it under the name of CLARE HALL.^(b) The Statutes bear date 26th March, 1359, and were accepted by the Master and Fellows, and confirmed by the University on the following day.^(c)

Vol. I. p. 81, *expunge from l. 16, to l. 21, both inclusive, and also note (5).*

Vol. I. p. 81, *add to note (7),*

The earliest notice of the King's Scholars at Cambridge, is a Writ dated at Buckly, 7 July, 10 Edw. II. [1317]. There were originally 12 children of the King's Chapel, though the number was afterwards increased. The first Master was John de Baggeshote.—University and College Documents, i. 65—67.

Vol. I. p. 88, *insert after l. 1,*

This year died Sir John de Cantebrig, Knight, who was probably a native of this town. From the 4th Edward II. he was continually employed in the judicial commissions in this county, and was returned member for it to several parliaments, from the 14th to the 19th Edward II. He is mentioned as a counsel in the Year Book of that reign, and also in the first three years of Edward III., in the latter of which he was one of the King's serjeants, and as such was joined in the commission into Northamptonshire, &c. On October 22, in that year, he was made a knight *tanquam Banerettus*, and had robes for his investiture granted to him from the King's wardrobe.

On January 18, 1331, he was raised to the bench of the Common Pleas, and, for some reason that does not appear, had a new patent on January 30, 1333—4. The fines levied before him do not extend beyond

(a) Rot. Pat. 19 Edw. II., p. 2, m. 21.

(b) R. Parker, Hist. of Cambr. 42; Cambridge Portfolio, 188.

(c) MS. Baker, xiv. 68.

Michaelmas Term 1334. He is mentioned as Seneschal of the Abbot of St Alban's in 1331.

His property was very extensive in this town and neighbourhood, and both during his life and by his will he devoted a great part of it to the gild of St Mary, of which he was a member, and twice Alderman.^(a) He left a son Thomas, who died in 1361, and a daughter Isabel, who was a nun of St Rhadegund's.^(b) His arms were, it seems, azure a cross flory between 4 swans argent.

Vol. i. p. 90, *add to note* (1),

By other Letters Patent, dated 12th March, 12th Edw. III., the King granted to King's Hall (in lieu of the Church of St Peter, Northampton, which under previous grants belonged to the Hospital of St Catharine by the Tower of London) the remains of the Advowson of Fakenham, in Norfolk, then held by Isabella his Queen, for her life, with licence to appropriate same.—Rot. Pat., 12 Edw. III., p. 1, m. 20; MS. Rymer, (Addit. 4582, no. 27).

Vol. i. p. 92, *add to note* (1),

See a Writ of Supersedeas, tested Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 2 April, 12 Edw. III., directed to Humphry de Bassyngburn, Robert Burstlee, and John Dengayne, Commissioners for raising archers in the County and Town of Cambridge. Rot. Aleman., 12 Edw. III. p. 1, m. 22. d.; MS. Rymer, (Addit. 4582, no. 39).

Vol. i. p. 94, *insert after* l. 24,

In these Letters the Bishop directed his University to proceed in mere civil causes, according to their statutes and customs, without paying any regard to inhibitions issuing from him, his Officials or Commissaries. And to prevent frivolous and vexatious appeals in all other causes, he ordained that every Appellant, before an inhibition be granted by the Bishop or any of his officers, should swear that he had appealed "gradatim" in the University, had deposited the caution money required by the statutes and custom of the University, had used all due diligence according to the same statutes and custom to get Judges delegate appointed, and that he appealed, not from malice, but for defect of justice.^(c)

On the 24th of May, the King directed a Commission to his Chancellor, Keeper of the Privy Seal, Steward of his Chamber, Master of the Rolls, Confessor and Almoner for the time being, empowering

(a) Foss's Judges of England. iii. 415.

(b) Masters. Hist. C. C. C. 24.

(c) Letter to the author of a further inquiry into the right of appeal, p. 25.

them, or any three of them, to assign to the Master and Scholars of King's Hall, Churches in his patronage, and to cause the same to be appropriated to them. Also to provide houses for their habitation, to make rules for their conversation, and to grant them such liberties as were enjoyed by the College of Chaplains, lately founded by John, Archbishop of Canterbury, at Stratford-upon-Avon.^(a)

Vol. I. p. 97, *add to note* (5),

Rot. Pat., 21 Edw. III., p. 3, m. 9; University and College Documents, ii. 189; Inq. ad quod damnum, 22 Edw. III. ser. ii. n. 68; MS. Baker, avil. 126, 127, 128; MS. Arundel, liv. fo. 61.

Vol. I. p. 100, *insert after last line*,

William de Norwich,^(b) Bishop of Norwich, by an Instrument dated (at his Manor of Thorpe, in his Diocese of Norwich) 15th January, in the Jubilee year 1350 [1349-50], made, ordained, constituted, and established in this University, (in which he received, though unworthy, the degree of Doctor,) one perpetual College of Scholars of Canon and Civil Law: and he willed that the College aforesaid should be called the College of the Scholars of the Holy Trinity of Norwich; and that the house which the said College should inhabit should be called the Hall of the Holy Trinity of Norwich. And he established and ordained, that in the said College one of the Fellows should be called Keeper. He also made provision with respect to the election of the Keeper and Fellows, and reserved to himself power to make Statutes. This Foundation was ratified and confirmed by Thomas, Bishop of Ely, on the 20th of January, and by the Chancellor and Masters of the University on the 21st January,^(c) and the King, by Letters Patent dated 23rd February, granted and licence gave to the Keeper, Fellows, and Scholars of the Holy Trinity, in the University of Cambridge, that they houses and hostels, and a place sufficient for their inhabitation in the Town aforesaid, might acquire and have and hold to them and their successors for ever, notwithstanding the statute of lands and tenements not to be put in mortmain. He also granted them licence to acquire and hold Advowsons of Churches, and to appropriate same, so nevertheless that by Inquisitions thereupon in form to be made, and in his Chancery to be returned, it should be found that it might be done without prejudice to him, his heirs, or others whomsoever.^(d) This College was founded by the Bishop, for

(a) Rot. Pat. 16 Edw. III., p. 2, m. 40; MS. Rymer, (Addit. 4584, no. 146).

(b) William Bateman, called De Norwich from being born in that city.

(c) MS. Cole, lviii. 101.

(d) Rot. Pat., 24 Edw. III., m. 80.

a constant supply of Clergy for his diocese, their numbers having been greatly thinned by the dreadful pestilence of 1348.^(a)

Vol. I. p. 101, *strike out lines 7 to 14 both inclusive, also note (2).*

Vol. I. p. 102, *insert after l. 26,*

This year William Bateman, Bishop of Norwich, appropriated the Rectory of Higham Potter, in Norfolk, to the Abbey of Holme in that County, for the support of two students (monks of that Abbey) in Divinity or Canon Law at Cambridge.^(b)

Vol. I. p. 104, *insert after l. 14,*

On the 5th of July, the King by Letters Patent empowered the Prior of Anglesey and others to supervise the state of Clare Hall, its goods and possessions, to enquire about its charities, eleemosinaries, &c., and to punish those whom they might find guilty of wasting or dissipating the property of the Hall, carrying away the muniments, &c.^(c)

On the 17th of September, Trinity Hall and Gonville Hall entered into the subjoined engagement of mutual amity:

HEC INDENTURA fact. Apud Cantebr. die Sancti Lamberti Martiris anno Domini millesimo tricentesimo quinquagesimo tertio inter venerabiles et discretos viros Custodem et Socios Collegii Scolarium Aule Sancte Trinitatis in Cantebrigia ex parte una, et Custodem ac Socios Collegii Scolarium Aule Annunciacionis Beate Virginis Marie in eadem villa ex altera, TESTATUR quod dicti Custodes et Collegia ac omnes et singuli Socii utriusq. Collegii et Aule pro se et successoribus suis imperpetuum cum consensu et assensu Reverendi Patris et Domini Domini Wilhelmi Dei gratia Episcopi Norwicensis utriusq. Aule et Collegii Fundatoris convenerunt et consenserunt expresse quod omnes et singuli dictarum Aularum Socii et eorum Successores imperpetuum tanquam fratres amiceissimi, ex uno foundationis stipite prodeuntes invicem se diligent et amicebilitate mutuo se tractabunt, ac in omnibus et singulis eorandem necessitatibus & agendis cum requisiti fuerint fideliter per omnes vias honestas et licitas invicem et mutuo se juvabunt, nec non commodum et honorem tam Collegiorum quam Sociorum qui pro tempore fuerint et non contrarium, quamdiu vixerint hinc inde mutuo procurabunt. Quodq. in causis et negotiis utrumq. collegium singulariter concernentibus, cum requisiti fuerint simul invicem deliberabunt ac fideliter mutuo consulant, quid agendum. Item quod in Processionibus publicis, Inceptionibus Magistrorum, Missis universitatis, Sermonibus ac aliis omnibus actibus universitatis pupplicis, omnes utriusq. Collegii Socii in universitate tunc

(a) Blomefield, Hist. of Norfolk, 8vo. edit., iii. 510.

(b) Blomefield, Hist. of Norfolk, 8vo. edit., ix. 313.

(c) Rot. Pat., 27 Edw. III. p. 2, m. 21 d.

presentes, dictis actibus interesse valentes et volentes simul convenient, et simul successive per vias procedent. PROVISIO TAKEN quod Custos et Socii Aulae Sancte Trinitatis tanquam Fratres primogeniti et prestantiores honore Custode et Sociis Aulae Annunciacionis predictae in omnibus predictis actibus pupplicis preferantur, nisi gradus excellentia juxta Statuta jurata dicte universitatis aliquem de dicta Aula Annunciacionis temporibus et locis duxerit aliis preferend. Item ad majoris mutue dilectionis indicium convenerunt expresse, quod custodes ac omnes et singuli Socii dictorum Collegiorum presentes et futur. Robis sen ad minus Epitogiis talaribus de una secta se induent annuatim cum quibus se habebunt in una certa communiter tam in scholis quam extra in villa pupplico se conspectui presentare. IN CUJUS REI TESTIMONIUM Collegia supradicta sigilla eorum communia istis Indenturis alternatim apposuerunt, et ad perpetui roboris firmitatem, presentem compositionem per dictum Reverendum Patrem Dominum Willielmum Episcopum Norwicensis utriusq. Collegii Fundatorem ratificari et approbari procurarunt, et ejusdem Sigilli appensione muniri. DAT. Cantabr. die et anno Domini predictis.

The Bishop's confirmation (dated 20th September) was in these terms:

ET NOS Willielmus permissione divina Norwicensis Episcopus predictam Compositionem ac omnia et singula contenta in ea ratificamus et approbamus, eaq. omnia et singula concordata ut premititur et conventa, volumus per Collegia predicta et utriusq. Collegii Socios omnes et singulos, presentes et futuros ac statuimus et ordinamus tanquam Statuta utriusq. Collegii incorporata perpetuo et inviolabiliter observanda, ea enim omnia et singula sic concordata ut premititur et conventa statutis utriusq. Collegii incorporat. adjungimus et annectimus, eaque vim et vigorem dictorum Statutorum in omnibus habere decernimus per presentes. IN CUJUS REI TESTIMONIUM sigillum nostrum fecimus hiis apponi. DAT. apud Novum Mercatum nostre Dioc. in vigilia Sancti Mathei Apostoli et Evangeliste, anno Domini supra dicto et consecrationis nostre anno decimo.^(a)

VOL. I. p. 117, *insert after* l. 18,

The Corporation of Bishops Lynn, at a Congregation held on Saturday after the feast of St Michael, made an ordinance to the following effect:

BECAUSE the Mayor and Bailiffs of the Town of Cambridge have taken more than they were accustomed to do from day to day, by divers exactions from us and our fellow burgesses, going to the said Town of Cambridge with

(a) MS. Baker, xix. 279. Mr Masters, speaking of an Indenture, dated 1574, touching Archbishop Parker's Library, to which Trinity Hall, Caius College, and Corpus Christi College appear to have been parties, states that the Archbishop "inserted a Clause, for establishing a perpetual intercourse of Friendship between the three Colleges; whereby they covenanted to consult each others Welfare, to afford mutual Consolation in Difficulties, and to assist one another with friendly Counsel and Advice, whenever it should be required. And that in imitation of a like Irenicum, formerly made between Trinity Hall and that of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, by Bp. Hateman, who had been in some measure the Founder of both."—Hist. Corp. Chr. Coll., 92.

their merchandizes and to the fairs belonging to the same Town to the injury of the franchises to us granted THEREFORE it is granted, with the assent of us and our commonalty, that the ordinance made in the time of John de Swerdeston, late Mayor, touching the restriction on the Town of Yakeslee with their merchandizes,^(a) shall be held and in all points extend to all the burgesses and commonalty of the said Town of Cambridge, as well by themselves as by other burgesses.^(b)

Vol. I. p. 124, *add to note (2)*,

A note in University and College Documents, i. 437, to the effect that the £10 per annum reserved from the University "were remitted to the Town," is inaccurate.

Vol. I. p. 128, *insert after l. 7*,

In June the King issued a Commission empowering the Bishop of Ely to visit King's Hall, the King having heard that there were defects in the buildings and in the regulations of the Scholars, and disputes between the Warden and Scholars about the property of the College taken away by him, also to reform and correct all abuses.^(c)

Vol. I. p. 128, *add to note (5)*,

The Thornton Romances, Introduct. p. 11.

Vol. I. p. 132, *in margin, for* $\frac{1837}{8}$ *read* $\frac{1387}{8}$.

Vol. I. p. 136, *insert after l. 2*,

On the 16th of October, the King, by a Charter, dated at Cambridge, and tested by William, Archbishop of Canterbury; Thomas, Archbishop of York, Chancellor of England; Robert, Bishop of London; William, Bishop of Winchester; John, Bishop of Hereford, Treasurer of England; John, Bishop of Salisbury, Keeper of the Privy Seal; Edmund, Duke of York, and Thomas, Duke of Gloucester, his Uncles; Henry, Earl of Derby; Richard, Earl of Arundel; Thomas, Earl of Warwick; John de Cobham; Richard le Scrope; John Devereux, Steward of the King's House, and others, granted to the Prior and Convent of Bernwell that their fair, at the Town of Bernwell, should yearly endure for 14 days, namely for 7 days before the feast of Saint Etheldreda and for seven days next following (that day being com-

(a) Friday, 1 June, 7 Edw. II., the Corporation of Bishops Lynn (at a Congregation before John de Swerdeston, Mayor) made an ordinance prohibiting all commerce, directly or indirectly, with the merchants of Yakesle (Huntingdonshire) and forbidding burgesses of Lynn to frequent the market there, under pain of 100s.—Red Register of Lynn, fo. xlv.

(b) Red Register of Lynn, fo. 129.

(c) Rot. Pat. 7 Ric. II., p. 1, m. 33 d.

puted) with all liberties and free customs to such a fair pertaining so that that fair be not to the nuisance of neighbouring fairs.^(a)

Vol. I. p. 137, *strike out* lines 10, 11, and 12, *also* note (4).

Vol. I. p. 140, *strike out* lines 30, 31, and 32, *and substitute what follows:*

On the 9th of April, the King by writ commanded the Chancellor and Proctors of the University to release from prison Robert Coupere, one of the Constables of the Town, and to supersede all proceedings against him. Geoffrey Smith and Thomas Locock who had arrested one Richard Sutton, a chaplain, (on suspicion of having threatened the life of John Makrell), but had let him go out of reverence to the clergy. They were also commanded to come into Chancery to answer concerning the matter.^(b)

Vol. I. p. 140, *strike out* note (7).

Vol. I. p. 143, *insert after* l. 19,

1397] The King, by a Commission dated at Shrewsbury the 4th of
8] February, constituted Edmund de la Pole, knight; Eudo la Zouch, clerk; John Rome, clerk; John Pechel, clerk; Ralph Bateman and Thomas Morice, Commissioners for the repair of the Great Bridge then in great decay.^(c)

Vol. I. p. 146, *insert after* l. 3,

1399] On the 18th of March the King gave Licence to Nicholas
1400] Hill, Vicar of the Church of Balyrothery in Ireland, to study ecclesiastical law in the University of Oxford or Cambridge for 5 years, meanwhile receiving the profits of his Vicarage.^(d)

Vol. I. p. 148, *insert after* l. 3,

The Award of Thomas Arundel, Archbishop of Canterbury, as to the respective jurisdictions of the Bishop and Archdeacon of Ely, which bears date the 13th November in this year, contains a clause that it should be competent for the Archdeacon and his successors to appoint Masters of the Grammar Scholars in the University of

(a) MS. Baker, viii. 100.

(b) Rot. Pat. 13 Ric. II., m. 7 d., MS. Hare, l. 246.

(c) MS. Cole, xxxvii. 201 b.

(d) Rot. Pat. 1 Hen. IV. p. 6, m. 25. Subjoined are other licences of the like kind. 4 Nov. 2 Henry IV. Nicholas Fitz Symond, Vicar of the Church of St Patrick, Donaghmore, in the diocese of Meath.—Rot. Pat. 2 Hen. IV. p. 1, m. 35. 5 Nov. 2 Hen. IV. To Hugh Fitz Owyn, parson of the Church of Rathconmarthy, in the diocese of Meath.—Ibid. 27 Oct. 6 Hen. IV. To Richard Peile, parson of the Church of St Patrick, Trim.—Rot. Pat. 6 Hen. IV. p. 1, m. 32.

Cambridge as often and in such manner as should to them seem expedient.^(a)

Vol. I. p. 157, l. 13, *for* November *read* October.

Vol. I. p. 157, *add to* note (2),

Communications to Camb. Antiq. Society, 85—93.

Vol. I. p. 161, note (1) l. 19, *for* gounes *read* crownes.

Vol. I. p. 161, *add to* note (1),

See Hartshorne's *Ancient Metrical Romances*, 225.

Vol. I. p. 171, *add to* note (2),

Fragments of the broken matrix of the old common seal of gilt brass are still in the possession of the Corporation, and were exhibited in the Museum of the Archæological Institute at the meeting at Cambridge, July 1854.

Vol. I. p. 187, l. 27, *for* 16th *read* 10th.

Vol. I. p. 187, *add to* note (5),

MS. Arundel, liv. fol. 149; Rot. Pat. 16 Hen. VI. p. 2, m.

Vol. I. p. 188, *add to* note (2),

MS. Arundel, liv. fol. 150 b; Rot. Pat. 17 Hen. VI. p. 2, m. 15.

Vol. I. p. 189, *add to* note (1),

Byngham's Petition is here given at length:

"Unto the Kyng our Soverain Lord.

"Besecheth ful mekely your poure Preest and continuell Bedeman William
 "Byngham, person of Saint John Zacharie of London, unto your soverain
 "Grace to be remembred, how yat he hath diverse tymes sued unto your
 "Highnesse, shewyng and de...ryng by Bille how gretely ye clergie of this
 "your Reaume, by the which all wysdom, konnyng, and Governaunce
 "standeth, is like to be empeired and febled, by the defaute and lak of
 "Scolemaistres of Gramer, insomoche, yat as your seyð poure Besecher hath
 "founde of late over the est parte of the wey ledyng from Hampton to
 "Coventre and so forth, no ferther north yan Rypon lxx Scoles voide or mo
 "yat were occupied all at ones within L Yeres passed, bicause yat yer is so
 "grete scarstee of Maistres of Gramar whereof as now ben almost none, nor
 "none mawen be hade in yor Universitees over those yat nedes most ben
 "occupied still there: wherefore please it unto your most Soverain Highnesse
 "and plenteuous Grace to considre how that for all liberal Sciences used in
 "yor seid Universitees certain Lyflode is ordeyned and endued, savyng onely
 "for Gramer, the which is rote and grounde of all the seid other Sciences,

(a) MS. Baker, v. 430.

"and thereupon graciously to graunte licence to yor forseid Besecher yat he
 "may yeve with outen fyn or fee.....mansion ycalled Goddeshous the
 "which he hath made and edified in your towne of Cambrigge for the free
 "Herbigage of poure Scolers of Gramer, and also yat he and whatsomever
 "other persone or persones to yat welc willed and disposed mowen yeve also
 "withouten fyn and fee, lyfode, as londes, tenementes, Rentes, and services
 "such as is not holden of you immediately by Knyght service, or advousons
 "of Churches, yough thei ben holde of you, or of any other by Knight service,
 "to ye value of l. ii. by yere, or elles to such yerely value as may please unto
 "your gode Grace, unto the Maister and Scolers of Clare Hall in your
 "Universitee of Cambrigge and to yeir Successours, and also to graunte
 "licence to the same Maister and Scolers and yeir Successours for to resteyne
 "withouten fyn and fee ye same Mansion, and the seid other londes,
 "tenementes, Rentes and services and advousons to ye seid value after ye
 "forme of a cedula to this bille annexed, to yntent yat ye seid Maister and
 "Scolers mowe fynde perpetually in ye forseid maniaon ycalled Goddeshous
 "xxiiii Scolers for to comense in Gramer, and a Preest to governe yem for
 "reformation of ye seid defaute, for ye love of God, and in ye way of Charitee."
 —MS. Cole, ii. 3; Wright and Jones' Memorials of Cambridge (Clare Hall
 4); University and College Documents, iii. 153.

The King's Licence to grant lands and advowsons &c. to Clare Hall for support of God's House, is dated 13 July, 17 Hen. VI. [1439]. MS. Wall K.

God's House became an independent foundation by virtue of Letters Patent 9 Feb. 20, Hen. VI. [1441-2]. Univ. and Coll. Documents, 155. The site was granted to the King for King's College, about 24 Hen. VI.

Vol. I. p. 189, *add* to note (2),

University and College Documents, iii. 155, 159, 162.

Vol. I. p. 189, *insert after* l. 9,

1439] On the 28th of February, the King directed a Commission
 40] to the Chancellor of the University and his fellows Justices assigned to keep the King's peace in the same University, to certify the names of all aliens liable to the subsidy granted to the King in the last Parliament, for which purpose they were to make inquisition in their Sessions to be held within 15 days of Easter, by the Constables of every Ward or Parish within the University. As well the "Prepositi" of the University as the Bailiffs and Constables of the Town and other the King's ministers and faithful people, were to be obedient and attendant in the execution of this Commission.^(a)

Vol. I. p. 194, *insert after* l. 8,

On the 16th of June the King empowered Reginald Ely and others

(a) MS. Arund. liv. fol. 151 b; Rot. Pat. 18 Hen. VI. p. 2, m. 17 d.

to press masons, carpenters, and other workmen for the building of King's College.^(a)

On the 1st of July was executed a Deed, whereby the two Colleges founded by William of Wykeham at Oxford and Winchester, and the two Colleges founded by the King at Cambridge and Eton, entered into an agreement mutually to assist each other in all suits and controversies.^(b)

Vol. I. p. 194, *add to note* (1),

Heywood and Wright's *Laws of King's and Eton Colleges*, p. 14.

Vol. I. p. 197, *insert in first line of note* (5),

Heywood and Wright's *Laws of King's and Eton Colleges*, p. 112.

Vol. I. p. 198, *add to note* (1),

The Bishop's decree for consolidation of the two Parishes (or perhaps more strictly speaking the union of the benefices) is dated 10th, and the confirmation by the Prior and Chapter of Ely, 12th November 1446.—MS. Cole, lviii. 195—198. On an enquiry before Sir John Patteson in 1855, respecting the legal liability of the Colleges to parochial rates, it was contended on the part of Clare Hall, Trinity Hall, and King's College, that the instruments in question operated merely as a union of the two benefices, and that for all temporal purposes the Parishes of St Edward and St John the Baptist still remain distinct, and Sir John Patteson awarded accordingly. By the Cambridge Award Act, 1856, the Parishes of St Edward and St John are united for all purposes from and after 29th September, 1856.

Vol. I. p. 199, *insert after* l. 26,

1447 } On the 24th of January the King granted to the Provosts of
48 } King's and Eton Colleges, the supervision and regulation of the statutes of King's Hall, the office of visitor thereof, power to deprive and remove the Master or Warden, and all authority which pertained to the King or his successors.^(c)

Vol. I. p. 203, *add to note* (1),

A Charter empowering the Queen to establish a College in Cambridge was granted by the King, 3rd December, 1446. The ground on which the College was to be erected, is stated as situate in the Parish of St Botolph. It abutted at the east head upon Trumpington Street, and at the west head upon the King's way leading towards the Friars Carmelite. (Rot. Cart. 25 & 26 Hen. VI. n. 37.) A second Charter to the like effect was granted 21st August,

(a) Rot. Pat. 22 Hen. VI. p. 2, m. 15.

(b) Walcot, William of Wykeham and his Colleges, 140. Vide ante, p. 238.

(c) Rot. Pat. 26 Hen. VI. p. 21, m. 12. On the 26th Feb. 1447-8, the King granted to the two Provosts 8 marks a-year for the robes of the Warden of King's Hall after the next vacancy, the King having granted the gift of the Wardenship of the said Hall to the said Provosts.—Rot. Pat. 26 Hen. VI. p. 1, m. 8.

1447, wherein a different site is pointed out in the same Parish, viz. ground lying between the habitation of the Friars Carmelite on the north part, Smalbrigestrete on the south, the river on the west, and Millestrete east. This Charter was surrendered, and the above-mentioned Charter of 30th March, 1448, granted in its stead. By this last Charter, the King appointed Andrew Doket President, and John Lawe, Alexander Forkelowe, Thomas Haywode, and John Careway, Fellows.

Vol. I. p. 204, *add to note* (1),

Heywood and Wright's *Laws of King's and Eton Colleges*, p. 193.

Vol. I. p. 208, *add to l.* 20,

Crudd, Sparke, and Baile, are said to have been Anabaptists.^(a)

Vol. I. p. 214, *add to note* (3),

This Act was repealed by Stat. I. Jac. I. c. 25, and revived (except power of search within the fair of Sturbridge and Ely, and the limitation as to the price of horns) by Stat. 7. Jac. I. c. 14.

Vol. I. p. 220, *add to note* (1),

The following are the words of the Proclamation:

"And that noo Clerke of any Universite goo a beggyng for his sustinaunce
"or fyndyng of lesse he have Lettres Testimonialx of the Chaunceller of the
"same for the tyme being witnessing that he is a Clerke of povertie entending
"his lernyng not able to continue without relief of begging."—Rot. Claus. 13
Edw. IV. m. 23 d; MS. Rymer (Addit. 4614, no. 87).

The Norfolk Archaeology, iv. 342—344, contains some curious particulars respecting one Sir William Grene, a vagrant priest. Having received the orders of benet and acolite from Friar Graunt, suffragan of the diocese of Lincoln, he came to Cambridge about 1517, and dwelt there for half-a-year, and "used labour by the day in berynge of ale and pekyng of saffron, and "sometyme going to the Colleges and gate his mete and drink of almes." After a journey to Rome with two monks of Whitby Abbey and one Edward Prentis, and an ineffectual effort there to get Priest's orders, he dwelt at Lashington in Essex, using labour for his living with Thomas Grene his brother. Then he came to Cambridge for 4 or 5 weeks, "and gate his leving "of almes." He removed successively to Boston where he was a labourer, and to London where he dwelt with a fustian dyer, "and after that the same "William resorted to Cambridge, and ther met agen with the said Edward "Prentise; and at instance and labour of one Mr Cony, of Cambridge, the "same Will. Grene and Edward Prentise opteyned a licence for one yere, of "Mr Cappes than being deputie to the Chaunceller of the said Universitie, "under his seal of office, whereby the same Will. & Edward gathered together "in Cambridgeshire releaff toward their exbiecon to scol by the space of viij "weeks; and after that, the said Edward departed from the company of the

(a) Neul's Hist. of Puritans, ed. 1837, iii. 352.

"same William. And shortly aft that, one Robert Draper, Scoler, born at Feltham in the Countie of Lincoln, accompanied with the same William, and they forged and made a newe licence, & putte therin ther bothe names, and the same sealed with the seale of the other licence granted to the same Will. and Edward, as is aforesaid, by which forged licence the same Will. and Robert gatherd in Cambridge Shire & other Shires." This worthy then forged letters of priests orders. "And sithen the same William hath gathered in dyvers Shires, as Northampton, Cambridge, Suffolk, and Norfolk, alway shewying and feyneng hymself that he hadde ben at Rome and ther was made preste, by colour whereof he hath receyved almes of dyvers and many persones."

Vol. I. p. 221, *insert after l. 34,*

On the 6th of October, the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Commonalty, (on contemplation of letters from the King, the Queen, and Prince Edward the King's eldest son,) granted to Andrew Docket, clerk, President of Queens' College, and the Fellows or Scholars, certain property thus described:

A certain parcel of our common land or soil, as it lieth between the common river running down from the Mills, commonly called Kynges Mylle and Bishopes Mylle within the Town of Cambridge, on the east part of the same land or soil, and the River running down from the Mill commonly called Newnham Mille, on the west part, and from divers bounds called Stakiss, placed by us, the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Commonalty, on the north part of the street leading from the Town of Cambridge to Newnham, between the two Bridges called the Smale Brigges, distant from the said street on the east part 28 feet, and towards the west 63 feet, certain soil between a certain ditch at the cost of the aforesaid President and Fellows, there to be made, and the said street to the aforesaid Mayor, Bailiffs, and Commonalty, upon that soil to place straw, stones, and other merchandises and other things whatsoever from whence any corruption may proceed, altogether saved and reserved.

To hold for ever. For this grant the President and Fellows gave 40 marks only. The following clauses are also contained in this grant.

1. The President and Fellows to lengthen the Smalebrigge next the College for 12 feet, at their costs and expences.
2. After the Bridge lengthened, the President and Fellows not to be charged for repairs.
3. The President and Fellows to enlarge the River on the east part of the said land or soil, so that the same River shall, for the same distance as the parcel of land or soil extends, be 51 feet in breadth.
4. The Mayor, Bailiffs, and Commonalty, and their Successors, may at their liberty fish and come with their boats from the said two Rivers

to the aforementioned ditch, not damnifying nor molesting anything which may happen to grow upon the bank of the President and Fellows or in the same ditch, and unload their boats to and from the land or soil to them by the grant reserved.

5. The President and Fellows shall not by occasion of this grant narrow the River which runs on the west part of the said land or soil.
6. The President and Fellows at their liberty may make a certain Bridge across the said River, running on the east part of the said land or soil, so that the arch of the same Bridge stretch as far as the arch of the Bridge of the King's College there stretcheth, in order that boats with loads by the same Bridge so to be made may pass freely and peaceably.^(a)

Vol. I. p. 223, *add to note* (4),

Rot. Pat. 17 Edw. IV. p. 2, m. 23.

Vol. I. p. 226, *add after* l. 10,

On the 4th of June, a Commission was issued constituting Thomas Archbishop of York, Chancellor of the University, Master Walter Felde, Thomas Stoyke, clerk, John Asshewell, Mayor, Robert Morton, John Burgoyne, John Coke, John Crofte, John Wyghton, and John Erliche, Justices of the Peace for the University and Town.^(b)

Vol. I. p. 228, *add after* l. 33,

On the 29th of December, a Commission of Gaol Delivery for the Town was issued to John Asshewell, Mayor, Robert Morton, John Burgoyne, John Coke, John Wyghton, and John Erliche.^(c)

Vol. I. p. 228, *strike out* lines 34 and 35, *also note* (2).

Vol. I. p. 229, *at* l. 6, *after* College *insert as a note*,

Vide Rot. Pat. 1 Ric. III. p. 1, n. 189; 2 Ric. III. p. 1, n. 105.

Vol. I. p. 229, *add after* l. 31,

On the 28th of May, the King by a charter of Inspeximus confirmed various grants to the Prior and Convent of Barnwell.^(d)

Vol. I. p. 229, *add after* l. 36,

On the 28th of August, the King issued a Writ empowering Robert Brewes, Simon Clerk, Thomas Stoneham, John Sturgeon, Martin Prentice, and William Wright, to impress workmen and provide materials for the works in King's College.^(e)

(a) Queens' College Muniments.

(b) Rot. Pat. 1 Edw. V. m. 3 d.

(c) Rot. Pat. 1 Ric. III. p. 3, m. 12 d.

(d) Rot. Pat. 1 Ric. III. p. 4, n. 51.

(e) Rot. Pat. 2 Ric. III. p. 1, n. 143.

On the 5th of October, the King constituted Thomas Archbishop of York, Chancellor of the University, John Yotten, clerk, Vice-Chancellor, Walter Felde, clerk, Provost of King's College, Nicholas Hylton, Mayor, Robert Morton, John Burgoyne, John Hossewell, John Wyghton, John Coke, and John Erlich, Justices of the Peace for the Town.^(a)

Vol. I. p. 229, { *transfer* } *last three lines* }
 Vol. I. p. 230, { *transfer* } *first three lines* } to p. 231, after l. 17.

Vol. I. p. 233, *insert after* l. 39,

John de Vere, Earl of Oxford, who had borne a distinguished part in the defeat of Lambert Simnel and his supporters at the Battle of Stoke, fought on the 16th of June in this year, was on the 21st of the same month commissioned by the King to array the Counties of Essex, Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridge, and Huntingdon; the King intending to proceed to the North in order to subdue those who had fled from Stoke and to defend the realm against his ancient enemies the Scots. The Earl mustered his forces at Cambridge on or about the 18th of July. The following gentlemen of this County gave the Earl "mony to wage men with" on this expedition:

Thomas Woode, 20s.

John Whytbred, 26s. 8d.

Edward Alyngton, 26s. 8d.

John Anstey, 20s.

John Frevyll, 40s.

John Donhold of Newmarket, 40s.^(b)

Vol. I. p. 251, *add to note* (4),

Mr Dyce (Skelton's Works, i. xxix.) considers that there is no proof that Skelton was Curate of Trumpington.

Vol. I. p. 272, *insert after* l. 33,

On the 6th of April, Sir John Mordaunt, Knight (soon afterwards made Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster), was appointed High Steward of the University (at the instance of the King and his mother) in the place of Sir Roger Ormston, Knight, deceased. Sir John Mordaunt died before the 6th of December this year.^(c)

Vol. I. p. 275, *add to note* (6),

Lewis's Life of Bp Fisher, l. 19.

(a) Rot. Pat. 2 Ric. III. p. 1, m. 2 d.

(b) Howard, Household Books, pp. xviii. 493—503.

(c) Halstead's Genealogies, 513, 519. Nicolas, Testamenta Vetusta, 461.

Vol. I. p. 285, *add to note* (7),

MS. Baker, ix. 224.

Vol. I. p. 288, *strike out* lines 10 and 11, and note (3).

Vol. I. p. 288, *insert after* l. 18,

At the close of the year the King, Henry Prince of Wales, and Margaret Countess of Richmond, the King's mother, visited the University on the opening of Christ's College. A special commencement was held in the Church of the Friars Minors before the King, the Prince, the Countess, and other magnates of the realm. 12 Doctors in Divinity were created; amongst them was William Woderove, Master of Clare Hall. He responded before the King in the vespers; his opponents being Dr John Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, Chancellor of the University and Father of the Act, and Dr Geoffrey Blythe, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry. Bishop Fisher's Speech to the King on this occasion is extant. It contains some curious particulars relative to the King's birth and early life, and refers the origin of the University to Cantaber, King of the East Angles, who it was reported had acquired his learning at Athens. The King gave the University 100 marks towards the fabric of St Mary's Church, and as it would seem £40 more for general purposes.^(a)

Vol. I. p. 292, *insert after* l. 28,

This year there was a suit between the Towns of Cambridge and Lynn, respecting Toll at Sturbridge Fair, but the result is not stated.^(b)

Vol. I. p. 292, *add to note* (2),

University and College Documents, III. 221, 230.

Vol. I. p. 296, *insert after* l. 4,

On the 4th of February, the University granted the following Letter of Fraternity to Sir William Compton, Knight, and the Lady Werburga his wife:

ORNATISSIMO ac strenuissimo Militi Domino Willielmo Compton, ejusque conjugī per dilectā Domine Warburgæ:^(c) Johannes Fawne, S. T. P. ac Vice-cancellarius Universitatis Cantabrigiæ cum cætu unanimi Doctorum et Magistrorum Regentium et non Regentium ejusdem Salutem dicit plurimam in omnium Salvatore.

QUAMVIS Lex caritatis divinæ omnibus Christi fidelibus nos obliget, et

(a) Regist. Aul. Clar. 53; Lewis, Life of Bp Fisher, I. 20, li. 263; Dr Lamb's Cambridge Documents I.

(b) Richards, Hist. of Lynn, 1192.

(c) Werburga, daughter and heiress of Sir John Breton and relict of Sir Francis Cheyney.

debitores efficiat, illis tamen nos specialius astringit, qui erga nos et Universitatem hanc nostram, majorem benevolentiam ac dilectionis affectum habere dinoscuntur, vestre igitur benevolentiam ac humanitatis effectus id exigente, (quem et erga nos et universitatem hanc nostram, vos in futurum habituros efficacius, indubitanter speramus) omnium Missarum Orationum, Prædicationum, Studiorum, Suffragiorum, cæterorumque bonorum omnium spiritualium (quæ per nos et Successores nostros (Dei gratiâ cooperante) imposterum fient) participes vos facimus in perpetuum per presentes.

IN CUJUS rei testimonium et fidem, huic scripto nostro sigillum nostrum commune apponi jussimus, Dat. Cantibrigiæ in plenâ congregatione Regentium et non Regentium Febr. 25, anno Domini; secundum computationem Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ, 1513, et metuentissimi Principis Regis Henrici nostri octavi, quinto.^(a)

Vol. i. p. 296, *add to note* (3),

Lewis's Life of Bp Fisher, L. 43—46. Sir Hen. Ellis's Collection of Letters, 3rd ser. iii. 168, 169.

Vol. i. p. 298, *insert after* l. 28,

The mode of electing Churchwardens and other officers in the Parish of St Mary the Great at this period, appears by an entry, of which the following is a translation, under the date of Easter Monday in this year:

Garrard Goddefrey, one of the Wardens aforesaid, chooses in the election Master Robert Hobbys. John Therleby, the other of the Wardens, chooses Master Alan Wells, which two choose to themselves six, to wit, Master Hugh Chapman, Master John Erliche, Master Henry Halleched, Master William Nelson, Robert Smyth, wexchandler, and William Flory, which eight elect Officers as follow:

Into the office of Wardens for the year	{	ROBERT GOODECHALLE,
ensuing,		NICHOLAS SPEERYNG.
Into the office of Wardens of the lights	{	JOHN MARTYN,
of the Sepulchre and of the Cross,		ROBERT COBRE.
and for the same year,		
Into the office of Wardens of the light	{	RICHARD COTTON,
of the Mass of Jesus.		JOHN HOWELL. ^(b)

Vol. i. p. 301, *insert after* l. 35,

1517) On the 23rd of March, by the mediation and means of Thomas
18) Pell, Doctor of Law and Commissary to the Bishop of Ely, within the Palace at Ely, came before the Bishop, Thomas Leyeton, Mayor of Bishops Lynn, with certain of his Brethren, and John Bury, Mayor of Cambridge, with certain of his Brethren; and by the mediation of the Bishop a communication was had and an agreement made between the

(a) MS. Baker, iii. 505.

(b) Church Book of St Mary the Great.

parties, for appeasing of variances between the two towns, concerning dockage of keels and vessels in Sturbridge fair.^(a)

Vol. I. p. 302, *add to note* (1),

See copious extracts from the Indenture (dated 10th December, 1524) between the University and Sir Robert Reade's Executors in MS. Cole, xxxv. 232 b. (from MS. Hare, iii. 181).

In the University Library (B*. I, 11) is a copy on vellum of Richard Pynson's fine Sarum missal of 1520. On the reverse of fo. 9, is a large woodcut of these arms, [Reade] [G] on a bend wavy [A] 3 shovellers [S] beaked and membred [O], impaling quarterly 1st & 4th [Alphegh] [A] a fesse between 3 boars' heads coupéd [S] 2nd & 3rd [Pettit] [A] a chev. [G] between 3 buglehorns [S] stringed [of the second], with this inscription thereunder: "Orate specialiter pro animabus domini Roberti Reed, militis "nuper capitalis iusticiarii domini Regis de communi banco. Et Margarete "consortis sue; parentum amicorum et benefactorum suorum; omniumque "fidelium defunctorum. Qui quidem Robertus obiit viij. die Mensis ianuarii, "anno domini m.d. xvij." This woodcut had been till recently placed over that of the king's arms. On the reverse of fo. 77, is a woodcut of the Crucifixion, having the same inscription (with a variation in the orthography of the name) as far as "defunctorum."

Vol. I. p. 308, l. 25, *for* restitute *read* restituere.

Vol. I. p. 311, *add to* l. 10,

in the room of Sir Thomas Lovell, K.G., deceased.^(b)

Vol. I. p. 311, *insert after* l. 27,

In a Letter from the Dukes of Norfolk and Suffolk to Cardinal Wolsey, written at Lavenham in Suffolk on the 11th of May, with reference to the discontents occasioned by the "Amicable Grant" demanded by the King's Commissioners preparatory to the expedition to France, is the following passage:—

Ffurthermore we aduertise your Grace that it is comyn to our knowledge by dyvers wayes (the vearly certentie wherof we shall enserche to knowe) that not oonly a greate parte of this Shire, and of Essex, but in like wyse Cambridge Shire, the Towne of Cambridge, and the Scolers there, were all combynded togethers, and thought to haue gathered the nombre of xx M. men within two dayes and two nightts.^(c)

Vol. I. p. 315, *strike out* note (4) *after* articles in l. 16, *and insert same after* Vicechancellour, in l. 19.

(a) Corporation Muniments.

(b) Bp Lathmer's Works, ed. Corrie, ii. 235, 467.

(c) Sir Hen. Ellis's Collection of Letters, 3rd ser. ii. 6.

Vol. I. p. 345, *add to note (1),*

It now however appears that his real name was Dugate, and that he assumed the name of Benet.—Sir Henry Ellis's *Letters of Eminent Literary Men*, 24; *Masters' Hist. of C. C. C.* ed. Lamb, 314. See *Gent. Mag. N.S.* xxxiii. 301.

Vol. I. p. 354, *insert after l. 43,*

This year there was a suit in the King's Court of Requests, between Richard Robinson and Thomas Young, both embroiderers and citizens of London, relative to a booth in Sturbridge fair.^(a)

Vol. I. p. 370, *strike out in note (1), all after 210, and substitute what follows:*

Thompson was excommunicated previously to his becoming Mayor, and before the University renounced the power of excommunication.—*Vide ante*, pp. 351, 355.

Vol. I. p. 374, *add to note (4),*

In a Letter from Dr Leigh to Cromwell, dated Wilton the 3rd of September, is this passage: "Praying you hartely that ye well consider whom ye send to "the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, where other will be founde all "vertue and goodnes or els the fontayne of all vice and myschief, and if all "be well orderid there, no dowte both God and the king shall be well servid "in these affairs, and your maistershipps office well discharged."—Wright, *Letters relating to the suppression of Monasteries*, 66.

Vol. I. p. 376, *insert after l. 34,*

Dr Leigh, in a Letter to Cromwell dated Cambridge the 27th of October, observes:

Also the hole Unversyte off Cambryge be very joyfull of your Injunctions, whiche saye that ther cam never un to the Unyversyte so lawdable, so good, and godly a purpose for the common welthe of all the Students ther in, savyng iij or iiij of the Pharysaycall Pharysys, from whom that blyndenes that ys rotyd in them ys impossybyll, or ells very hard, to eradycate and plucke awaye. Yet they saye they woll doo well.^(b)

In another Letter from Dr Leigh and John Ap Rees to Secretary Cromwell, written from Denny Abbey the 30th of October, is this passage:

After our due commendacions, please it your Mastershippe to be advertised that we have as yesterdays laste finished our Visitation at Cambridge, where the students doo saye that ye have doon more good there for

(a) Eighth Report of the Deputy Keeper of Public Records, Appendix ii. 168.

(b) Sir Hen. Ellis's *Collection of Letters*, 3rd ser. ii. 383.

the profit of studie and advancement of lernyng than ever any Chauncellor did there heretofor; trusting that ye wolle see suche direccions and injunctions as we have geuen theym, nowe in your name effectually putt in execution. For many of the hedds which be for the mooste parte addicte to sophisticall lernyng, were not content with all that we have doon, and therefore maye fortune wolle labor to have some relaxacion therof. We have founde theym all very conformable touching the Kings busynes; but as touching sophisticall lernyng, which some of th' elders did yet mayntene as moche as they coude, partialitie of countreys in choysing felowes, and divers other particular abuses we have redressed as well as we mought. And in divers Colleges we founde the nombre of felowes decreased, for that (as they said) they that were chosen felowes were not able to paye the Kings firste frutes; wherfor we think that ye might doo a very good dede yf ye wolde helpe theym to be discharged of that, and geve theym cause to reken theymself very happie to have you their Chauncellor and Patrone. Their goods and revenues be well bestowed and no superfluitie amongst theym, wherfor it were pite to take any thing from theym, but rather to geue theym. The greates number that lacked in all the Colleges by reason of the said thing, and decaye of the Universitie, that it is nowe in more than it was wonte to be heretofor, moweth us this to write unto you.^(a)

Vol. I. p. 381, *add after* l. 38,

The University thus addressed the Queen on the occasion of this Act:

Mooste Excellent and Gracious Princes. These shalbe to gyve mooste humble thanks unto your Grace, not onely for your mooste gentle and lovinge acceptation & takyng of our letters delyvered unto your grace then beinge in the weeste cuntrey, but also of your espyciall love and favor unto this your humble and faithfull Universitie of Cambridge, bothe speakyng for & promotyng the cause and requeste of our saide letters & suite then also maide unto the Kyng our soveraigne Lorde his hienes for the remission and pardonyng of they Tenthes and firste fruities to be payde unto his Grace by this his poore Univerasitie of Cambridge. The whiche yearly charge and payment of they saide firste fruities and Tenthes of all and singular landes and possessions gyven of allmes and charitie unto this his Graces poore Universitie for the fyndyng and sustentation of poore scholers here in studie and larnyng that they might profite moiche the common wealthe, and by there teachinge maintayne and encrease Christes faithe & doctrine in this Realme: shulde now gretely dymynishe and debate the nombre of Scholers in every College & place througheoute thuniversitie to the greates losse & decay of larnyng and goode letters and to the fynall damage of the publike and common wealthe of this Realme. Wherefore mooste Gracions Ladie, in consideration of these incommodities and dyverse other whiche this beyrer our Vicechauncelor (if it shall lyke your Highnes) can shewe unto your Grace,

(a) Sir Henry Ellis's Collection of Letters, 3rd ser. iii. 117.

We your humble Oratours and Scholers knelynge upon our knees, mooste humblye beseche your Grace eft sones to promote our said petition and requeste, and to spaike for us unto the Kinges Highnes for pardon of they said Tenthes and firste fruites. And we fully byleve and truste that his grace hertofore allwais beinge goode Lorde unto this his poore Universitie now att your Graces instaunce and petition woll graunte us this hie benefite for the conservacion of goode letters in this his Universitie, and for his zeele unto his hoolle Realme & common welthe, whiche benefite thus by your gracious petition for us gracioslie obtaynid we shall wryte and imprynte not only in our hertes but also emonge our monumentes of noble princes and hie astates, whereby the name & memoriall of your mooste excellent & hie vertues & singuler favor unto goode letters, shall withe us ever endure and remayne. As knowithe the hie prynee and Kyng Almightye God whom we daylie praye unto for the longe and prosperous contynuance of your honor and Astate. From Cambridge, in our Regent Howsse, the xxij daye of February.

Your Graces mooste humble Orators and Scholers, the Vice-Chauncelor and Universitie of Cambridge.

Too the Queenes Grace.^(a)

Vol. i. p. 385, note (1), *for 446 read 466.*

Vol. i. p. 386, *insert after l. 29,*

In October the Duke of Norfolk was at Cambridge with a large force on his way to the north, to suppress the insurrection called the Pilgrimage of Grace.^(b)

Vol. i. p. 391, *insert after l. 27,*

1537} The following is an extract from a Letter to Lord Cromwell
38} from Richard Layton, one of the Visitors of Monasteries, dated at Westacre in Norfolk the 18th of January.

Hit may please your Lordeshipe to be advertisede that at my cumyng to Barnewell Priorie on xijth Evyn, hit was immediatly brutede in Cambrige that the Priorie shulde be evyn then suppressede, and that I wolde go from thens to Ely and to Byrre, and suppress where so ever I came, and that the Kings Highnes was fully determynede to suppress all Monasteries, and that Mr Sothewell and I were sent into Northfooke only for that purposse: which brute to stope, and to satisfye the people, I wente with expedition to th' Abbays and Priores, calling unto me all suche gentilmen and honeste men as were nygh Inhabitans there, and opynly in the chapitre house commaundede and chargede th' Abbotts and Priors with their Conventta, in the Kings behalffe, that they shulde not in no wysse, for fere of any suche brute or vayne babullyng of the people, waste, destroye, or spoile ther woodds, nor

(a) MS. Cott., Faustina, c. III. 466.

(b) State Papers, temp. Hen. VIII. vol. I. pp. 494, 518, 519.

sell ther plate or jewells of ther Church, or morgage, or plege any parte or parcell of the same for any suche intent; nother late oute ther grayngeis, pastura, or glebe, ever retaynede in ther hands for mayntenance of ther House and Hospitalite; nor to make excesse of fynes, renewyng evere mannes leasse to one hundrethe yere that was wyllyng therfore to sewe; nother they shulde not sell or alienate ther londes and revensuys nor diminishe ther rentts, nor sell any maner, porcion, pension, quite rent, or any suche lyke appertaynyng to ther Monasterie. And finally to save evere thyng in the same state as they have done always heretofore and as they of right be bownde; and not to gyve any credite to the vayne babullying of the people, and whatsoever they were that persnadede them to make any suche alienation or salle: allegeyng that the Kyng wolde suppressse them and all other religiousse howses, and that better it shulde be for them to make ther hands betyme then to late. All suche personnes, what so ever they were, whether they were knyghtes, gentilmen, or yeomen, or of the meane and buyssyste sorte, they were gretly to be blamede, and in ther so doying utterly sklaunderede the King their naturale Soveraygne Lorde and our most gracionse Prince. I willeded them therfor that frome thens forthe they shulde innowyse beleve any suche babullers of what astat or degre so ever they were; and in casse they were villaynnes and knaves that so wolde reporte, I commaunded the Abbotts and Priors to set them in the stokke. If they were gentilmen that then they shulde certifye your Lordeshipe and other the Kings moste honorable Cownsell of ther reportts and words immediatly withoute delay, evyn as they wolde answer in that behalf at ther further parrell.^(a)

Vol. I. p. 392, *insert before* l. 1,

On the 8th of August, George Legate, Prior of the House of Friars Carmelite, commonly called the White Friars, and the Convent of the same, gave, granted, and surrendered to William Mey, Doctor in Law Civil, Master or President of Queens' College, and the Fellows of the same College,^(b) their house and ground called the White Friars in Cambridge, with the appurtenances, engaging when required to depart from the said house and ground, and give place unto the grantees, so that this their fact and deed be nothing prejudicial, but allowed and approved of by the King, in whose power and pleasure (being the Supreme Head of the Church of England) they confessed and acknowledged that it was to allow or disallow of that their fact and deed. On the 17th of August, the King by a Letter under the Privy Seal empowered George Daye, Provost of King's College, and William Maye,

(a) Sir Henry Ellis's Collection of Letters, 3rd ser. iii. 159.

(b) In 1536-7, this George Legate the Prior and his Convent granted to Simon Haynes, Master or President of Queens' College, and the Fellows of the same, a wall between their House and the College, with licence for the President and Fellows to open lights from the gallery of their College over the premises of the Prior and Convent.

Master of Queens' College, to repair to the House of White Friars immediately upon the receipt thereof to take surrender of the same and to take possession for his use until further knowledge of his pleasure, taking a true and perfect inventory of the said House; and on the 28th of August, Clement Thorp (who signs "Clement Hubbard alias Thorp"), Prior of the said House and the Convent, surrendered their House and possessions into the King's hands.^(a)

The following Letter from John Hilsey, Bishop of Rochester, to Lord Cromwell may probably be referred to this year, in the latter part of which Bishop Hilsey died.^(b)

Gratia tecum. My most synglar good Lord, these be to adverteise your Lordshyppe that this honest man bryngar off this byll, the which is Prior off Cambraye yn the Black Freers, a man off good lernynge, and a prechare off God's trewe gospell, cam unto me to desyre my lettres to your Lordshyppe to hyre hys humble petycion, the which ys thys. Ther hathe off longe tyme byn an Ymage off ower Lady yn the sayd hows off Freers, the which hath had myche pylgrymage unto her, and specyally att Sturbruge fayre, and for as myche as that tym drawythe nere, and alsoe that the sayd Prior cannott well bere syche ydolatrye as hath byn vayd to the same, hys humble request ys that he may have commawndment by your Lordshyppe to take away the same ymage from the peoples syght. And now my shute and hys ys also, that hytt may please your Lordshyppe to take the sayd Hows unto the Kyngs hands to put hytt vnto syche vse as hys Grace shall thynke best, for nother that ydoll, nother thatt relygyon, evyn leek as other relygyon fayned, lekythe me, or thys your power man. Hytt may therfore please your Lordshyppe to acceptt hys hartty shute heryn, and bothe he and I shalbe your two gode contynnall Oratours. Wretyn in London the xxxth day off August,

By your Lordshypps oratour,

J. ROFFEN.

Yff your Lordshyppe wyll trust me to be comyssionare for the sayd purpose, I wold fayne declare myselfe that I am nott a meynteiner off superatycyous relygion, as some (vntrewe men) beryth me yn hande.

To hys synglar and veray good Lord

Privee Seale, thys be gevyn.^(c)

(a) Queens' College Muniments, 27 November, 36 Hen. VIII. [1541], William Leghe, Esq., and Thomas Myldemaye, Officers of the Court of Augmentations, sold to William Maye, L.L.D., Master of Queens' College, for £20, to be paid to the King's use at Michaelmas then next, all the stone, slate, tile, timber, iron, and glass of the late House of White Friars within the University of Cambridge.

1 April, 33 Hen. VIII. [1542], the King by a Lease under Seal of the Court of Augmentations demised to William May, clerk, the site of the lately dissolved House of Friars Carmelite within the Town of Cambridge, and all gardens, land, and soil within the site, circuit, and precinct of the same House (except a parcel of land granted to the Master and Fellows of King's College) for 21 years, at the annual rent of 13s. 4d.

13 Sept. 36 Hen. VIII. [1544], the King granted said site to John Eyre, of Hury St Edmunds, Esq.; who

8 November, 36 Hen. VIII. [1544], conveyed said premises to William May; who

30 November, 36 Hen. VIII. [1544], granted same to the President and Fellows of Queens' College.

(b) Wood, Ath. Oxon. i. 44.

(c) Sir Henry Ellis's Collection of Letters, 3rd ser. iii. 98.

Vol. I. p. 392, *insert in l. 20, after friars,*

of the Augustines signed by the Prior and three of the Brethren.

Vol. I. p. 392, *add to note (4),*

Eighth Report of Deputy Keeper of Public Records, Appendix ii. 14.

The following documents elucidate the transmission of the site of the house of the Black Friars, from the Crown to Emmanuel College.

12 Dec. 31 Hen. viij. [1540], Lease from the King to William Sherwood, of the site of the Black Friars (except great trees and woods and certain buildings) for 21 years from Michaelmas preceding at 13s. 4d. per annum.

12 Feb. 35 Hen. viij. [1543-4], Bill of particulars of proposed grant to Edward Elrington, wherein is mentioned a contemplated grant of the site of the Black Friars to Dr Lee for the Master and Fellows of S. Nicholas' Hostel.

16 April, 35 Hen. viij. [1544], Grant from the King to Edward Elrington and Humphry Metcalfe, and the heirs of the said Edward Elrington, Pat. 35, H. 8, p. 15, m. 8.

2 March, 36 Hen. viij. [1544-5], Licence for Edward Elrington to alienate to William Sherwood, Pat. 36, H. 8, p. 20, m. 16.

4 March, 36 Hen. viij. [1544-5], Conveyance from Elrington and Metcalfe to William Sherwood.

1 April, 23 Eliz. [1581], Licence to George Sherwood to alienate to Robert Taylor, Esq., Pat. 23 Eliz. p. 10, m.

20 Sept. 23 Eliz. [1581], Bargain and Sale from George Sherwood, son and heir of William, to Robert Taylor, Esq.

29 Sept. 23 Eliz. [1581], Feoffment same to same.

Michaelmas, 23 Eliz. [1581], Fine Robert Taylor, Plt., and George Sherwood, Deforciant.

3 April, 25 Eliz. [1583], Licence to Robert Taylor to alienate to Richard Culverwell and Lawrence Chaderton, B.D. Pat. 25 Eliz. p. 8, m. 43.

12 June, 25 Eliz. [1583], Bargain and Sale and Feoffment; Taylor to Culverwell and Chaderton.

12 Nov. 25 Eliz. [1583], Licence to Culverwell and Chaderton to alienate to Sir Walter Mildmay, Knt.

23 Nov. 26 Eliz. [1583], Bargain and Sale Culverwell and Chaderton to Mildmay.

11 January, 26 Eliz. [1583-4], Licence to Sir Walter Mildmay, Knt., to found Emmanuel College on the site of the house of the late Black Friars, Pat. 26 Eliz. p. 2, m.

25 June, 26 Eliz. [1584], Power-of-attorney from Emmanuel College to Henry Harvey, LL.D., and Thomas Byng, LL.D., to take possession of the said site.

The following documents in the Treasury of King's College relate to that portion of the possessions of the Friars Carmelite which now belongs to that College.

25 November, 25 Hen. VIII. [1533]. Lease from the Prior and Convent of the White Friars, to William Dussing, Doctor in the Civil [Fellow of King's College], of a garden with a house thereupon, built on the north side of the Church of the said Friars, for 12 years from Michaelmas then last.

10 July, 27 Hen. VIII. [1535]. Grant from the Prioress and Convent of Swaffham Bulbeck to the Provost and Scholars of King's College, of a piece of ground the house of the Carmelite Friars in Cambridge, and a rent of 5s. 4d. issuing thereout.

18 Feb. 27 Hen. VIII. [1535-6]. Bond from John Erlich and Edward Heynes to the Prior and Convent of the Carmelite Friars, to build their wall from Mill Street to the River by the garden purchased of the said Friars.

6 Sept. 37 Hen. VIII. [apparently a mistake for 27 Hen. VIII. 1536.] Feoffment from John Erlich, M.A., to Richard Lyne, Henry Byssell, and Roger Dalyson, Masters of Arts, [Fellows of King's College], of a parcel of ground purchased of the Carmelite Friars.

— Hen. VIII. Petition to the King to grant Letters Patent to John Erlich and Edward Heynes.

30 June, 5 Edw. VI. [1551]. Receipt from Thomas Yale, Bursar of Queens' College, to the Vice-Provost and Bursar of King's College, for £28. 6s. 8d. in full contentation of an agreement made between the Master of Queens' College and Mr John Cheek, Esquyer, Provost of King's College, concerning a piece of ground late the garden of the Carmelite Friars.

Vol. I. p. 405, *insert*

The Bursar of Queens' College makes these charges:

Sept. 6. To Master Meers, the bedel, for the expences of the Soldiers accompanying the Duke of Norfolk against the Scots, 46s. 8d.^(a)

Jan. 15. To Master Perne^(b) for expences about the acting the Dialogue of the Weaver, 11s. 7d.

Feb. 22. To Master Perne^(b) for the painted shield which the boasting soldier [miles gloriosus] used in the comedy, 8d.^(c)

Vol. I. p. 405, *add to note (1),*

The King's Charter (not on the Patent Roll), empowering Lord Audley to found Magdalene College, is dated 3rd April, 33 Hen. VIII. [1542]. The Statutes were given by the Executors of the Founder, viz. Elizabeth Lady Audley, Edward Lord North, Sir Thomas Pope, Knt., Thomas Barber and Edward Martin, Esquires, 16th Feb., 1 & 2 Philip & Mary [1553-4].—University & College Documents, i. 341—344, 346—361.

Vol. I. p. 438, *add to note (1),*

The Surveys made by Doctors Parker, Redman, and Mey, have been printed in extenso, (from the Book in the late Augmentation Office, now in the Record Office, Carlton Ride,) in University and College Documents, i.

(a) Vide Vol. I. p. 404.

(b) Andrew Perne, Fellow of Queens', afterwards Master of Peterhouse, and Dean of Ely.

(c) Queens' College Accounts.

107—294, thereby several errors in these abridged surveys may be corrected. These surveys contain minute particulars of the College Lands and Revenues, and extend also to the following Chantries:—1. The Chantry in the Church of St Sepulchre, otherwise called "the Ronde Church." 2. The Chaplaincy of the University. 3. The Chantry in the Church of Blessed Mary without Trumpington Gate. 4. The Chantry of St Clement. 5. The Free Chapel of Blessed Mary Magdalene, commonly called Sturbridge Chapel, [vide Vol. I. p. 416, n. 2]. 6. The Chantry in the Church of the University called "the Greate Seynt Marie."

Vol. I. p. 447, *insert as a note to* £4. 6s. 8d. *in l. 23,*

THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.—A particular Surveye made the 20th of May, anno regni Regis Henrici Octavi 38, of the late dissolved House of the Grey Freers within the University of Cambridge, as hereafter followeth, that is to say:

The scite of the said Howse of Freers with the Precincts of the same.	The Church and Cloysters with all other the Houses thereupon bilded bine defaced and taken towards the bilding of the King's Majesties New College, in Cam- bridge, and therefore valued.	Nothing.
	The Soyle whereof, with the Orchard, Brew- house, Malthouse, Millhouse, and Garden, within the Wallis thereof bine yerelye worth to be letten foure Pounds six Shil- lings and eight Pence sterling.	4 6 8

Vis. et Examinat.

per me,

Ro. CHESTER.

Supervis. Domini Regis ibidem.

MS. Cole, xlv. 228. This Survey shews that the foundation of Trinity College was contemplated, and the new buildings were actually commenced, some months before the surrender of Michaelhouse and King's Hall.

Vol. I. p. 452, *insert*

The Bursar of Queens' College under the date of 25th of September, charges:

For wine which we had that night when they made bonfires every where, for the happy things done in Scotland, 8d.^(a)

Vol. I. p. 452, *add to note* (1),

University and College Documents, fol. 371—410.

Vol. I. p. 452, *add to note* (3),

An account of Mr Cooke's creation as Serjeant-at-Law, 1st Edw. VI., is given in Dugdale's Origines Juridiciales, 117, and from p. 137 of the same work it appears that the Society of Grays Inn, whereof he was a member, gave him £8 in gold on the occasion.

(a) Queens' College Accounts.

Vol. II. p. 7, *insert*

This year the Bursar of Queens' College makes the following charge:

April. Given Master Cooke for his counsel when James the King's servant desired to cut down our trees at Bumstede for the construction of the new college of the Trinity, 20*d.*

For wine and apples when the king of King's College and the Lord of Christ's College^(a) visited us, 12*d.*

Vol. II. p. 17, *insert*

In the accounts of the Bursar of Queens' College are these charges:

Feb. 17. To Master Meres, for 350 planks for the skrene and for the theatre, 15*s.* 2*d.*

Jan. For candles for the comedies, by the hands of Master Harrison, 6*s.*

Jan. 26. To Christopher Tailor for 6 bushels of coals, when Adelphos and Heli were recited, 2*s.*

Feb. 15. To Peter Ventresse, for making vestments for the comedies, £3. 15*s.* 11*d.*^(a)

Vol. II. p. 21, *strike out* note (2), *and substitute the following,*

Blomefield (Hist. of Norfolk, 8vo. edit. iii. 207) says a rafeman was a timber merchant, but Mr Harrod (Norfolk Archaeology, iii. 5 n.) has shewn that Blomefield is in error, and that a rafeman was a tallow-chandler. From the passage in the text I conjecture a rafeman was so called from buying waste or refuse fat. Raf is still used to denote refuse, and hence the phrase of rif-raf applied to persons of low condition.

Vol. II. p. 21, *add to* note (3),

MS. Baker, xli. 142.

Vol. II. pp. 23—26, *insert*

The following Documents relate to the visitation of the University.

April 9. Duke of Somerset (from Sion) to the Vice-Chancellor, &c., concerning the Commissions for visiting the University. Lat.

April 10. The King to the same, urging them to forward the Commission for visiting the University. Attested by the Commissioners. Lat. [In this letter, Secretary Smith is styled a Knight, which he was not on the 17th of Jan.

(a) Queens' College Accounts.

In the next year is the following charge: "For the sukket, marmalade, karaways, cakes, and for wine and apples when the king of King's College, the Emperor, and the rest came hither by command of the President, 12*s.* 4*d.*" In 1549, 4*s.* 8*d.* is charged "for the welcome of the Legates, who came hither from the Colleges of King's and Trinity."

- 1548-9 as appears by the Minute of Council on that day, when he is called "Thomas Smith, esquier."]
- May 8. Commission to John, Earl of Warwick, and others to visit the Royal Free Chapel of Windsor, the College of Winchester, and the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. Lat.
- May 14. William Rogers (from Cambridge) to Sir Thos. Smith. Detail of the daily proceedings of the Commissioners for visiting the University.
- May 15. Same (from Cambridge) to same. Further account of the Visitation. The Fellows of Trinity Hall are willing that their College should be united with Clare Hall. Destitute condition of the latter.
- May (28). The Council to the Commissioners at Cambridge. Instructions relative to Clare Hall; to pronounce it dissolved and then to unite it to Trinity Hall.
- May 29. Wm. Rogers (from Cambridge) to Sir T. Smith. Has sent him by the bearer, Mr Holinshed, six pair of double gloves. Dr Redman has been before the Visitors, and made a protestation as to certain passages in the Homilies. The Commissioners purpose to proceed with Clare Hall.
- May. Proposal for erecting a College of Civil Law in the University of Cambridge, to be called Edward's College, and a College of Civilians to attend on the Council, &c.
- June 9. Wm. Rogers (from Cambridge) to Sir T. Smith. Bishop Ridley is loth to proceed against Clare Hall. The Master of that College is very stout in his opposition to the Visitors. Detail of proceedings.
- June 15. Wm. Rogers (from Cambridge) to Sir T. Smith. Bishop Ridley is now willing to deprive the Master and Fellows of Clare Hall.
- June 15. Visitors at Cambridge to the same. Are sorry Bishop Ridley has been recalled. Pray that he may remain till the visitation be concluded.^(a)

Vol. II. p. 29, *insert as a note at Provost in l. 20,*

Mr Cheke, in a letter to the Duke of Somerset the Lord Protector, thus alludes to the Visitation: "The letters whiche your Grace sent to the

(a) Lemon's Calendar, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18

"Universitie for the better expedition of the visitation, hath encouraged
 "mens studies mervellouslye to the further desyre of learning, and established
 "the doubtfull myndes of some wavering men, which tooke all unknown
 "matters to the worst, and feared shadows of mistrusted things, whereof
 "they had no cause: wherefore your Grace, in myne opinion, hath done a
 "verie beneficiall deed to the schooles, whose Head and Chauncelour you be,
 "in speeding out of hand this visitation; and shall make hearebye a nombre
 "of honest and learned men to serve the King's Majestie faithfullie in their
 "callinge another daye, which is one chief point of everie subject's dewtie to
 "labour in. And heare all sortes of students knowing the Kings Majestie
 "toward in hope of all excellencie to learning; and your Grace holding the
 "stearne of honor, not only ordering all matters of counseille with wisdome,
 "but also consydering the furtherance of learning with favour; be stirred
 "and enabled to attaine to a greater and perfecter trade of learning, not
 "unbehovable for the commonwelthe, nor unserviceable for the Kings
 "Majestie, nor unpleasant to your Grace, by whose authoritie it now the
 "better springeth."—*Nugæ Antiquæ*, iii. 9.

Vol. II. p. 32, *insert after Trinity Hall in last line,*

The following Letter from the Visitors relates to the intended union
 of the two Colleges :

It may please your grace to be advertised, that, according as it was
 committed unto us, we have diligently travailed in this present visitation of
 the university; and, proceeding in the same, from college to college, are now
 passed Clare Hall, the state whereof these two days we have thoroughly
 pervised and communed with the company. And, because the same house
 doth contain one of the chief points that we have in commandment, we have
 thought it good to certify your grace of our proceeding therein, what we have
 done, what answer we have received of the master and fellows there, and
 what stay we have taken hitherto amongst them.

At our coming thither, calling the master and fellows severally before us,
 we declared unto them, as we had in instructions, that it was the king's
 majesty's pleasure to alter their house, to unite it and Trinity Hall together,
 and of them to make one college of civil law; and that we would, according
 to his highness's will and commandment, provide for the master and every
 fellow and scholar of the house, so as he should be well contented, desiring
 their conformity and consent that they will be ready with their good-will to
 accomplish the king's majesty's foresaid pleasure. Whereunto their answer
 was, that they were well contented that the king's majesty's pleasure for the
 alteration of their house should take effect, and that they would be ready to
 depart and give place. Marry, they would not themselves by their consent
 surrender or give up their house "because," say they, "we be sworn to the
 maintenance of the corporation of our college, so much as shall lie in us." In
 this answer they all agree, and cannot by any persuasions be brought to
 give their consents to the alteration of their college.

Wherefore having set a stay in all things there, so that they cannot alter,
 alienate, or dispose anything otherwise than it is at this present, leaving

them in expectation of a further order to be taken by us, before our departing, touching the said alteration, we go forward with other colleges, most humbly desiring your grace to know your grace's further pleasure in the point. For the which cause we have sent up the bearer, who can declare further unto your grace concerning our proceedings. And thus we desire Almighty God to prosper all your grace's affairs with the increase of honour.

From Cambridge, the 18th of May, 1549.

Your Grace's ever at commandment,

THOMAS ELIEN.

WILLIAM MAY.

NICHOLAS ROFFEN.

THOMAS WENDY.

IOANN. CHERE.

To my lord protector's grace.^(a)

Vol. II. p. 33, *insert after authority in l. 3,*

He addressed the following Letter on the subject to the Duke of Somerset:

It may please Your Grace to be advertised concerning our procedying in the Visitation of the Universitie of Cambrig, speccally in that point of our instructions pretending to the uniting of Clarehall to [Trinity] Hall for the study of the Law wherin I thought it my bound duty to signifye unto Your Grace bysids our common letters also with this my privat letters, the privits of my hart and conscience in that matter; nothing doubting but as I shall disclose my mind unto Your Grace with Your Graces leve frankly and planly and that moved upon conscience and for fear of the offense of God, so likewise Your Grace having befor Your Graces eyes the feare of God wyl tak in good worth the uttering of the same, for as I do knoledge my bound deuty to be no less than to be ready to preserve the Kinges Highnes and Your Grace in God to the utter most of my small power witt or lernyng, so I am assuredly perswaded that it is neder the Kinges Majesties nor Your Graces pleasor that in the exequion of any suche service I should do any thing whearin I should judge myselfe to offend Almightye God or not to have in the doying of the same a clear and quiett conscience.

It may please therfor Your Grace to wete that when I consider thes kind of uniting of thes two Colleges (the matter standing as by our common letters is signified unto Your Grace) I can not but thinke it to be a very sore thing, a great sclandre upon them that shall presently hear of the matter, and a dangerous example to the worlde to cum, to take a Colledge funded for the study of Goddes worde and to apply it to the use of Students in mans lawes, to take it I mean without the consent of the present possessioners of the same; for the history of Nabals vynhared taken away without the possessioners good will which I have hard at divers times gravly preached in the Court, dooth terribly sound in myn eares and maketh me to tremble when I hear of any thing sonding to the like. I consider also (and it like Your Grace) that the Fundatrix purpose was wondrous Godly, her faete was Godly, so that in my judgement no fault can be found, ether in her entent or

(a) Bradford's Works, ed. Townsend, 369.

in the mean ways whearby she wrought to accompleshe the same, which was the glory of God and the setting forth of His word; and if we do alow thus both hir entent and the circumstances of the same, seing it hir facte is ratified by hir death and thus approved of the living, methink St Pauls words doth mucche conferme itt when he saith (Gal. 3) *Hominis licet testamentum tamen sit comprobatum nemo spernit aut addit aliquid.*

I consider also not only what lerned men maybe brought up ther in time to cum, but also how many haith ben alredy; sum suche as I thinke it is hard for the hole Universitie to make them with the like. I will speak now but of one, I mean Master Latimer,^(a) whiche is as I do thinke a man appointed of God and indued with excellent gifts of grace to set forth Gods word to whom (in my judgement) not only the Kinges Majestie and his honorable counsaile but also the hole realme is mucche bond not only for his constant maintenance and defense of Goddes treuth when Papiets persecution did assault the Godly, but also for that now he preacheth the Gospel so purely and so earnestly and frely rebuketh the worlde of his wickedness. Alexander, if I do right remember the history, in the victorouse course of his conquest, did spare a cite for the memory of the famose poet Homer sake; Latymer far passes by that poete, and the Kynges Highnes by Your Graces advise shall excelle that gentyl Prince in all kynd of mercy and clemency.

Thus I am moved to make my most humble petition unto Your Grace not so much for the students of that college now being (of the which, if the report which is made of some of them be found trew, I think no lesse but that some of them are worthy to be expelled both thense and out of the University, and some other grevosly to be punished to the ensample of others) as for the study of God's word, that it may according to the godly will of their Fundatrix, continew ther.

Finally if it shall be other wise seen unto Your Graces wysdome, then I beseech Your Grace to give me leve with Your Graces favor soe to ordre myself, or by min absence thense for the time, or by my silence that I shall nede to do no facte therein contrary to the judgement or peace of my conscience.

Thes things thus moved I have also the more boldly written unto Your Grace, because Your Grace (as me thought most godly moved) willed and commanded once me in Your Graces gallery at London, so to do, by my private letters whensoever I shuld thinke me to have just occasion. Thus I wishe most enterly Your Grace evermore to encrease in all godliness to the setting forth of Godds glory and to the attaining of Your Graces own endles honor and salvation.

Your Graces humble and dayly Orator
of his bond dewty,

NIC. ROFFEN.

To my Lord Protectors
Grace be this delivered.^(b)

(a) Hugh Latimer, questionist, was elected Fellow of Clare Hall about the Feast of the Purification, 1569.

(b) State Paper Office, Local Hist. vol. iv. p. 374.

Vol. II. p. 36, *insert after l. 9,*

The following paper relates to the projected suppression of Clare Hall.

When it was thought that not only the fundation and Statutes of Clare Halle should be alter'd, but also the Master and Fellows thereof, displaced contrary to equitie and consciens, ther was a dyvision of plate made by the said Master and Fellows, whose names hereafter followeth.

Rowland Swynborne Master, Edm. Anleby, Will. Archer, Tho. Poley, John Hopper, Edw. Barker, Chrystofer Carlyell, Rob. Thompson, Thomas Heskynes, Rob. Cootes, Jo. Jonson, Thomas Bayly, Fellows.

The Master had all that remain'd in his keepynge, the which ys nowe restored agayne by his Executors.

The Fellows hade for everye one of theyr parts (as yt ys thought) about the value of 10 lib. Mr Anlebye hath put in a byll for the payment of 10 lib., he is mynded to give 20 lib.; Mr Barker hath pay'd 10 lib.; Mr Hopper hath gyven a Chalyce which was the said Colledges weyinge 18 unc., and a parcell gilt; Mr Heskynes hathe put in a byll for the payment of 10 lib. he hath payd of yt in plate 5 lib. Mr Carlyell hath put in a byll for the payment of 8 lib.; Mr Thompson hathe put in another of 6 lib.; Mr Jonson another of 6 lib.; Mr Bayly another of 8 lib., the which he is content to make 10 lib.

All thes bylles was made by order taken by the Commissioners appoynted for that purpose, in Kyng Edwardes tyme.

The last dayes of payment, conteyned in the said bylls are passt.

The said Bylls are not to be sued at the common lawe.

Mr Archer, Mr Poley, Mr Hopper, Mr Barker, and Mr Coots came not before the said Commissioners, as yt ys thought, for they have not put in any byll of debte, notwithstandinge Mr Barker hath payde as before, and Mr Hopper hathe restored a chalyce as also before.^(a)

Subjoined are the subscriptions of some of the Fellows, with respect to the dissolution of Clare Hall.

If yt shall please the Kyngs Majesty to dysolve thys Hous of Clare Hall, I shall be contentyd to departe out of the College before the dissolution of the same, not consentyng unto yt.—JOHN HOPPER.

My conscience is not pacyfied to consent to the dissolution of the College, saving my obedience to the Kyngs Majesty per me,

EDWARDUM BARKER.

I Thomas Hiskyns Fellow of Clare Haule, as an obedient subject to the Kyng's Majestye, am content to gyve place to hys authoritye in the dissolutyon of the College off Clare Haule, thogh my consent be not agreeable to the same, by reason of my othe to my College.

By me THOMAS HESKYNES.

(a) MS. Baker, II. 161.

Yff the Kyng's Grace plesur be to tack Clar Hal without my consent,
I am content.—Per me WYLLIAM ARCHER.

I am noone of those that do hynder the Kyng's proceedings, in any
godly purpose, and therefore I wyll goe my way.

By me CHRISTOFER CARLEL.

I Robert Coots Fellowe of Clare Hawlle am content that the Kyng's
Majesty take it withowthe my consent.—ROBERT COOTS.

I am content that the Kyng's plesure be fulfullyd, so that it be not
prejudiciall to this College, and that I doe not consent to go from the
College.—Per me ROBERTUM THOMSON.^(a)

Vol. II. p. 42, *add to note* (1),

Part of the above is given (but not very accurately) in Hartshorne's
Ancient Metrical Tales, 288.

Vol. II. p. 43, *insert before* l. 1,

The following lines also appear to refer to this period :

To all false flattering Freemen of Cambridge, open and secrete enemies
of the poore, Jack of the Style sendith gretyng.

Though thou take much payne
To ditche up ageyne,
All that I make playne
I wolde you scholde knooe,
Yf I kepe this lande
Yt shall not longe stande,
But with foote and hande
I will yt outhrowe.

I coulde haue bene content
Ye shold have put to rent,
So they had bene well spent,
In susteyninge the pore,
Your osiers, and your holts,
Your pastures for your colts,
But now lyke folishe dolts
You shall have them no more.

For I will be bayly
And them maynteyne dayly,
Or ells dowtelesse nightly
To the use of the pore,
Saye you all what ye will,
Ye shall lytill skill,
So I have my will
I passe of no more.

And that will I have,
So God me save,
Or ells sir knave,
Beware your pate.
I speke to Mr Capitayne,
It may perchaunce come to his payne,
Yf he stowtly maynteyne
Highe bullayne tate.

The last time he went,
He was almost spent,
Thoughe he had bowes,
And raye with his gunne.
Yt may so chaunce agayne
That within nightes twayne
Yf the moone shyne playne,
But humbary hum.

Yow bragge, and yow bost,
You will spare for no coste,
To prepare an host
To put me to flight.
A better wage wolde be hadde,
My counsell is not badde,
Trust neither boy nor ladde
Lest ye lacke might.

(a) MS. Baker, II. 162.

Mr Braasyes wall
 Without erge or call,
 Shall have a great fall,
 Within short space.
 Nothing will I spare
 Neither for horse, or mare,
 But all shal be bare
 As the markett place.
 For except I do so
 You will dyke and plowe.^(a)

Vol. II. p. 46, *insert*

The Bursar of Queens' College makes the following charges with reference to the visitation, (vol. II. p. 29).

May 5. To Master Gascoyn, for parchment and writing the names of those who were in the College, that they might be shewn to the King's Commissioners, 16*d.*

For supper for the King's Commissioners, £4. 12*s.* 1*d.*^(b)

Vol. II. p. 56, lines 5, 20, and 33,
 Vol. II. p. 57, lines 22, 30, 31, and 32, } *for cranes read craiers.*

Vol. II. p. 59, *insert after l. 39,*

1552} Roger Ascham, in a letter to Sir William Cecil, dated Brussels

3} the 24th of March, thus expresses himself with reference to the proceedings of the Visitors of the University.

Ye bind me to serve yow for ever, if by your sute the kynges majestie wol graunt me this privilege, that, reeding the Greeke tong in S. John's, I shold be bownd to no other statutes within that universitie and colledge. And som reason I have, to be made free and jorneyman in lernyng, whan I have allready served out three prentyships at Cambridge. This sute also, I trust, is not made out of season, whan thinges ar rather yet to be ordred by the grace of our Visitors, than by the law of any statute, but I heare saie the Visitors have taken this ordre, that every man shall professe the studie eyther of divinitie, law, or physick, and in remembring thus well England abroad, thei have in myn opinion forgotten Cambrig it self. For if som be not suffred in Cambrige to make the fourth ordre, that is surelie as thei list, to studie the tonges and sciences, th'other three shall nayther be so many as thei shold, nor yet so good and perfitte as thei might. For law, physick, and divinitie need so the help of tonges and sciences as thei can not want them, and yet thei require so a hole man's studie, as he may parte with no tyme to other lerning except it be at certayn tymes to fetch it at other men's labor. I know Universities be instituted onelie that the realme may be served with preachers, lawyers, and physicions, and so I know likewise all woodes be planted onlie eyther for building or burnyng; and yet good husbandes, in

(a) Hartshorne's Ancient Metrical Tales, 232.

(b) Queens' College Accounts.

serving, use not to cut down all for tymbre and fuell, but leave alwaise standing som good big ons, to be the defense for the newe springe. Therefore if som were so planted in Cambrige, as thei shold neyther be carryed awaye to other place, nor decaye there for lack of living, nor be bownd to professe no one of the three, but bond them self holie to help forward all. I belive, preachers, lawyers, and physicions shold spring in nombre, and grow in bignes, more than commonlie thei do. And though your Mastership get me the priviledge, yet, God is my iudge, Scripture shold be my cheefe studie, where in I wold trust, eyther by wryting or preaching to show to others the way, both of truth in doctrin, and trew dealing in living.^(a)

Vol. II. p. 61, *insert*

With reference to the disputes between the University and Town, it appears that on the 9th of November the Privy Council wrote letters to the townsmen to observe the privileges granted to the University.^(b)

Vol. II. p. 64, *insert before l. 1,*

This year the King issued a Commission to the Mayor, Sir Gyles Alington, William Cooke, Serjeant-at-law, Robert Payton, Thomas Wyndye, John Fan, and William Braken, to inquire as to all goods, plate, jewels, bells, and ornaments belonging to any of the Churches, Chapels, Gilds, Brotherhoods, or Fraternities within the Town. An inventory of the goods of the several Churches in the Town, apparently taken under this Commission, is extant, as is also an inventory of the goods, plate, jewels, bells, and ornaments belonging to Trinity College.^(c)

1551. Vol. II. p. 65, *insert*

Nov. Charges against Mr Kymball, Mayor of Cambridge, of factious conduct towards the University, disclosing the Council's letters, making untrue reports to the Duke of Northumberland (Chancellor of Cambridge) and following the seditious courses of Roger Slegge, a common disturber.^(d)

Vol. II. p. 78, *insert after l. 22,*

On the 8th of August, a Special Commission of Oyer and Terminer for the County of Cambridge, was directed to Richard Morgan, Serjeant-at-Law, John Huddleston, Philip Parys, John Cotton, Henry Pygott, Robert Payton, George Frevell, and Thomas Ruddeston, Esquires, any

(a) Sir Hen. Ellis's Letters of Eminent Literary Men, 16. Ascham uses the new style, his letter being dated 24th March, 1553.

(b) Lemon's Calendar, 36. The charges against Mr Kymball, the Mayor, to which the Calendar assigns the date of 1551, really belong to 1567 &c.

(c) Seventh Report of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records, Appendix B. 310, 316. Similar Commissions had issued before in this reign, and in the next year other persons are mentioned as Commissioners.—Vide ante 71 n. (d).

(d) See Cooper's Annals II. 208 as to Roger Slegge.

four or more of them. The Commissioners sat at Cambridge on Monday the 14th of August, when Indictments were found against Edward, Duke of Northumberland, William, Marquess of Northampton, Francis, Earl of Huntingdon, Sir John Dudley, Sir Ambrose Dudley,^(a) Henry Dudley,^(a) Esq., Sir Andrew Dudley,^(b) Sir John Gate, Sir Henry Gate,^(b) Sir Thomas Palmer, and Sir Francis Jobson^(c) for levying war against the Queen at Cambridge on the 16th and 17th of July, and charging that they on the 18th of July advanced from Cambridge and took their way towards Framlingham Castle in the county of Suffolk, where the Queen then resided, with the intention of depriving her of her royal state and dignity, and killing her there. John, Earl of Warwick, was also indicted as an accomplice in this treason. Writs of Certiorari were issued to remove these indictments. Those against the Peers, before the High Steward, and those against commoners, before the Marquess of Winchester and other Special Commissioners.^(c)

The Bursar of Queens' College makes the following charge with reference to the Earl of Huntingdon.

1553, *July*. Paid in hay, straw and horsebread, for the horses of the Earl of Huntingdon, when he sojourned here in his journey to Mary the Queen, in Norfolk, by command of Master Stokes the President, 5s. 8d.^(d)

With reference to Watson's visitation (vide Vol. II. p. 80) the following charge is made by the Bursar of Queens' College:

August. In wine, beer, and other things, when Master Watson with his Assessors, visited the College for our High Chancellor, 13d.^(d)

Vol. II. p. 82,

The following charges are made by the Bursar of Queens' College:

For a fire in the Court and for other expenses there incurred, when it was announced that the Queen had conceived, 2s.

April. For six faggots burnt in the Court, when it was proclaimed that the queen had been delivered, 9d.

For wine, cheese, and double ale, the same time, 20d.^(d)

Vol. II. p. 107, *add to note* (2),

Alderman Smith (who died 5th of September, 15...) gave 26s. 8d., chargeable upon his tenement near the Black Swan in Great St Mary's, for a sermon to be preached yearly upon the day of his death, in the Church of

(a) Pardoned and never tried.

(b) Pardoned after trial and conviction.

(c) *Baga de Secretis*, *Pouches* xxi. & xxii.; Fourth Report of Deputy Keeper of Public Records, 233, 234, 235, 236.

(d) Queens' College Accounts.

the Holy Trinity, by one to be assigned by the Master and Fellows of Peterhouse. He gave the preacher 3*s.* 4*d.*, to the Master and Fellows of Peterhouse, for seeing the sermon performed, 3*s.* 4*d.* to make merry together, and immediately after the sermon 10*s.* to the most poor and needy of the parish. He also directed that the Mayor and Aldermen should be present and have other 10*s.* for a competent banquet, when they might confer for the good and public affairs of the Town. The 5th of Sept. being near Sturbridge Fair, it was, on the 14th Dec. 1578, agreed by the Corporation, the Master of Peterhouse, and the heirs of Smith that the sermon should be yearly, on the Sunday before St Bartholomew, at one o'clock in the afternoon.—Ackerman's Hist. of Camb. i. 6.

Vol. II. p. 124,

The Bursar of Queens' College makes the following charges with respect to the visitation.

1556, Dec. For the expenses of him who went to our Master the Bishop of Bangor for the purpose of signifying the coming of the Visitors, 2*s.* 2*d.*

For the Perfumes at the Master's Chamber in which the Visitors sat, 4*d.*^(a)

Vol. II. p. 131,

Feb. Expended by the College for the costs incurred in the time of the visitation as it seemed good to all the Heads of Colleges, £4. 10*s.*

Expences of the Commissioners of the Lady the Queen, 13*s.* 6½*d.*

To Master Harvard at the command of the Vicechancellor to take Master Dale and Meye that they might appear before the Commissioners of the Lady the Queen in the College, 4*s.*^(a)

Vol. II. p. 138, *after* &c. *in* l. 6, *insert as a note,*

In Ellis's *Letters of Eminent Literary Men*, p. 8, is a letter from Sir John Cheke to Peter Osborne, dated Cambridge, 30th May, 1549, and at p. 19, a letter from Sir John to Queen Mary, declaring his readiness to obey her laws and other orders of religion, dated from the Tower of London, 25 July, 1556. A facsimile of part of the first-mentioned letter is given in Smith's *Autographa*. A letter from Sir John Cheke to Thomas Hoby, 16th July, 1557, is in Southey's *Doctor*, chapter *cxvii*. An elegy on the death of Edward VI., said to be by Sir John Cheke, was printed in 1610. It is reprinted in Trollope's *Hist. of Christ's Hospital*, Appendix No. VI. It had been printed in 1560 (apparently as the production of William Baldwin). Various letters from Sir John Cheke will be found in *Nugæ Antiquæ*, ii. 258, iii. 9—59, and Bruce's *Correspondence of Abp Parker*, 2, 39, 43, and 48. Amongst Sir John Cheke's translations may be enumerated a Latin version of two Homilies of Chrysostom, printed in 1543 (*Cranwell's Index to early printed Books in Library of Trinity College, Cambridge*, p. 14). In a letter from Abp Parker and others to Queen Elizabeth, reference is made to a translation

(a) Queens' College Accounts.

from the Greek, by Sir John Cheke, of a book *De re militari*, attributed by some to Leo III. This translation was dedicated to Henry VIII. (Bruce's Correspondence of Abp Parker, 90.)

Vol. II. p. 138, *after* English in l. 7, *insert as a note*,

This Translation, with part of the First Chapter of St Mark, was, in 1843, printed with a Glossary by the Rev. James Goodwin, B.D., Fellow and Tutor of C. C. C.

Vol. II. p. 139, *add to note* (2),

The Royal Letters for changing the style of the College, granted on the petition of Thomas Bacon, B.D., Master, and the Fellows, and dated 4 Sept., 4 & 5 Philip & Mary [1557]; Dr Caius's Statutes, and his Will, dated 14th June, 1573, are given in University and College Documents, ii. 215, 241, 307.

Dr Caius's Statutes thus conclude :

"Datum Londini tricesimo Martii anno Christi 1558, ac postea auctum
"primo Januarii anno Domini 1572, annum inchoando a festo Annuntiationis
"beate Mariæ Virginis, quod in eo ipso festo anni Verbi Incarnati 1558,
"Collegium istud fuit erectum ac Deo Divi Virgini et reipub. consecratum,
"appenso sigillo nostro et addita subscriptione nominis nostri manu nostra.
"Per me Johannem Caium."

Vol. II. p. 140,

The following charge is made by the Bursar of Queens' College :

Sept. In expences of a bonfire for the King's victory in France, 9*d.*^(a)

Vol. II. p. 140, *add to note* (1),

MS. Baker ix. 205.

Vol. II. p. 145,

On the 9th of April, the Vice-Chancellor and Senate sent a latin Letter to the Queen, acknowledging her gracious favour to the University, and praying to be exempted from contributing to the subsidy.^(b)

Vol. II. p. 146,

The election of Sir William Cecil as Chancellor of the University. The letter from the University requesting his acceptance of the office is dated 9th February.^(c)

On the 1st of March, Dr Matthew Parker wrote to Sir William Cecil, Chancellor of the University, representing the disordered state of some of the Colleges as to their possessions and other matters, and

(a) Queens' College Accounts.

(b) Lemon's Calendar, 101.

(c) *Ibid.* 121.

as to the visitation of the University by Bishop Gardiner, their late Chancellor.^(a)

Vol. II. p. 150, *insert after* l. 36,

On the 21st of March Sir Wm. Cecil addressed a letter to Dr Porye, Vice-Chancellor, Dr Matthew Parker, and Mr Edward Leeds, stating that a controversy existed between the President of Queens' College and certain of the Fellows of that Society, that both parties had besought him to set it at rest; wherefore he empowered the Vice-Chancellor and the others to determine the question and restore peace to the University.^(b)

On the 29th of March, Dr Pory, the Vice-Chancellor, wrote to Sir William Cecil, the Chancellor, on behalf of one Clyppburne, accused of having uttered unseemly words of the Queen, calling her a rascal. With this letter he forwarded Depositions of George Wythers and George Bonde, as to the words spoken by Clyppburne, exhibited by George Bullock, Master of St John's, 28th March.^(c)

The subjoined Documents refer to the visitation of the University.

- May 27. The Queen to Sir Wm. Cecil, Chancellor of the University, intimates her intention to have a visitation of the University.
- May 29. Sir William Cecil to Dr Porye, Vice-Chancellor. To give notice to all the Heads of Colleges of the intended royal visitation, and enclosing the Queen's Letter to him. Schedule of names of great officers of state, noblemen, gentlemen, and divines, classed under separate dioceses, and the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, probably Commissioners for a general visitation.
- June 24th. Citation from the Commissioners for visiting the University, appointing the 7th July for appearance before the Commissioners.
- July 23rd. Declaration of the elections of Proctors in the order of Colleges confirmed at the visitation of the University. Lat.^(d)

(a) Lemon's Calendar, 123. Printed in Bruce's Parker Correspondence, 64.

(b) Bruce, Parker Correspondence, 63. A Letter from Dr Parker to Sir Wm. Cecil, dated 30 March, 1559 (Johnston on the King's Visitatorial Power, 215) obviously refers to this matter which appears to have been settled by the resignation of Mr Peacock the President. (See a Letter from Sir Wm. Cecil to Dr Parker in Bruce's Parker Correspondence, 67.)

(c) Lemon's Calendar, 127.

(d) *Ibid.*, 130, 131, 134.

On the 20th of September, the Vice-Chancellor and University sent a Latin letter to the Queen, complaining of the conduct of the townsmen in resisting the collection of tolls claimed by the University.^(a)

Vol. II. p. 151, *add to note* (2),

See as to this visitation, a Letter from Dr Matthew Parker to Sir William Cecil, dated 1st March [1558-9], in Bruce's Parker Correspondence, 54.

Vol. II. p. 154, l. 14, *for* Nicholas Carre *read* Richard Carr.

1559. Vol. II. p. 158,

Sept. 20. The Vice-Chancellor and University of Cambridge petition the Queen complaining of the conduct of the townspeople of Cambridge in resisting the collection of tolls claimed by the University.^(b)

Vol. II. p. 160, *add to note* (1),

Heywood & Wright, Univ. Transactions, I. 450-461.

Vol. II. p. 170, *add to note* (1),

Dr Whitaker, Master of St John's College, kept his wife in the Town, and so it seems other married Masters of Colleges generally did "till towards the "times of usurpation, when all things ran into confusion, and wives, with "their dependancies, were brought in to the disturbance of Scholars."—Baker's MS. Hist. of St John's, cited in Ellis's Letters of Eminent Literary Men, 86.

1561. Vol. II. p. 170,

Aug. 30. The Vice-Chancellor and Senate to Cecill. Solicits the protection of the Queen and himself against the town of Cambridge.^(b)

Vol. II. p. 178, *add to note* (1),

Mr Fairfax, in his Life of Owen Stockton, has the following passage referring to February, 1655-6: "In his returning from London to Cambridge, "upon the way he experienced a very good Providence, with which his heart "was much affected, and which he thankfully recorded as an instance of "God's special care of him. The night overtaking him ere he could reach "to Hasting [Hauxton] Mills, where the waters were very high by reason of "a flood, just as he came almost to the water a man met him, who, knowing "the danger of the water, and the safest passage through it, offered him his "service, and very kindly lent him his own taller and stronger horse, and "riding back again on his horse before him led him safely through, which "also he perceived he could not have passed without the hazard of his life." —p. 21.

(a) Lemon's Calendar, 138.

(b) Calendar of State Papers, Domestic.

Vol. II. p. 181, *add to note (3), l. 5, after work,*
and in MS. Baker, x. 181.

1564. Vol. II. p. 181,

July 1. The Queen to the Mayor &c. of Cambridge. Prohibiting them from granting any victuallers or tiplers in the town against the privileges of the University enclosing an extract from the Queen's grant of additional privileges to the University of alehouses and victuallers dated 26 April 1561.^(a)

Vol. II. p. 197, *add to note (1),*

The tragedy of Dido is said by Hatcher to have been written by Edward Halliwell, Fellow of King's College.—Retrospective Review, xii. 11, n.

Vol. II. p. 203, *add to note (1),*

The Queen's Warrant granting a pension of £20 a-year to her Scholar, dated at St James's the 18th of October, in the sixth year of her reign, will be found in the Introduction to Cunningham's Extracts from the Accounts of the Revels at Court, p. xx.

Vol. II. p. 208, l. 36, *add as note after privileges,*

<p>"Chancellor, etc.) "of Cambridge v. "Serle, 8 June, "1564.</p>	<p>Forasmuch as it is informed to this Court that the said Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars have had and used, time out of the memory of man, by virtue of the Queen's Highness' letters patents and the letters patents of her noble progenitors to have cognizance of all</p>
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"manner of pleas, strifes, and controversies, and the final determination of
"the same, rising, growing, or commenced between the Chancellor or his
"deputy, any master, scholar or scholars, servant, or common minister to
"the said university on the one part, and any other person or persons on the
"other part, and that if in case any judgment were given in any matter in
"controversy wherein any party were grieved, it should be lawful for such
"party to appeal, as appeared by the copy of their said liberties shewed forth
"here in open Court, and yet that notwithstanding, the said Henry Serle,
"having judgment given against him by the said Chancellor in a matter in
"controversy between him and one Francis Cowper, Master of Arts, wherein
"the said Serle did appeal after judgment, and after that let his said appeal
"fall, and sued forth writs of error, minding thereby to infringe and break
"their old and ancient liberties and franchises, that have been laudably
"observed and kept for divers and many Princes' times; for reformation
"whereof it is this day ordered that the said Serle shall not from henceforth
"pursue any further his said writs of error, but shall utterly surcease and
"leave off from the same, until, upon good matter shewed in this Court to
"the contrary, he shall be otherwise licensed.

"WEST."

Monro, Acta Cancellariorum, 347.

(a) Calendar of State Papers, Domestic.

1564. Vol. II. p. 208,

September 2. Depositions of certain persons made upon oath before Dr Hawford, Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge, and others, relative to a tumult in that place in which Mr Slegge and Mr Serle were concerned.^(a)

Sept. 14. Articles describing the outrageous conduct of Mr Serle on his being brought before the Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge and his rescue by Mr Slegge. Also an information of Thomas Errant and John Ludham as to words spoken by Mr Serle in contempt of the Proctor's authority.^(a)

October 24. Articles sent down by the Council for examination of divers persons concerning Henry Serle and Roger Slegge late Mayors of Cambridge. The examinations were taken before Dr Hawford, Dr Perne and others.^(a)

Vol. II. p. 210, *insert before l. 1,*

Henry Serle, Alderman, was cited into the Vice-Chancellor's Court on a charge of incontinency with his servant, whereof he was publicly defamed, and not appearing was for his contumacy excommunicated. On the 2nd of November, he appeared before Dr Hawford, Vice-Chancellor, and prayed to be absolved, as he accordingly was, on payment of expences and taking an oath to obey the commands of the Church.^(b)

Vol. II. p. 211, *add to note (5),*

Abp Parker writing to Sir William Cecil, 8th March, 1564-5, observes, "I send you a letter sent to me of the racket stirred up by Withers, of whom ye were informed for the reformation of the university windows, but I hear nothing done against him."—Bruce, Correspondence of Abp Parker, 234.

Vol. II. p. 214, *insert after l. 12,*

On the 23rd of February, Henry Hodgeson was cited by the Taxors before the Vice-Chancellor and his assistants for having exposed to sale 40 kilderkins of "mustye beere." The two Alestasters deposed that the beer was not lawful and wholesome, and Hodgeson attributed the circumstance to "his malte being dryed with moist and foystie strawe." The Vice-Chancellor adjudged that 2*d.* per kilderkin should be returned to each person to whom the beer had been sold, and that he should be mulcted in 13*s.* 4*d.*, half to be paid to the Taxors, and the residue to be given in alms to the prisoners in the Castle and Tolbooth. He was

(a) Calendar of State Papers, Domestic.

(b) Letter to the Author of a Further Inquiry into the right of appeal, p. 31.

also condemned in the expences of the Court. On the same day the Vice-Chancellor adjudged that John Love, a cobbler, should stand in the middle of the market called "The Bull Ryng" on the Saturday following, from 12 till 2, and that on his back or cap should be a paper notifying that his offence was the having falsely procured a spurious licence to beg. And further, that he should give good security to appear until the author of his crime should be discovered.^(a)

Vol. II. p. 214, *insert after* l. 35,

On the 30th of March, the Vice-Chancellor prohibited one Godwyn,^(b) that thereafter he should not occupy or exercise a fencing school, or teach any one in that faculty within the Town of Cambridge or the suburbs of the same, on pain of contempt.^(c)

Vol. II. p. 216, *insert after* l. 17,

On the 1st of June, William Clarke, M.A., "Prælector Juris Civilis Regius," in the name of the University complained to Dr Hawford, Deputy Vice-Chancellor, that Roger Slegge, one of the Aldermen, had infringed the privileges of the University by suing Thomas Tooley and William Tomson, scholars' servants, in the Court of Hustings, London, in an action of trespass. After various proceedings, it was agreed on the 22nd of June that the case should be referred to Drs Hawford and Ithell and Mr Leeds as Arbitrators, who were to put an end to the suit in 21 days, otherwise the Vice-Chancellor would give sentence. On the 27th July, the Vice-Chancellor adjudged that Alderman Slegge had unjustly vexed Thomas Tooley "contrary to the priviledge granted to the University by the Queens Majesty," and condemned the Alderman in the costs as well of the suit in London as of the suit in the Vice-Chancellor's Court, and pronounced an interlocutory sentence to the same effect as respected Tomson, if it could be proved he were a scholar's servant, or privileged when the suit commenced. Alderman Slegge appealed in Tooley's case to delegates, who on the 16th of August confirmed the sentence.^(d)

"Because it was well known, and proved that Jane Johnson was a "common skold," Dr Beaumont, Vice-Chancellor, on the 18th of July decreed "that the said Jane upon Friday come senit, viz. Jul. 27, "should apere and be put upon the Cockyngstole, about 4 of the clock,

(a) MS. Baker, iii. 362.

(b) On the 1st June, the Proctors alleged before the Vicechancellor, that John Goodwin did "uphold, maintain, and kepe or cause to be kept a fensynge schole, &c.," and they produced witnesses, &c.—MS. Baker, iii. 413.

(c) MS. Baker, iii. 363.

(d) MS. Baker, iii. 363—366.

"and so to be carryed to the Water, and there to be dipped 3 times." She however paid 3*s*. 8*d*. to Matthew Stokys, who paid this sum "ad fabricandam of a Cokyngstole."^(a)

On the 18th of July, Dr Beaumont, Vice-Chancellor, decreed "that Mr Holmes dwelling at the sign of the Kings Armes shall have the said sign pulled down, whensoever it should be proved hereafter that any Scholar did play at any unlawfull game in his House, or should be found within his house after 8 of the clock at night in winter, or 9 in summer."^(b)

Vol. II. p. 217, *insert after* l. 5,

On the 2nd of November, Dr Beaumont, Vice-Chancellor, decreed that one Mary Ferriby "should be carryd to prison, till to morrow at 11 of the clock, then to be brought out and set in a cart, from thence to be carried in it through the streets to the Spittel House, and so to be banished the Town for ever."^(c)

(a) MS. Baker, iii. 365.

On the 25th of November, 1578, "Johnson's wife, Cooke of Clare Hall, for scolding and slandering her neighbours," was by Dr Byng, Vice-Chancellor, "adjudged to the Cocking Stool, and for default of one, the execution is respected for one forth night."—(MS. Baker, iii. 420.) On the 12th of December, in the same year, "Eliz. Jeffraye is condemned to the Cocking Stole for that she is a common schold."—(Ibid. 421.)

(b) MS. Baker, iii. 394.

(c) The following cases will illustrate the mode in which the University authorities punished incontinent persons in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

1566-7, Jan. 11. The Vice-Chancellor enjoined Joan Fan alias Troe, "that the next day she should knele at the church porche of St Giles from the second peeke unto the begyning of the service, & then the curat saying the penitentiall prayers used upon Ash Wednesday should lrynge her into the mydle of the church, where she should knele all the service & the preaching, & after the commandments sayd, she should turnyng to the people, acknowledge her faute, & pray the people to pray for her amendment which she should there promise."

At the same tyme one Rowland was enjoined "to do his penauces in St Maries Church."

1566-7, Feb. 5. It appearing by testimony that the wives of H. Greyhound and Porter "inhoneste vixisse, et henas esse et fuisse et nonnullas mulieres corrupisse," the Vice-Chancellor decreed "that they should be committed to prison untill 8th of the clock upon Saterdaye nexte, & then to be tayed at the Hull ryng till 11, & then to be carted as Baudes & so to be drawn thorought the Towne, & to be banished the same Towne for ever, upon payne of one yeares imprisonment, if thei or eny of them retorne."—MS. Baker, iii. 370.

1567, June 2. Dr Perne, Deputy Vice-Chancellor, passed the following sentence on Lewis Stanley, Elizabeth Hamon, et Agnes Baker alias Fyne Agnes. "By cause upon their open confession, it was manifest, that Lewes Stanley, late a runnagat scholar of Oxford, & Eliz. Hamon, & Agnes Baker were open, manifest & common corrupters of youth & young Scholers, & did sell the stuffe: that they should be detayned in prison, untill the next market day, & then to be carryd about the Market & Towne with papers upon their Bakes, signyfying the faute, & so to be banished the Towne for ever."—MS. Baker, iii. 371.

1571, Aug. 15. Rob. Walker of Trumpington was committed to prison on vehement suspicion of adultery with Mary Blanks, & was adjudged "to the Hull ryng, die Sab. prox. ab hora dec. ad primam, with a paper upon his back for the said faute." The same judgment was pronounced on John Banks, "quod fuit Leno uxoris sue;" & on the 6th of September following Mary Blanks was adjudged to be carted, and carry'd about the Towne & Fayre."—MS. Baker, iii. 365.

1571, Dec. 26. "Quia per confessionem Thos. Payton et Emma Bradbery factam in iudicio, manifeste apparuit, dict. Tho. et Emman incontinentem diu vixisse, et in contemptum Dei et hominum, spreto honorabili conjugal, adulterium commisise." Dr Kelke, Vice-Chancellor, decreed, "That they shall be tyed at a Carts tayle, with their upper parts of their bodies naked, & to be whipped in manner & fourne followinge: That is to say, fyrst to be carried from Magd. Col. unto the barler end of the bridge fote, & there after the proclamation made, to receive 3 strips apeece, with a rodde, & then to be carryed to the Stoopys a this syde Christs Colledge, & after proclamation made, to receive two strips a peece, & from thence to be carryed to the Hull ryng, & a proclamation there being made, to receive 2 strips apeece; & from thence to be carryed to the Goldsmiths corner in St Benet's Parvise, & proclamation made, to receive a strype apeece, & from thence to be brought over agaynst Trinite Coll., where proclamation made, they shall receive 2 strips apeece, & then to be brought over agaynst St John's, & after proclamation made, to receive 2 strips apeece, & from thence to be brought over agaynst the Casell, and there upon proclamation made, to receive 3 strips apeece. And this execution being thus executed in manner

Vol. II. p. 225, *add to note (3),*

Heywood and Wright, *Laws of King's and Eton Colleges*, 208.

Vol. II. p. 225, *add after l. 35,*

This year, "Rob. Spackman Barber, for having two wives, was
"injoined [by Dr Stokys, Vicechancellor] to sit in a Sheet on the
"Market-Hill, and in the Parish where he was married."^(a)

"& fourme specified, they shall be delyvered to the constables, with their passports, & so be
"conducted into their contries, accordynge to the statute in that behalf provided." On the same
day the Vice-Chancellor decreed that Andrew Wylson and Elizabeth Green, "suspected of incon-
"tinencie, & often thereof warned, & yet keepynge companye, shoulde ryde in a Carte.

^a *Forma Proclamationis.*

"All men & women behold & see,
"What judgment befall such, as contemn authoritie,
"They that their owne wiefte most fylthilie forsake,
"The Devyl to himselve most willynglye do take,
"Trow repentance therefore God to them send,
"That they be not damned world wythowte end."—MS. Baker, iii. 386, 387.

1571-2, Jan. 25. Dr Kelke, Vice-Chancellor, adjudged that John Lundie and Alice Rypelyn
should be imprisoned for adultery, Lundie having another wife in Scotland; and afterwards "were
"judged to stand at the Bull ryng two houres, & so to forsake the Towne."—MS. Baker, iii. 387.

1572, July 16. The Vice-Chancellor, on complaint of the Proctors against Arnold Pryckeney,
"did banish for ever the said Arnold P. and Joan Bonas his harlot, whome he had got with childe,
"out of Cambridge and 5 miles compass, & decreed, that yf the said Arnold & Joan, or any of
"them, shall at any tyme hereafter repaire unto Cambridge, that then he or she so returnynge,
"should be whipped at a Cartes tayle, from the Castell to the Spittell house, & so to be sent awaye
"agayne. And this judgment to be executed totes quottes he or she should returne upon what
"pretence soever he or she can. And farder decreed, that they should departe by Monday at
"the fardest." And the same judgment was pronounced on Ann Whalker, Ann Frances, Margaret
Wylson, John Whryght, and Margaret his wife, "common whoores, knaves & harlots."—MS.
Baker, iii. 389.

1573, April 2. The Vice-Chancellor decreed, "that Andr. Wylson being accused to be a common
"whoore master & convicted of the same, should be banished the Towne for ever, & should depart
"before Lee Sondaye next followynge. And that Eliz. Norman gyltie of the same crime, should
"be committed to prison, tyll to morrowe, & then in the Market tyme to be carted & to be caried
"with basens from the Tolbouth to the Castle, & so back to the Spittle Howse, & from thence to
"her owne howse in Whalye Lane, & yf she had not had an housband, she should have been
"banished."—MS. Baker, iii. 406.

1576-7, Feb. 9. "Agnes Cote late of London Spinceter, by the final sentence of Mr Dr Goud
"vicech. was banished the Towne of Cambr. for lewde & suspicious behaviour & ill rule, & com-
"manded to return to London, where she last dwelled, within 4 dayes next followynge, & if she at
"any tyme shall be founde in Cambr. after this day, then she to be sett at the Bull ringe &
"to be carted, & with basens to be dryven out of the Towne, so often as she shall be taken."—MS.
Baker, iii. 416.

1578, Dec. 12. The Vice-Chancellor decreed, "that Lylles Huine alias Wylson a Scotch woman
"should stand to morrow at the Bull Hinge, with a paper upon her back, for her whooredome,
"scoldinge, & fightinge."—MS. Baker, iii. 421.

1579, June 2. On a proceeding by the Vice-Chancellor ex officio against Margaret Webbe, widow,
"For that it was proved & also confessed, that the said Margaret did live incontinently with one
"Jo. Smith, being not marry'd, the said Mary was commanded unto the Tolbouth until Saturday
"next, & then to stand at the Bull Ringe 2 houres, and then to be carryd to the Bryge & there to
"be drawn over the water at a bots tayle, & so to be brought again to the Tolbouth, there to
"remain till Mr Vicechan. shall decree farther." And at the same time, as it seems, Alicia
Harrison "is adjudg'd to be whipt upon Saturday next, the whole length of the Market Hill, & so
"to go to Over, and to be banished the Towne;" and the record adds, "Jo. Smith shoemaker must
"be in all points punisht as Marg. Webbe, being both in one fault."—MS. Baker, iii. 421.

1583, Aug. 12. "Dominus ex officio contra Ed. Bucke et Joannam Pickdey et Joannam
"Bentley: Quia per confessionem dict. Edwardi &c. apparuit prefatos inter se commisisse
"adulterium, et dictum Edwardum in uno lecto cum utrisq. concubuisse, in contemptum Dei et
"hominum et spreto honorabili conjugio: Ideo Dominus decrevit predictos puniendi, in forma
"sequen. viz. That they should be committed to prison till 9 of the clock to morrow, & then to be
"tayed at the Bull Ring till 12, and then to be carted and carry'd about the streets, & so to be
"banished out of the Towne."—MS. Baker, iii. 423.

Cole mentions a case of Marmaduke Middleton, who "for going to bed with Travers his Wife,
"was censured by the Vicechancellor to be imprisoned & then Carted about the Towne with basens
"ringinge & then to be banished." And he notices as a remarkable coincidence, that there was a
Bishop of St David's of both these names, who was in Queen Elizabeth's reign deprived of his see
for simony and having two wives.—MS. Cole, xlii. 285.

(a) Letter to the Author of a Further Inquiry into the right of appeal, p. 32.

Vol. II. p. 229, *add to note* (4),

One Elizabeth Wolfe, described as Widow of Richard Wolfe, a townsman, had given to Peterhouse, in 1540, 20 acres of land in the fields of Cambridge and Barnwell, called Cotten's lands.—Commem. Benefact. in Coll. S. Pet. Cantab.

Vol. II. p. 230, *insert after* l. 28,

On the 27th of October (6th of the calends of November) the University addressed a letter to the Queen, praying for the grant of a licence to hold lands in mortmain and for the privilege of electing Burgesses in Parliament. Letters to the same effect were also sent to Sir William Cecil, the Chancellor, and the Earl of Leicester, the High Steward of the University, as also to Sir Walter Mildmay and Lord William Howard, K.G. These letters were carried to London by Dr Hawford and Dr Perne. "To the which gentle answer was made, that our suit should not be neglected when occasion served."^(a)

1566. Vol. II. p. 230, *after* l. 7,

Sept. 24. The Mayor of Cambridge to Cecill. As to the return of two Burgesses to serve in Parliament, Roger Slegg and Henry Serle being disqualified.^(b)

Vol. II. p. 231, *add to note* (1),

The Bursar's Book of Christ's College contains the following entry: "1566, for the carpenters setting up the scaffold at the plaie xxd."

Vol. II. p. 231, *insert after* l. 17,

On the 15th of January, the Vice-Chancellor committed W. Greegs, A. Bekensall, Thomas Barere, and A. Gielford to prison for three days and condemned them in 20s. each for keeping unlicensed alehouses. He also ordered them to be "bounde to kepe no more," and assigned the 22nd of January for them to find sureties.^(c)

On the 8th of February, the Town of Balsham sent to the Vice-chancellor 17 pullets "nomine et ratione privilegii," whereof the Dean of Ely had 7, the Vice-Chancellor 3, the Proctors 4, and the Bedels 3.^(c)

On the 1st of March the Vice-Chancellor decreed that the Taxors' servants should, every Saturday after one o'clock, take care that the Market Bell be rung.^(c)

Vol. II. p. 233, *insert after* l. 8,

The following is an account of a Conference in the Star Chamber as to the union of the University and Town:

(a) MS. Baker, III. 460, 461.

(b) Calendar of State Papers, Domestic.

(c) MS. Baker, III. 370.

IN THE STARR CHAMBER, THE 13th OF FEBR. 1567.

The L. Keeper, the E. of Bedford, the E. of Leyecester, the L. Chamberlain, Mr Vicechamb., Mr Secretarye, Sir Walter mildmaye.

WHER Thomas Kimball, now Maior of Cambr., and Roger Slegg were heretofor sent for, by Lettres from the Lords, and appearing this day before them; the Maior was first charged with his refusall to conferr with the other Commissioners, specially by Lettres from the Lords of the Councell, appoynted for the unitinge of both Corporations of the Universitye and Towne of Cambr. into one, or otherwyse for the uniting of them into perpetuall concord: whereunto when he had answered, that his conscience moved him to deny his consent, being a matter (as he tooke yt) tending to the breach of the liberties of the Towne, and directlye against his oath, the tenor whereof he there exhibited and being replyd unto by the Lords, that to confer and devyse of the matters, could be no breach of liberties, nor prejudice to the town, but rather benefit, wherby to avoyd all occasions of discord between the Universitye and the said town, the Maior was then well contented to yeild, and thereupon was ordered by consent of all parties, as well of certain the Aldermen of the said town, as of others for the Universitye, that he should confer therin with the rest of the Commissioners. And it being objected unto the said Slegge, that he had counselled the Maior to be of the mynde, he excused himself therof, by the testimony of the said Maior, and yet nevertheless confessed himself to be of the same opinion that the Maior was, whome the Lords therefore admonished, and charged to be henceforth no disturber of so good a purpose, as was hereby intended by the wyser and graver sorte, both of the University and the Towne. And he was charged by others of the company, that he had affirmed this intention of unitinge the said two Corporations into one, to be very good and profitable for both, and that when the matter should be propounded openlye to the Commons, he would be able to bring the consent of four Commoners to every one that other the Aldermen should bring, which in the end he did not deny, and so submitted himself to accord with the order, for conference to be had.

SECONDLY, wher their Lordships were enformed by the said Aldermen then present of certain attempts by the Maior, tending to the diminishinge of the Rents and revenues of the said town, specially that he and two or three only joyned with him, have of late without consent of the most part of his brethren, gone about to make a Lease, under the Common Seale to one Henry Clerke of all the bothes and shops, heretofore letten by the Treasurers of the said Towne, the Lords have herein ordered, that the said Maior shall no further procede in that matter, nor the lyke, nor that the same Lease shall goe forward; before their Lordships being made privy thereunto, shall hereafter thinke expedient, and so signify unto them.

THIRDLY AND LAST OF ALL, touching th' expence sustayned, by occasion of this matter, on every syde, It was ordered by their Lordships, that in case the Maior hath, or shall make himself any allowance of his charges eyther for his jorneye to the Duke of Norfolk, or his coming up hither, about this

matter, then to make the lyke allowance unto the rest of his Brethren aforesaid, upon the common Treasury of the Towne otherwise every man indifferently to bear his owne charges, and that the Towne shall be discharged.

I HEREBY TESTIFY, as further I will be ready to depose, yf hereafter I shall be commanded or required thereunto, that Roger Slegge, about 2 years past, did declare unto me, his willingnes, that the corporations of th'Universitye and of the Town of Cambr. should be united, declaring further that yf that matter might goo forward, for his part he would bring as many of the Commons of his Corporation to consent thereto, as anye one should doe.

Per me, THO. ITHELL.^(a)

Vol. II. p. 240, *insert after l. 19,*

On the 23rd of April, Dr Young, Vice-Chancellor, with the assent of the Heads of Colleges, decreed that Pretiman, a scholar of Pembroke College, should be expelled the University for his vicious manners and scurrility, and especially because he had publicly celebrated and administered the Sacraments of the Church not being in holy orders.^(b)

On the 27th of May, Dr Young, Vice-Chancellor, decreed that Sir Richard Kyrby should be banished the University "for jettynge in the "night season and under the name of the Proctors causynge divers "men to open their doors in the night season and so entyryng in, &c.;" but this sentence was reversed by Dr Mey, Vice-Chancellor, on the 4th of May in the following year.^(c)

Vol. II. p. 242, *strike out ll. 3 and 4, and in l. 5, conference in the Star Chamber, also note (3).*

1568. Vol. II. p. 242,

January 24. The Vice-Chancellor (R. Longworth), the Heads of Houses of the University, and principal inhabitants of Cambridge, to Sir Wm. Cecil. On the differences between the Town and University. A perpetual concord and agreement might have been settled but for the factious conduct of Mr Kymball the Mayor and his adviser Roger Slegg.^(d)

Vol. II. p. 247, *add to note (2),*

Heywood and Wright, *Laws of Eton and King's Colleges*, 214.

1570. Vol. II. p. 250,

Plan for uniting the Town and University of Cambridge under one Corporation by the title of "Chancellors Governors Scholars and Bur-gesses of the University of Cambridge."^(d)

(a) MS. Baker, v. 163.

(b) MS. Baker, III. 374.

(c) *Ibid.* 375.

(d) *Calendar of State Papers, Domestic.*

Account of the "summe that the Colledges in Cambridge did spend
"of wheat for bread and maulte for drinke in the space of one whole
"year 1570." Trinity College alone consumed 2250 barrels of beer with
wheat at 13s. 4d. per quarter.^(a)

Vol. II. p. 255, *insert after* l. 35,

There were also great complaints at this time of Dr Caius, the
Master of Gonville and Caius College. Dethick and Clarke, who had
been expelled from fellowships there, appealed to Sir William Cecil,
to whom Abp Parker wrote fully as to the matter on the 20th of
December.^(b) In another Letter from the Archbishop to Sir William
Cecil, dated the 4th of January, he refers to "certain articles charged
"upon Dr Caius, not only sounding and savouring atheism, but plainly
"expressing the same, with further shew of a perverse stomach to the
"professors of the gospel." This Letter also alludes to the expulsion of
one Spenser from his fellowship.^(c)

Vol. II. p. 263, *add to note* (2),

Ellis's Letters of Eminent Literary Men, 21—27.

Vol. II. p. 263, *add to note* (7),

See Rymer, Foedera, xiv. 682.

Vol. II. p. 265, *add to note* (6),

This embassy is, on the monument of Anthony Viscount Montacute,
stated to have taken place in 1553 (Sussex Archaeological Collections, v. 189).
"Thiriby, Bishop of Ely, when he was Ambassadour at Rome, one of his
"men negligently laying down in his Livery cloak in his lodging, lost it;
"wherewith the Bishop being angry rated the fellow roughly, who told him
"that he suspected nothing in so Holy a place as Rome was, but did take
"them all for true men. What Knave (quoth the Bishop) when thou comest
"into a strange place, think all men there to be Thieves, yet take heed thou
"do not call them Thieves."—Camden's Remains, 7th edit. 371.

Vol. II. p. 267, *insert after* l. 29,

He also gave to Trinity Hall the Advowsons of Great Stukely,
Hemingford Grey, and Fenstanton in Huntingdonshire, Gaseley in
Suffolk, and Weathersfield in Essex.^(d) Letters of Bishop Thirleby may
be found in various collections.^(e)

Vol. II. p. 267, *add to note* (11),

Camden's Remains, 7th edit., p. 371.

(a) Calendar of State Papers, Domestic.

(b) Bruce, Correspondence of Abp Parker, 247.

(c) Ibid., 251.

(d) Ackerman, Hist. of Camb., i. 125.

(e) State Papers, temp. Hen. VIII.; Tytler, Edward VI. and Mary, i. 52, 82, 84, 88, 98, 100; ii. 183, 235; Bruce's Correspondence of Abp Parker, 41, 193. See a curious letter from Honor Countess Lisle to Bishop Thirleby in Miss Wood's Ladies' Letters, iii. 80, Extracts from his Register whilst Bishop of Ely are in MS. Baker, xxx.

Vol. II. p. 269, *insert after* l. 25,

Dr Whitgift, Master of Trinity College, in his account this year against Edward Lord Zouch, one of his pupils, charges "hys saltyng iiij*s*."^(a) Similar charges varying in amount are made in Dr Whitgift's accounts against other pupils in this and subsequent years.^(b) The salting appears to have been a ceremony by which the Freshmen were with much solemnity initiated into the company of the senior students or sophisters. The Freshmen who acquitted themselves badly or indifferently on the occasion, were compelled to drink salt and water or salted caudle or beer, whilst those whose humour and wit gave satisfaction to the sophisters were regaled with caudle and sack without any admixture of salt. The Freshmen seem to have defrayed all the charges of the conviviality which the ceremony occasioned.^(c) The eminent name of Francis Bacon occurs amongst those pupils in respect of whose salting a charge is made in Dr Whitgift's accounts.^(d)

Vol. II. p. 272, *insert after* l. 11,

On the 22nd of October, Dr Binge, Vice-Chancellor, gave judgment for restoring Remigius Booth, M.A., to a Fellowship in Caius College, of which he had been deprived in July preceding, on the charge of adultery with the wife of John Haspe, a pikemonger. It seems Mr Booth had appealed to the Visitors of the College (Dr Harvey, Master of Trinity Hall; John Hatcher, M.D.; and Mr Norgate, Master of C. C. C.), who had declined to hear his appeal.^(e)

Vol. II. p. 277, *insert after* l. 27,

On the 8th of May, "Warning was given by Mr Vicechancellor unto
"the Masters & Presidents of all Colledges, that all persons within their
"Colledges should provide theim Bowes & Arrowes, & exercise the
"same: and also unto all Scholares' servants to do the lyke, accordynge
"to the Statute of Artillerye,^(f) & that they & their servants should,
"upon Monday in Wytsonne weeke, shewe theimselfes furnished ac-
"cordinglye before the said Vicechancellor or such as he should apoynte
"upon the payne of the Statute."^(g)

(a) British Magazine, xxxii. 366.

(b) Ibid. 373, 375, 520, 662; xxxiii. 18, 31, 185, 189, 449, 462.

(c) Life of Mr Anthony a Wood, ed. 1772, 44-50. D'Ewes's College Life, 14, 15. Cooke's Life of the Earl of Shaftesbury, i. 42, 43.

(d) British Magazine, xxxiii. 449.

(e) MS. Laud. xxviii. art. 90, 91, 93, 94, 95, 96, 99; Heywood and Wright, Univ. Trans. i. 227-292.

(f) Stat. 33, Hen. VIII. c. 2.

(g) MS. Baker, iii. 394.

Vol. II. p. 279, *insert after* l. 10,

On the 14th of February, Edward Lord Zouch complained to Dr Kelke, Vice-Chancellor, that Mr Fletcher had, in the Regent House, spoken these injurious words against him, "My Lorde, seeing you "excepte agaynst hym and not pose hym, Before God I would he might "pose yow. My Lorde know thys, that yf Degrees should be bestowed "here for lernnyng onlie, you should ware no hood in this place." Mr Fletcher appeared, confessed the charge, and submitted himself to the will and pleasure of the Vice-Chancellor and his assistants. The Vice-Chancellor, with six of the Heads and the consent of the accused, decided that Mr Fletcher should submit to the determination of the Vice-Chancellor, Dr Whitgift, and Lord Zouch; who concluded that Mr Fletcher should at the next congregation confess in the Regent House, that in speaking the above words he "dyd rashlye and unadvisedlye "abuse" Lord Zouch, and desire his Lordship heartily to forgive his rash speech; but afterwards Lord Zouch willingly forgave the injury and dispensed with Mr Fletcher's submission or confession.^(a)

Vol. II. p. 312, l. 5,

For 3rd *read* 5th.

After Clark *insert* late.

Vol. II. p. 313, *add to* note (1) *in* l. 3, *after* 701,

MS. Lansd. xv. art. 64; xvi. art. 25, 33, 34. Heywood and Wright, Univ. Trans. I. 122—123.

Vol. II. p. 315, l. 19, *for* 27th *read* 25th.

1565. Vol. II. p. 315,

May 22. Dr Robert Beaumont in a letter of this date to Cecill mentions the high price of grain at Cambridge market "to the pinching "of pore scholars bellies," and on June 18 in a further letter complains of the excessive importation of corn from the neighbourhood of Cambridge especially from Lynn. Requests that authority may be given for stay of all corn within five miles of the University.^(b)

Vol. II. p. 315, *add to* note (1),

MS. Lansd. xvii. art. 63, 65; Heywood and Wright, Univ. Trans. I. 136—139.

Vol. II. p. 317, *insert after* l. 21,

Mr Puryfe, M.A., complained to the Vice-Chancellor that Thomas Lawrence, tollor, unjustly exacted toll from the Scholars, and particularly that he, on the 1st of May then last, unjustly and by force

(a) MS. Baker, III. 838.

(b) Calendar of State Papers, Domestic.

exacted and received from one Tooley, a labourer, for a carriage containing books and furniture of Richard Howland, B.D., fellow of Peterhouse, two pence in the name of toll; Lawrence not appearing was pronounced contumacious.^(a)

Vol. II. p. 318, *add to note* (1),

MS. Lansd. xvii. art. 35, 38, 39, 40, 69, 70, 74, 76; MS. Baker, x. 289, 290; Heywood and Wright, Univ. Trans. I. 139—156.

Vol. II. p. 319, *add to note* (2),

MS. Lansd. xvii. art. 81; Heywood and Wright, Univ. Trans. I. 156—159.

1574. Vol. II. p. 320,

January 18. Dr Andrew Perne to Lord Burghley. All the Colleges have resumed their accustomed exercises in learning except St John's. Precautions for abating the plague at Cambridge. Conveying water to Cambridge for scouring the King's ditch. Incloses (1) Device and estimates for conveying water from Trumpington Ford into the King's ditch in Cambridge by Richard Brown, (2) Device by John Bryant for the conveyance of water from the King's Mills to the head of the King's ditch against Pembroke Hall.^(b)

Vol. II. p. 322, *add to note* (1),

Dr Whitgift, Master of Trinity College, has the following memorandum in his Book of Accounts: "Anno 1574, from Michaelmas till the beginning "of March there was no dayes reconyd, bycause of the breaking up for the "plage by the whole consent of the seniors."—Brit. Mag. xxxii. 365.

Vol. II. p. 322, *insert after* l. 3,

On the 23rd of August, Dr Perne, Vice-Chancellor, committed James Smyth to the Castle "For that he keepeth an alehouse without licence," until he paid 20s. and found sufficient sureties "never to vittell agayne." He also commanded his sign to be plucked down.^(c)

Vol. II. p. 346, *insert after* l. 20,

On the 1st of June, the Proctors complained to the Vice-Chancellor that William Gibbons did "upholde, maintain, and kepe or cause to be "kept a dānsing schole within the Town of Cambridge." Gibbons confessing the charge, was fined 40s.^(d)

Vol. II. p. 346, *add to note* (2),

Heywood and Wright's Laws of King's and Eton Colleges, 227—250.

(a) MS. Baker, iii. 395.

(c) MS. Baker, iii. 409.

(b) Calendar of State Papers, Domestic.

(d) Ibid. 413.

Vol. II. p. 357, *insert after l. 14,*

The following Decree was made by the Vice-Chancellor and Heads, on the 3rd of June :

JUNIJ 3^o, 1577. DECRETUM FOR STONE BOES.

WHEREAS of late great destruction of dovehowses hath fortun'd, by the lewde and willfull wantoness of some persons using stone boes, and much pewter vessell hath been consumed and molten for the mayntenance of Pellets, and great hurt done in glasse of Churches, Chapels, and Colledge Halls, to the great loss and charges of all or the most part of the Colleges, and inhabitants of this Towne : and also that of late some persons have been in danger of liffe, or at the least of mayme, by the careless and negligent shoutyng in such stone boes: IT IS AND WAS ORDERED, DEFTYED, AND DECREED, 3^o Junij, 1577, by Mr Roger Goad, D.D., Vicechan. of the Universitie of Cambr. by the assent and consent of the Right Rev. Father in God, John Whitgift, Bishop of Worcester, John Maye, nominated Bishop of Carlile, Drs Chaderton, Harvey, Ithell, Binge, and Legge, Mr Howland and Norgate, that no scholer or any other person under the jurisdiction of the Universitie, should at any tyme after this present day, use or shoute in any stone boe, within the Universitie or Towne of Cambridge, and the precincts of the same, upon the forfeiture of the said boe, for the first tyme, and for the seconde tyme, likewise the losse of the boe, and further punishment, at the assignment of the Vice-chan. or his Deputie for the tyme being. And for the better executing of the said Decree, It was also determin'd and order'd, that whosoever should take, present, and prove any person to have violated and broken this Decree, should for his labour have the one moitie of the said boe, so taken, presented, and proved, to have been shotten in, wythin the Universitie, Towne, or precincts, and the other moitie should goe to the ordinarie Judg, in that behalfe.^(a)

Vol. II. p. 359, *add to note (4),*

A Decree of Dr Young, Vice-Chancellor, and the Masters and Presidents, was made on the 27th May, 1569, requiring Masters of Colleges being Doctors to wear scarlet gowns on the days above mentioned, under the like penalty, "to be distributed unto the Castell Tolboth and the Spittelhouse." (MS. Baker, iii. 374.)

Vol. II. p. 367, *insert after l. 13,*

On the 27th of November, Dr Byng, Vice-Chancellor, fixed the price of wine as follows :

A quart of all manner of French and Gascon Wyne . . .	5d.
A quart of Sack and Reynishe Wyne	6d.
A quart of Muscadell	9d.
A quart of Malmesey and Basterd	8d. ^(b)

(a) MS. Baker, iii. 416.

(b) Ibid. 420.

Vol. II. p. 371, *insert after l. 26,*

On the 27th of July, the Vice-Chancellor ordered that Thomas Thaxter, of Cambridge, should stand at the Bull Ring for three hours with a paper, whereon was to be written "For counterfeiting a Procept in Mr Vicechancellor's name."^(a)

Vol. II. p. 372, *add to note (3),*

Dr Legge's Play of Richardus Tertius was printed from the MS. in Emmanuel College Library, by the Shakespeare Society in 1844, the Editor being the late Baron Field, Esq.

Vol. II. p. 373, *insert after l. 2,*

On the 6th of March, John Aylmer, Bishop of London, addressed to Lord Burghley a letter which contains the following passages relating to this University.

I understand by Mr Deane of Ely^(b) that your Lordship hath a good inclinacion to redresse the disorders in thuniversitie of Cambridge in two speciall pointes, viz., in the stayinge of contentious prechinges, and unscholerlike apparell, and in those matters would have myne opinion; for answer whereof, although I know your honors wisdom is noe more to be holpen by mine advise then a little candle can further the light of the sonne, yett for my duties sake I will shew your lordship what I thinke. First, that all lycences grantyd by the University maie be called in, and grantyd of newe by the heades to such as will subscribe to tharticles synodically, as in all dyocesses yt is used; and that bondes be taken of the parties that theie shall preach noe innovacious, as I doe use in granting of my lycences. For the 2, that the heades of the howses may be enjoyned by your lordship to see everie man to his owne company, that both at home and abroad they use scholers apparrell accordinge to ther statutes; or els to craive thaid of the rest of the heades to expell such stubborne persons out of thuniversitie, as will not submitt theimeselves to that ordre; and this to be done by some injunction from her majestie to authorize the heades in that behalfe. And this I thinke would be a good way for both offences; *stultitia ligata in corde pueri virga disciplina fugatur*, and by none other means.^(c)

Vol. II. p. 373, *insert after Town, in l. 17,*

On the 15th of June, certain of the Heads wrote as follows to Lord Burghley:

TO THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD BURGHLEY, &c.

Our humble duties unto your good lordship remembered. May it please the same to understand, that of late such strange attempts hath been made both against our statutes and to our great injury, that for help therein we

(a) MS. Baker, III. 422.

(b) Dr Perne.

(c) MS. Lansd. XIII. art. 45; Heywood and Wright, Univ. Trans. i. 263.

are compelled to fly unto your honors authority. For whereas the tenth day of the present month of June, by fundation, the pricking of two regentes to every of the fower common lectures, viz. philosophy, rhetorick, logic, and mathematics, was then to be done per præpositos collegiorum, two doctors of the towne, being no heads of Colleges, were ready to intrude themselves to prick with us; but being gainsayd, by virtue of expresse words of our statute, and by consent of all the Heads of Colleges that were present, at length they gave place: yet the next day following, a congregation being called and continued to the afternoon, at evening prayer, when all men were at home at the service, except a few regentes and non-regentes, two graces were then propounded, the copies thereof ready to be shewed by the bearer; the one, that all doctors of the town, being no Masters of Colleges, should also prick with them in the nomination of the Vice-chancellour, of the lecturers, and of all other officers; the other, to binde masters of Colleges to the combination of preaching, both in the Sundaye, in the afternoon and holydays, which are expressly contrary to our statutes given us by the Queene's majestie, ready also to be shewed: not one master of a College present, or knowing or suspecting any such matter. For the Vice-chancellor hath so often openly protested that he would never go about or do anything without counsell and assent of the heades, that we could never think of any such deceit.

And although we know both these graces to be of no force, being contrary to our authorised statutes, and therefore, when occasion shall be offered, intend, under your honors favour, to withstand them, as void, and tending to sedition both in the Universitye and private Colleges, weakening of our government and countenance, and overthrowing, and giving boldness to overthrow, all statutes now and hereafter made, if such stolen graces and close and pevish practices, opposite to our statutes, should be suffered. Yet, forasmuch as by this their doing they may carry a countenance of statutes, and thereby hereafter breed contention amongst us; we thought it our duties with speed to declare these dangerous dealings unto your lordship, that upon the view of a few wordes of our statutes, to be shewed by the bearer, it might please your lordship to direct your letters to the Vice-chancellor, regentes, and non-regentes, to the effect above said, which shall not only check these rash attempts, but also be a warning to them hereafter not to pass the like without just consultation before. And as for the doctors (being no masters of Colleges), they are admitted to all consultations among us; but being thus admitted, they would proceed further to meddle, where certain persons only are appointed to be doers by our statutes. And thus, giving thanks for your lordships great pains and manifold benefits unto this our University, we humbly take our leave this 15th of Jun. 1580.

Your lordships, etc.,

EDW. HAWFORD.

JOH. STILL.

JOANNES BELL.

HENR. HERVY.

THO. BYNG.

ANDR. PERNE.

ROBERT NORGATE.

UMPHRY TINDALL,^(a)

(a) MS. Baker, xxii. 45; Heywood and Wright, Univ. Trans. I. 270.

The following Letter to Lord Burghley from Dr Hatcher the Vice-Chancellor, also refers to this dispute.

To the righte honorable my very good lorde, the lorde highe treasurer of England.

After due remembrance of my humble dutie towardes your honor, etc., it may please the same to be advertised, that ever since your honor did shewe unto us, the doctors of the Universitie, your lordshippes favorable countenance at Sir Giles Alington's, some have at the elections offred themselves to prove whether they might be receyved or not at the prickinge, and specially for that your lordship did take the paines to declare your minde to two doctors, and did wright your favorable letters to the Vice-chancellor, D. Howland, who hetherto hathe suppressed them; they have thought that they might as well com by vertue of those your lordshippes letters, as sum inferior masters of arte by your lordshippes other letters. But truly, my very good lord, when the doctors came, I declared unto them that I had considered the statutes and your lordshippes letters, which bothe together made a sufficient number for the election, and I willed them to departe, whiche they did after a fewe frendlie wordes among us. I must humble intreat your lordship therefore against the false informars to heare this the triuthe, as also these fower articles followinge:—1. That the congregation the next day (themselves being present at the foer none) was not stollen, but lawfully warned and continued with the accustomed bell ringinge, and at due tymes likewise accustomed, viz. at iij of the clocke, and not in tyme of divine service; for the cheef of them (as they will depose) departed at the end of the congregation home to the beginnunge of service. 2. Also that the second grace dothe conteyne all the doctors remaininge in the whole Universitie with the heades of Colledges, or their substitutes, not excludinge any doctors resident in Colledges. 3. Also that the ij. graces be not directly against the statutes; and furder, 4. That nothinge hathe bene now done that is not by former example confirmed and practised. A marvelous matter that our Cambridge masters of Colledges cannot abide the doctors of their Universitie to be joyued withe them in matters of the Universitie; but are rather contented withe their youngest masters of arte, yea and (as hathe bene experienced) with a baccalor of arte brought into the regent howse against all reason and statutes. A marvelous matter that they can be contentid to burden with continuall preachinge bothe foer none and after none number of regentes and non-regentes, and they themselves not to be bounde to preache in the after nones, to incorage and give good example to the other, beinge of the younger sorte. The hole number of regentes and non-regentes have beene muche discountenanced and grevid withe their impositions; the non-regentes ever since coude scant be gott to make a full congregation; and now, God be thanked, the doctors, the regentes, and non-regentes are all well cherid and comfortid withe these two graces; the non-regentes are now as diligent as the regentes. And if it please your lordship, for the entire great love you beare to the Universitie, to permitt these graces a fewe yeares, undoubtidlie your lordship shall finde thereby much quietnes, much amitie and frend-

shippe, to growe amonge learned men. I take God to record I have ever loved order, good ordinances, and statutes, and doe not give eare to innovations, as some doe, who have made and woulde make new statutes withoute any cause, as I shall declare, with other thinges, unto your lordship at your commandement. I doe not gape for benefices, for archdeaconries, deneries, bishoprickes, or any such like; but only desire that my painefull doinges this yeare may be accepted, accordinge to my good will, of your lordship and other my superiors, being marvilous sory that your lordship hath shewed yourself to be offendid with the Universitie at their false complaintes. If you call to remembrance, when you wrott your honorable lettres to me for the preservation of trees at Quenes Colledge, I certified your honor how necessarie it was that a great compasse of trees shoulde stand for the bewtie and defence of the Colledge; truly I woulde not have consentid to the felling for an e. lib. Did not they, notwithstandinge your lordshippes commandement and my lettres, craftely and closely assemble themselves together, and forthwith in my absence wrott to your lordship and to the earle of Leicester letters in effect contrary to mine? Truly they are as Dodonei lebetes; si moveas unum, moveris omnes. And where they clayme my often promise that I woulde doe nothinge without their consent, it may be true in sum one matter in tyme past, as the case required; but it is most false that I promised at all tymes so to doe. Thus your lordship may see that they are not ashamed to challenge rule over the Vice-chancellor. This day, being the 25th of June, there was a sermon ad clerum at St Maries, and I caused the congregation to be continued to the schooles, and there were present Doctors Pearne, Styll, Fulke, Bell, Howland, and certeyne others of the heades, and I think two^{6th} regentes and non-regentes, expectinge the readinge of lettres which were prepared for answer to your lordshippes letters, which I caused to be red openly before them all, and, as the manner is, willed the scrutators and proctors to proclayme, placet nobis ut literie modo lecte, possint sigillari sigillo vestro communi, which was done and granted forthwith, amonge all the regentes and non-regentes, with great rejoycinge. Now, my good lord, the heeordes began to fume and play their parte; and woulde have had the lettres brought into a hedde, that any one of them might have denied the seale; which being never used in any other Vice-chancellors tyme I would not suffer. A wonderfull thinge that they shoulde bringe letters from your lordship to the Universitie, whiche they will not suffer the Universitie to make any answer unto. Ther was such a tumultuous noyse of them, that I dissolved the congregation for quietnes. Agebatur ab illis quasi pro aris et focis, so earnest were they to stoppe the answer of the Universitie to your honorable letters; there was never harde of any suche stoppage before. Likewise one of the proctors by their meannes did withholde his key against all dutie, and which hath bene a great hinderaunce to the sendinge of these letters. Now that I have described in parte their bolde and shameles dealing (as I will answer before God) with the hole Universitie (except themselves), I beseeche your honor not to harken and give eare to them, being such as in respect of ambition care not what they rashlie doe and saye against your honors office here in Cambridge (I being your honors only depute), their

offence is committed against your honor, whom thei woulde blinde with their flatteringes. But in Godes behalf, I beseche you to heare the bringer of this letter, who can declare all the things which I have mentioned lyvely and truly: he is an ancient doctor, learned, sober, and discrete, whome I trust your lordship will well lyke of; to him I have committed certeyne thinges not writen, who shall give attendance for your lordshippes answer accordinge as your lordship shall command at your own leisure. I beseche your lordship to consyder the practise and sequele of theise complainantes, lest when the prickinge tyme of the nexte Vicechancellor and lectores shall come, if their complainte do take place, the Vicechancellor that now is, excluded with the other doctors. The maior of the towne shall be alderman and a counsellor; the Vicechancellor, perhappes, and other doctors shall be as under the degree of a master of arte, if theise parciall, ambitious, and malicious headdes may have their will. If your honor doe not permitt these graces, or other wayse put to your helpinge hand for a redresse, the hole Universitie of doctors, regentes, and non-regentes, wilbe utterly discouraged, and thinke themselves undone. Thus comittings your honor to the Almightye, I most humblye take my leave. Cambridge. 26^o Junii, 1580.

Your lordships ever at commande,

JOHN HATCHER,

Vice-Chancellor.^(a)

Vol. II. p. 384, L. 44, *for* 7th of May *read* 25th of April, [7th of the calends of May].

Vol. II. p. 386, *insert after* l. 13,

Lord Burghley on the 20th of May wrote as follows to the Vice-Chancellor.

After my hartye commendations; I have receved your lettres towching the misdemeanor of the two Parrises, in resisting and otherwise abusing your proctors forbyddyng a bear bayting at Chesterton; the examination whereof, after your said proetor and bedell had tarryed some tyme here, I was fain to commit my lord chief justice, and Mr attorney generall, being justices there of assize, myne own leisure not permitting me to attend to the same. By whose report, and summiwhat of myne own looking into the matter, finding that the said Parrises proceedings had been lewde, after a sharpe reprehension I committed them both to ward for some dayes. Nevertheless, being very earnestly induced by my lord North for ther enlargement, and they confessinge ther faulte, by a submission which they made and sent unto me subscribed with ther hands, the which here enclosed yow shall receive, I was contented the sooner to enlarge them. And as towching the removing of the elder of the Parrises from the place of high constable, I mean to deal with my lord chief justice and Mr attorney generall, to take ordre therein, at the next being there at the assises. And so praying yow rather to determine the causes of contention, yf yt may be,

^(a) MS. Lansd. xxx. fo. 59; Heywood and Wright, Univ. Trans. i. 272.

amongst yourselves, then for everye such tryfinge cause to have recourse to me, being otherwise greatlye charged with matters of much more moment, for this tyme I bid yow heartelye farewell. From the courts at White Hall, this 20th of Maye, 1581.

Your loving friend,

W. BURGHLEY.

To my very loving friend Mr Dr Perne, Vice-chancellor, etc.^(a)

"On the 24th of April, Mr Dr Perne, Vice-chan., accompany'd
"with Mr Dr Styll, Howland, Byng, Legge, Hatcher, and Ward,
"and Mr Norgate and Tyndale met with Mr Foxton, Maior of the
"Town, accompany'd with Mr Slegge and Blande in St Mary's Church,
"and there signify'd that they came to take order, as well for the
"accomplishing and setting up of the Hospitall, with the provision for
"the poore, as for the furnishing of the books for Sturbridge fair ;
"whereunto the Maior answered, that he was well willing to go forward
"for the Hospitall, but his company would not assent, and as con-
"cerning the books, he could make no answer, because he and his
"company hanged upon Mr Baron Shutt, from whome as yet they
"had receiv'd no answer or information, and so they departed,
"nothing done in the said two causes."^(b)

Vol. II. p. 387, *insert after* l. 21,

On the 31st of August, Mr Barnewell, B.D., came before the Vice-Chancellor, and alleged that the Sheriff, by virtue of a certain writ to him directed, designed to arrest the complainant at the Castle of Cambridge, contrary to the privileges of the University ; wherefore he prayed the Vice-Chancellor that he would vouchsafe to convene the Sheriff before him to answer for the violation of privileges. The Vice-Chancellor accordingly by a Bedell warned the Sheriff then employed at the Castle to appear, which he did immediately, and openly and publicly renounced the writ, and freely dismissed Mr Barnewell.^(c)

1581. Vol. II. p. 388,

Oct. 25. Dr Perne, Vice-Chancellor, and Heads of Colleges in Cambridge to Lord Burghley. Against the attempt of the townsmen to have the appointment of three Vintners.

Oct. 30. The Queen to the Town of Cambridge commanding them in nowise to interrupt or intermeddle in the licensing or punishing of

(a) MS. Baker, xiv. 150 ; Heywood and Wright, Univ. Trans. I. 310.

(b) MS. Baker, lii. 424.

(c) MS. Baker, lii. 425. In the MS. the name of Monday is inserted in brackets ; I assume he was the Under-sheriff, as the name does not occur during the reign of Elizabeth, in the List of Sheriffs in Fuller's Worthies.

any victuallers and tipplers within the liberties of the University, with copy of the charter of King Richard II. conferring those privileges.^(a)

Vol. II. p. 388, *add as a note at house in l. 6,*

As to "Swayl," (afterwards Sir Richard Swale, LL.D., an eminent civilian), see Nicolas's *Life and Times of Sir Christopher Hatton*, pp. 250, 254, 261, 467, 468; Strype's *Life of Whitgift*, 573, 577.

Vol. II. p. 388, *add to note (1),*

Heywood and Wright, *Univ. Trans.* i. 314—350, 353—369. The following articles are curious.

"Item, the master suffered very greate and continuall disorder in
"Mr Hownde's chamber, as black sanctus, and singinge of lewde ballades,
"with heades out of the windowes, and so lowd voyces as that all the howse
"wondred therat, to the very evill example of the youthe."

"Item, that whereas the statute permittethe not small birdes to be kept
"in the Colledge, for troublinge the studentes, the master hathe used
"continually and expressive loud singinge and noyse of organs, to the great
"disturbance of our studdyes."

"Item, that we havinge small room in the Colledge, the master very
"much annoyeth the howse in lettinge out the Colledge stable to suche
"as keepe hackny horses within the Colledge walles, and takethe the
"commodity therof to himselfe, contrary to statute."

Vol. II. p. 390, *insert after l. 30,*

Subjoined is an extract from or abstract of a letter, dated the 10th of October, from Dr Fulke, Vice-Chancellor, to Lord Burghley :

According to your Lordships letter I have consulted the Heads of several Colleges,—We are of Opinion that your Honor should do a Charitable Deed to procure a Commission from Her Majesty to Reform the whole State and Statutes of that House, viz. Gonvil and Cajus College, of which some are meer Papistical, newly made by Dr Cajus, appointing Mass and Dirige to be said for him, some be Ambiguous and Imperfect, as the Visitors also have certified your Honor, &c. Furthermore forasmuch as the Reformation of one College is not sufficient where the whole body of the University is out of Frame; it is not mine Opinion only, but also of others of Wisdom and great Experience, of whom I may name Dr Harvey for one, that it were most expedient the same were Reformed in the whole and in divers Colleges specially by a General Commission or Visitation, in which your Honor might have an Absolute and Principal Authority, to supply the Imperfections of all Statutes both of the University and of sundry Colleges wherein the same is needful. For so great is the multitude of Licentiousness and disordered persons, which cannot be Bridled by our present Statutes, that altho' the University hath Authority to make Statutes for the maintenance of good Order and quietness, yet nothing can be Decreed by the greater part, which

(a) Calendar of State Papers, Domestic.

will not consent to anything which may restrain their disordered Licentiousness, as was notably tryed within these two Years, when your Honor gave in charge to the Heads of Colleges to see the Reformation for excess in Apparel, who devised as well as they could, but nothing to this day can be Decreed, albeit the excess doth not diminish, but dayly increase, &c. ^(a)

1582; On the 23rd of February, Dr Bell, Vice-Chancellor, com-
83} mitted to the Tolbooth for 3 days, Mudde, B.A. of Pembroke Hall, because, in a Comedy which he had composed, he had censured and too saucily reflected on the Mayor of Cambridge; and on the 26th of February, Mudde, at the command of the Vice-Chancellor, acknowledged his fault before the Mayor and asked his pardon, which was freely granted. The Vice-Chancellor also, on the first mentioned day, committed Evance, a scholar of Pembroke Hall, to prison for 3 days, because he lay hid when sought for by the Bedel and had neglected to appear; and on the 25th of February he was beaten with rods before all the youth of the University in the Public School street, because he had propounded scandalous, foolish, and opprobrious questions at the disputations of the questionists, and because he had made an assault with a club and had thrown stones when a play was exhibited in the College of Corpus Christi. ^(b)

Vol. II. p. 394, *insert after* l. 33,

On the 7th of September, Dr Bell, Vice-Chancellor, appointed William Byrde to the office of Lord of the Tappes^(c) by the following instrument:

JOHN BELL, D.D., Vicechancellor of the University of Cambridge, to all and singular the Queens Mayestys loving Subjects, repairing unto the fair called Sturbridge fair, sendeth greeting in our Lord everlasting. WHEREAS time out of minde, it hath been a custome & always used within this fair, that some musitian, whome they have usually called The Lord of the Tappes, should for the safety of the Booths & profit of the Marchants after sun set & likewise before the sunne rising by sounde of some Instrument, give notice to shut & open the shops. And that of late one John Pattyn, which for many years had that roome, is now departed this world. In consideration whereof, many of the worshipfull Citizens of London & other places have desired one other to be placed in that roome, & for that cause hath commended unto us William Byrde the bearer hereof, being a Musitian and now servant & wayght of the said University. We the said Vice-chancellor, willing to pleasure the said worshipfull citizens & other

(a) Johnston on the King's visitatorial power, 246.

(b) MS. Baker, B. 427.

(c) In that singular old comedy, *Lingua*, or the Combat of the Tongue and the Five Senses for Superiority, Phantastes speaking of Olfactus's encomium upon Tobacco says, "I promise you 'a god of great denomination, he may be my lord Tappes for his large titles.'"—Act. IV. Sc. 4 (Dodsley, *Old Plays*, v. 202).

occupiers, have given and granted, & by these presents do give & grant unto the said W. Byrde, the said roome & place of the Lord of Tappes, to continue therein during our pleasure, upon his good usage and honest behaviour. IN WITNESS whereof we the said Vicechancellor have to these presents set the seal of our office. GIVEN at Cambridge, the 7th day of Sept., in the 25th year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lady Eliz., &c. an. 1583.^(a)

Vol. II. p. 395, *add to note (3),*

Heywood and Wright's Laws of King's and Eton Colleges, p. 253.

Vol. II. p. 397, *insert after the last line,*

On the 19th of December, Edward Ball, the Town Clerk, appeared in the Vice-Chancellor's chamber at St John's College, and there, before Dr Howland, Vice-Chancellor, Doctors Perne, Bell, Goad, Tyndall, and Legge, and the three Esquire Bedels, made an apology for certain reflections on the University. Subjoined is an account of the matter :

CONFESSIO EDWARDI BALL, VILLE CANT. CLERICI ET REGISTRARII.

MEM. Quod die et loco predictis, comparuit Edw. Ball, Town Clarke of the Town of Cambr., & whereas he hath written a certain letter, unto the Lord Maior of London at Sturbridge fair last past & in the same did certify, that certain prisoners & roges apprehended in the said fair was rescued & taken away from their keeper, by scholars of the University, adding these words, "a thing to fowle to be suffered," which all was untrue the said letter, but unadvisedly & foolishly & had therein sore injured the whole University, & especially in those his words of his letter, that it was "a thing to fowle to be suffered," & therefore protested (calling God to record) that even from his harte he was sorry for so writing & therefore desired the said Vicechancellor & those heads of Colleges then present, & also all those that were absent, to be his good masters & friends, & to forgive & forget all that was passt, & hereafter to judg & esteem of him, as his behaviour & deeds towards the University & scholars should show, merit, & deserve.^(b)

1584. Vol. II. p. 398,

January 24. Lord North and others, Commissioners of Musters in the county of Cambridge, to the Council. Have viewed all the able men, armour &c., within the shire; howbeit the armour they have is very unserviceable and insufficient. The 800 men shall be thoroughly furnished which is a great burthen for that small shire.^(c)

Vol. II. p. 399, *insert as a note at kingdom in l. 2,*

Ralegh's Patent was dated 4 May, 1583.—Coke's Entries, 370, b.

(a) MS. Baker, III. 428.

(b) Ibid., III. 429.

(c) Calendar of State Papers, Domestic.

Vol. II. p. 400, *insert after* l. 27,

On the 24th of July, Thomas Thomas, M.A. and Printer, entered into a recognizance in 500 marks before the Vice-Chancellor, subject to the following condition: "If the said Tho. Thomas do not or shall not print or cause to be printed any book, pamphlet, or paper after he hath once finished Saddils^(a) works, which he hath now under his press, until further order shall be taken with him by the Rt Hon. the Lord Treasurer our Chancellor, Mr Vicechancellor, and the University, that then this recognisance to be void and of none effect, or else to stand in full strength."^(b)

Vol. II. p. 400, *add to note* (4),

Heywood and Wright, Univ. Trans. I. 383—385.

Vol. II. p. 400, *insert before* l. *penult.*

About this time, Tobias Blande, B.A.^(c) of Corpus Christi College, published an infamous and blasphemous libel, to the dishonour of God, directed against Dr Norgate, master of his college, and reflecting as vehemently suspected upon an honourable personage (apparently Sir Francis Walsingham). It was entitled, A Necessary Catechisme, to be red every Sunday morninge, and began In the name of the father, the sonn, and the old wiffe, etc. He was found by the master and fellows to be the author, and for part of his punishment he made open confession of that fact before the master, the fellows, and all the scholars, and after confession so made he was put to shame of sitting in the stocks, and then expelled and banished the College. Dr Norgate sent a bill to every master of a College, declaring the fact and the punishment, lest any of them ignorantly might receive him into their Colleges. Two years afterwards (when Dr Norgate was Vice-Chancellor) Blande made an attempt to obtain the degree of M.A., which was denied him.^(d)

Vol. II. p. 403, *insert as note to* l. 28,

The Charter of Foundation is dated 11th January, 26 Eliz. [1583-4]. The Statutes are dated 1 Oct. 1585.—University and College Documents, iii. 479, 483.

Vol. II. p. 404, *insert as note to* prison in l. *penult.*

On the 26th of June, 1584, the Vice-Chancellor charged two persons named Horne and Field with having said in a tavern, that he had taken

(a) Antonius Sadellus or Sadeel, a minister of Geneva. "Sadacis Disputationes Theologice et Scholasticæ" were published by Thomas Thomas at Cambridge, in 4to., 1584.

(b) MS. Baker, iii. 430.

(c) He was admitted of C. C. C. 1582, and had previously been of Pembroke Hall.

(d) MS. Baker, iv. 109; MS. Lanad. xlv. art. 65, 67; Heywood and Wright, Univ. Trans. II. 392.

of the Vintners of Cambridge £10 each as a bribe to sell wine the dearer. They confessed the words, and said that they had heard the report of John Keymer. They were commanded to appear the next day, and Keymer was sought but could not be found.—MS. Baker, iii. 430.

On the 19th of February, 1584-5, Keymer was, for selling wine without lawful licence, committed to prison by Dr Norgate, Vice-Chancellor.—Ibid. 431.

On the 2nd of December, 1586, Dr Copecott, Vice-Chancellor, released Keymer from custody, but warned and forbid him not thereafter to sell wine within the Town of Cambridge or the suburbs of the same, "either in gross or by retails," under the forfeiture of £10 per month.—Ibid. 436.

Vol. II. p. 415, *insert after* l. 11,

On the 20th January, Dr Norgate, Vice-Chancellor, and seven heads made a decree for exhibition to the Vice-Chancellor of the names of the questionists by the heads of their respective colleges, and imposing a penalty of 40s. upon any head of a college or his vicegerent who should admit into his college a scholar of any other college, unless the head or vicegerent of that college should signify by his letter that he had given licence to such scholar to remove from his college to the other.^(a)

Vol. II. p. 421, note (3) *for* Sir Thomas Egerton *read* Thomas Egerton, Esq.

Vol. II. p. 424, *insert after* l. 6,

In a suit in Chancery, by one Bradley against Robert Prawnce, M.A. of Trinity College, the Defendant was allowed his privilege as a student of the University, although one Catharine Prawnce had been colourably joined as a co-defendant. The Order of the Court was in these terms:

Bradley v. Prawnce, 18 June, 1586.	}	Upon the opening of the matter in variance to this Court on the behalf of the defendant, who, being named with one Catharine Prawnce in a subpoena to answer a bill exhibited into this Court, or to be exhibited by the Plaintiff, although in truth, as is alleged, the said Katharine Prawnce was never served with any process, and forasmuch as the said Robert Prawnce is a scholar in the University of Cambridge, and a student and a Master of Arts resident in Trinity College, in Cambridge, as by a certificate this day shewed forth under the seal of Honfry Tindall, Doctor of Divinity, and Vice Chancellor of the said University of Cambridge, it did appear, it is ordered, that the said Robert Prawnce be licenced to depart, and his privilege as a student of the said University is allowed unto him, and not to be troubled with any further process at the suit of the Plaintiff. ^(b)
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(a) Stat. Acad. Cantab.

(b) Monro, Acta Cancellariae, 560.

Vol. II. p. 424, *insert after l. 27,*

On the 26th June, the Lords of the Council addressed the following letter to Thomas Wendy, Esq., High Sheriff of the County :

After our hartye commendations : whereas we fynde by antient records that the sheriffs of the counties of Cambridge and Huntingdon are to be sworn for the defence of the Charters and Privileges of the University of Cambridge, lyke as the sheriffs of the counties of Oxon. and Berks. are for the defence of the charters and privileges of the universiteye of Oxon. ; as by the forme of the oathe, which we send you here enclosed, more at large may appear unto you.^(a) And forasmuch as at the suite of the Vice Chancellor of the Universiteye of Oxon. order was taken this last year that the sheriffs of the counties of Oxon. and Berks. for the tyme being shall take their oathes for the preservation of the said charters and privileges which the new sheriffs for this year have done accordinglye, we have thought good, at the like suit made for the Universiteye of Cambridge, to geve order for the renewing of the custome of the said oathe for the preservation of the charters and privileges of the Universiteye of Cambridge to yowe, being nowe sheriffe and to your successors for the tyme being : and to that ende have directed her majesties commission of dedimus potestatem to the Vice Chancellor of Cambridge and to Mr Doctor Perne or to either of them, with the oath included, to minister the same unto yow, which we are to require yow to accomplish, according to the tenore thereof. And so we bid you hartelye farewell. From Westminster. the 26th of June, 1586.

Your loving friendes,

JO. CANT.	C. HOWARD.
H. HUNSDEN.	JE. CROFTE.
T. BROMLEY.	G. SHREWSBERRY.
H. COBHAM.	CHR. HATTON.
W. BURGHLYE.	HR. DARCY.
T. BUCKHURST.	FR. WALSHINGHAM. ^(b)

Vol. II. p. 429, *insert after l. 2,*

On the 15th of December the following Proclamation was made in 15 places in the Town :

MR VICECHANCELLOR straightly chargeth and commandeth, in the Queens Majesties name, that no Innkeeper, Ganoker, Victeler, Tipler, or any other that do sell any kinde of victuals shall receive any Syzar, Scholar, or Bachelor of Arts, to table, eating, drinking, banketing, playing, or other-ways to stay or tarry in their howses, from this day forward, upon pain of 40s. for every default. And GOD SAVE THE QUEEN, AMEN.^(c)

(a) The Oath is set out in Vol. II. p. 477, n. (4).

(b) MS. Baker, xlv. 153; Heywood and Wright, Univ. Trans. i. 420.

(c) MS. Baker, lll. 436.

Vol. II. p. 433, *insert after l. 11,*

Mr Wendy, the Sheriff, not only disobeyed the command of the Privy Council to take an oath for conservation of the University privileges, but gave offence to that body, by releasing one Woodward from prison. The Lords of the Council thereupon addressed the following Letter to him :

After our hartye commendations : whereas we did direct our lettres unto yow this last sommer (you being then high sheriffe of Cambridge and Huntingtenshire) for the takinge of an antient oathe for the preservation of the princes charters and privileges of the Universitie of Cambridge ; the which lyke oathe, as we do understand to be duly taken by the sheriffe of Oxford and Berkshire, so are we credibly enformed, by the humble supplication of the vice-chancellor, the heddes and masters of colleges of the Universitie of Cambridge (remayning with us under their hands), that yow, Mr Wendye, being a scoler, and sworne (as we are enformed) to maintain the privileges of the said Universitie of Cambridge, hath not only disobeyed our lettres, being signed with the hands of twelve of us (as by the same did playnly appear unto yow), but also since the receipt of our said lettres, have not onely not mayntayned, but hath wyllingly infringed our said antient charters, confirmed by act of parliament, by removing one Woodward out of prison, contrary to the said most antient and necessary charters and privileges, and to the great injurie and prejudice of the good and quiet government of the Universitie hereafter, yf this contempt done by yow should be suffered ; which thing hath not bene seen or attempted against the said Universitie in the memorye of man before this tyme, to the evill example of all your successors sheriffs of that countye. These shall be therefore to require yow presently to make your personall appearance before us, to make answer to your said contempt of her majesties charters and our lettres ; whereof we will yow not to fail. Fare you well. From the courte, the 14th of March, 1586.

Your lovinge frends,

JO. CANT.	W. BURGHLYE.
CHA. HOWARD.	JEA. CROFTS.
T. BROMLEY.	GEO. SHREWSBERRYE.
H. HUNSDEN.	F. WALSINGHAM.
R. LEYCESTER.	J. WOOLLYE. ^(a)
H. COBHAM.	

Mr Wendy stated his Exceptions to the required Oath, to which the University replied. The Exceptions and Reply are subjoined :

EXCEPTIONS taken by T. Wendye, Esq., to an oath offered unto him by the Vice-Chancellour of Cambridge for the preservation and mayntenance of the liberties and privileges of the said University of Cambridge.

THE REPLY of the Universitie of Cambridge to the Exceptions of Mr Tho. Wendye, concerning the sheriffes oath for the mayntenance of the Universitie privileges.

(a) MS. Baker, xlv. 133 ; Heywood and Wright, Univ. Trans. i. 428.

1. That the oath containeth no limitations of time: yt ys to continue his life that taketh yt.

1. The first exception the universitie sayth that an oath in matters mere civill ys no further to be stretched then either in the forme of the oath ys expressed or by lawe ys established, or by necessary circumstances may be employed. Now Mr Wendye granteth (as most true yt ys) that the forme of the oathe doth not expresslye bynde duringe life; and the Universitie sayeth no more doth any lawe of hed-borowes, churchwardens, constables, bayliffs, maiors, stewards, justices of peace, and other such like, are understood only during the tyme of such their offices; so ought this likewise of the sheriffe. And that appeareth also by the very plain words of the oath; for whereas every sheriffs oath beginneth thus: You shall swere that well and truly you shall serve the quene in the office of sheriffe, etc.; the particular addition for the Universitie followeth immediately in these words: and also yow shall swere that the masters and the scholers of the Universitie, etc. yow shall kepe and defend, etc. Now this word *also* implyeth the like condition as afore, viz. in the office of the sheriff. Again other words of the oath import as much; for the oath sayeth: He shall punish the disturbers and breakers of the peace ther, etc.: which being out of office he cannot do. And that this is the true meaning of that and all like oathes, the Universitie referreth to the wyse and indifferent judgment of the learned in the lawes. And yet *ex superabundanti* the universitie addeth, that of all other men, Mr Wendye should least have made this exception, who having bene sometyne a scholer in the Universitie and ther matriculated was sworn in express words to

2. There is containd in one of the charters granted to the Universitie that the sheriffe shall not, by virtue of any processes, directed unto him, deliver any man committed by the Vice-Chancellor: yet the sheriffe, at the tyme of the taking of his office, taketh an oath faythfully and truly to execute all the processe directed to him during his office: the contrariety being manifest, ther ys no safety to take an oath.

3. In the same charter is containd that yf a layman strike a scholer he shall be imprisoned, and yeild satisfaction at the discretion of the Vice-Chancellor: if a scholer shall strike a layman and be im-

maintayne the Universityes privileges, during his life.

2. To the second the Universitye replyeth, that the pretended contraryety ys not well collected, for yt ys a common and known rule in lawe, in toto jure generi per speciem derogatur; so that although the first part of his oath be generall to execute all processe directed to him, yet the second part, bynding him to observe the Universitye charters, ys an express limitation to the first. And albeit the second oathes were wholly omitted, yet could not the generall words of the first sufficiently warrant him to execute ordinary writtes in places exempted; and that is evidently seen in daylye practice thorowout the realme, as here within the Isle of Ely, in Kent, within the Cinque Ports, etc.: and as for the Universitye privileges the law doth flatly prohibit him so to deale against them. That law we say which of all politick lawes ys in this realm of highest nature, that ys the act of parliament whereby all our privileges and charters are confirmed. So that the sheriffe under colour of the generall words of his oath, execute his ordinary writs against those charters: and yf he should attempt so to doe, he should in very dede violate the true meaning of his oathe, whereby he is tyed to the due executing of the lawe. Nam id demum possumus quod jure possumus. And the breach of the lawe is the breach of oath in him that ys sworne to observe the lawe.

3. The last exception seemeth to be made out of reason, for yt concerneth not the inconvenience of the oath, but yt fyndeth fault with her majesties grant, confirmed and established by the consent of the

presented, he is to be delivered when the Vice-Chancellor shall call for him and make satisfaction in the execution of the Vice-Chancellor wherein the time of equity being the same, as when the Chancellor is made.

main a thing hardly standing with the good sense of a man of law. For albeit in the making of a law it is very requisite to consider what equity or inequality may be therein: yet when the law is once set forth and enacted, there ought to follow obedience without dispute. Neither must the chancery office consist any where in making of laws: but in the execution of laws that be made. Nevertheless to satisfy Mr. Wode's touching this point the universitie sayeth, they cannot possibly be founde any want of equity in this statute, or in the acte of parliament that hath confirmed it. For what does the words of the privilege imply? Verily no other but whether the scholar be plaintiff or defendant, the matter shall be judged by the chancellor. And is not the like course observed in the choicest ordinary courts of this realme? What be chancery men usually sued for before the lord chancellor? and what can exchequer men be ordinarily impleaded for before the judges of that court? And to come down to meaner places, even in Cambridge towne, we see daily that controversies rynging between townsmen and forciners, each party sued and ys sued before the mayor and yet are none of these tryals accompted against the rule of equitye, so as the judges be such as have the fear of God. And in this case of scholars, yf want of indifferency were to be feared by reason of the persons that jageth, the towns men being but handycrafts men were rather to be suspected [than] the universitie chancellors, who are such as from their childhood have been trained up in all godlye and liberall knowledge.⁶⁴

(64) Heywood and Wright, *Univ. Trans.* i. 422-426.

Mr Wendy, about the time the last-mentioned letter from the Council was directed to him, was superseded in the office of Sheriff by Robert Peyton, Esq. On the 16th March, 1586-7, a Writ of Dedimus Potestatem to take Mr Peyton's oath to the University was directed to Dr Copcot, Vice-Chancellor, and Humphrey Tindall, D.D. It would seem by the following Letter from Dr Perne to the Lords of the Council, that Mr Peyton also declined to take the oath :

This is the fourth tyme, right honourable, that I have bene sent from the University of Cambridge to wayt upon this honourable table for the lyke cause ; and these have bene the orders taken at all thes tymes. The first was in the time of good king Edward the Sixth ; when the maior of Cambridge and the under-sheriffe had let out of prison such prisoners as were taken in the night watch by the proctors of the universitye. The good kinge did then send to his counsell his godly schoolmaster, Sir John Cheke, requiring them to tender the universitye of Cambridge, as they loved him. What order was taken doth here appeare under their hands.

2. The second tyme was when the townsmen had delivered Searle out of prison ; for the which the said Searle and Slegge, Wallis and Dormer, were committed, some to the Fleet, some to the Marshalse, as my lord treasurer doth know. For the which justice the queens majesty did thank the old lord treasurer hartelye.

3. The third tyme was when yt was thought good, not only to the lordes of her majesties privy counsell, but also to all the aldermen of the town of Cambridge, and Slegge and Kimball only excepted, for the avoyding of the continuall contention and difference betwixt the Universitye and the towne, to reduce both the bodies of the Universitye and the towne to be governed under one hedd ; that ys the chancellor of th^e universitye : which effect of a godly union was then only hindred by the said Slegge and by Kimball, then maior, yet ruled by Slegge.

4. This last tyme and present tyme I am sent lykewise by the said Universitye ; for that the two last sheriffs, Mr Wendye and Mr Payton, had not only refused to take the antient oath (part of the sheriffes oathe), in contempt of 12 of your honours lettres, but also for breaking of the princes charters, yeven for the mayntenance of the peace and quiet studies of the Universitye ; the which oathe I am perswaded that Mr Wendye would have taken, yf he had not bene otherwise perswaded by Mr Payton, now high sheriffe, and other such freemen of the towne of Cambridge ; and that Mr Payton would not have refused simply to take the said oath for the preserving of the charters of the Universitye (the which oath [he] did take with a protestation, as Mr Dr Husseye and one Peterson have reported and confessed openly before my lordes grace of Canterbury), nor yet would have sent his sonn from his learning from the universitye, because, as he sayd, he would not have his eldest sonn sworn to the liberties of the universitye, who might be called to be sheriffe after him, if that Mr Slegge, his oaste of Cambridge, had not bene so great of all his counsell. But God called that sonn before he was sheriffe ;

for that there have bene more suytes and breaches of our charters in thes two sheriffs tymes, in eyther of the universities, then have bene many dayes before. The Universitye of Oxford have obteyned their sheriffe to be quietlye sworne, as he hath bene heretofore ; so the Universitye of Cambridge doth most humbly pray your honour that the sheriffe of Cambridgeshire hereafter may be likewise sworne to kepe the privileges of the Universitye. And although the maior of the town of Cambridge (of which corporation Mr Payton ys a sworne man) have most cruelly burned both this and the rest of our antient privileges of the Universitye, which cannot therefore now originally be shewed, because the freemen of Cambridge did maliciously burn them, as appereth of ancient record to be shewn ; yet the University of Cambridge doth humbly praye that the causes being like in both Universaities, and the ancient copies of the said charters being all one, and the antient record in the crown office doth make yt an evident part of the sheriffes oath, as well of Cambridge as of Oxford, that the said sheriffes may be lykwise sworn hereafter for the keepinge of the charters of the Universities. And so shall we of both the Universities dayly praye to thallmightye God for your honours godly longe preservation.

Your honors faythfull and daylye orator,

ANDREW PERNE.^(a)

Vol. II. p. 433, note (7), *for* Sir Thomas Egerton *read* Thomas Egerton, Esq.

Vol. II. p. 437, *insert after* l. 9,

Moses Fowler, D.D., fellow of Corpus Christi College,^(b) having been sued in the Common Pleas in an action of debt by John Drake in Easter Term, pleaded the Queen's Charter, granting exclusive consuance of pleas to the University,^(c) and prayed that the liberties and privileges of the University might be allowed him, and that a Writ of exigent directed to the sheriffs of Norwich might be superseded, which was granted ; liberty being given to the Plaintiff at the return of the Writ to shew cause wherefore the Defendant should not have the privilege he claimed.^(d)

Vol. II. p. 437, *insert after* l. 21,

On the 29th of May, the Vice-Chancellor and Heads sent to Lord Burghley a Letter, of which the following is a translation :

Although we have been in that mind and will (most honourable Burleigh) that we would rather suffer the greatest injuries from others than inflict the slightest on them, nevertheless when the insolence of our Townsmen in this

(a) MS. Baker, xiv. 160 ; Heywood and Wright, Univ. Trans. I. 426—428.

(b) So the Record ; yet, according to Dr Lamb's Hist. of C. C. C., Fowler was only B.D., and had vacated his fellowship by marriage, Oct. 6, 1686.

(c) In the plea this Charter is stated to bear date the 10th May, 17 Eliz.

(d) MS. Arund. Iiv. fo. 236. r. ; Heywood and Wright, Univ. Trans. II. 454.

part could not be borne, so that even our patience was perversely abused not only to confirm but to increase their unbridled anarchy, and when we said that bearing old injuries, was but to invite the infliction of new, we do not fear your Excellence will judge us too forward in complaining of the declining and falling state of our learning, nor that we likewise after this can speak of them worse than the truth will sanction. For of late the hope of obtaining the vintners cause has so extraordinarily excited them and inflated their minds, that while they are trying to inflict a terrible wound upon our remaining privileges, whereas formerly they opposed them secretly and covertly, they now all of them do not fear openly and boldly to attack and call them in question. So much of late has this unreasonableness or madness possessed and strengthened the minds of some, that now it has seized and urged headlong the mayor himself, and he has not only foully treated our servants and domestics, but also has most barbarously worried their cattle, and to such lengths has he proceeded in his audacity that he has odiously and contrary to all custom and justice caused to be served upon our Vice-Chancellor your Honour's deputy, a formal writ (as they term it), of which in the one case he exhibits his singular inhumanity towards men, and his savage cruelty towards cattle, and in the other he has proved his terrible envy of our good, and by his published act evinced his personal hatred to your Honour in that he would lessen the esteem you are held in by us. Do thou therefore (most illustrious Burghley) succour with the sacred anchor (so to speak) of thy aid and protection, thy University terribly shaken by the storms and tempests of these furious men; strengthen by thy safe counsel our privileges of which they design to destroy all the power; and lastly at the prayers of thy children restrain by thy excellent authority these sworn enemies of letters and virtue; and deign to afford a listening ear to our prayers further to be explained to thee by our faithfull Registrar. We truly owe as yet everything to your Honour, and may we in the future benefit equal to our most sanguine hopes. And we again and again beseech God that He may heap upon your Excellence a double measure of all good things, and that you may be most blessed with all graces, and that He will long preserve you for us and for the State. Cambridge, the 4th of the calends of June, in the year 1587.

Ever most devoted to your Honour,
The Vice-Chancellor & Heads of Colleges.

To the most honourable Lord the Lord Burghley,
High Treasurer of England, & High Chancellor
of the University of Cambridge.^(a)

Vol. II. p. 441, *add to note* (1),

The following paper relates to the same matter :

"THE EFFECT of the answer delivered by D. Perne to the complaint of
"the maiour of Cambridge touching a controversie for the impounding of
"certain hogges of William Hammondes, berebruer : which complaint

(a) MS. Lansd. II. art. 3.

“Dr Perne received in wryting, and is to make answer unto in writing
“again : whereunto the compleynants are to be further referred.

“First as touching the person of the said William Hammond, to be
“priviledged as a schollers servant, there was shewed to me a patent under
“the common seale of Jesus Colledg, wherby he is reteyned as their officer
“for the collection of their rentes in Cambridg, which, as was said, amount
“very nere to lxli., for the which he hath fee per annum, xiijs. iiijd.

“Touching the deteyning of one Joseph in prison, notwithstanding two
“writtes of habeas corpus out of the Kinges bench, said to be delivered to
“the Vice-chauncelor, and not returned : the said D. Perne showed both the
“said writtes, with their severall returnes endorced by D. Copcootes, the
“Vice-chauncelor, whereof the one being the originall was certified in the
“return with a tarde ; the other being an alias, was said to be delivered to
“the Vice-chauncelor by the handes of the said Joseph mencioned in the
“writt, so as he was out of prison and thereby the effect of the writt could
“not be executed : and so is the return made accordingly.

“As touching the replevin pretended to be graunted by the Vice-chauncelor
“otherwise then hath ben accustomed, the same is avowed justifiable and
“that the Universitie intendith to prosecute the same by tryall of lawe.

“For the supposed disorders with clubbes and other weapons and the
“pound breaches D. Perne undertook to geve answeres particularly both to
“the said disorders and to the other the premisses before mencioned, which
“he hath not yet returned.”—MS. Lansd. liv. art. 13 ; Heywood and Wright,
Univ. Trans. i. 486.

Vol. II. p. 455, *add to note* (1),

See a Letter to the Queen from the Vice-Chancellor and Heads of Colleges
respecting this case, and beseeching her to hear the Earl of Essex on their
behalf, in MS. Lansd. lvii. art. 79 ; Heywood and Wright, Univ. Trans.
i. 504.

Vol. II. p. 455, *insert after* l. 5,

Subjoined is an extract from a Letter of Dr Perne to Lord
Burghley :

Forasmuch as the reformation of the excesse and disorder of the apparell
in both the Universities, is referred by proclamation to the Chauncellors of
them bothe, and for that I doe understand, that commandement is gyven in
the Universitie of Oxforde of late, that noe scholer shall weare any hatt in
the sayde Universitie, and that all graduates resiant in any house of learninge
shall weare scholers square capps, and that such as be in any colledge or hall,
that be no graduates, to weare cloth rownde capps, and that noble mens
sonnes may weare capps of velvet if they will, and that the excesse of shirte
bandes and ruffes, both in length and fashion, be avoyded ; and that no
scholer or fellow of any house of learninge doe weare, eyther in the
Universitie or when they shall be abroad out of the Universitie, any hose,

doublet, cote, jackett, or any other garment of velvet, satten, or any other silke or of any other disordered stuff, cooler, or fashion as shall be myslyked and forbidden by the Chauncellour or Vice-chauncellour and the most part of the heads in the Universitie, to be openly worne, and privately by the master or president, with the most parte of the fellowes, to be sworne in any colledge, under the payne of vsj. viij*d*. for everie tyme that any graduate, fellow, or scholer shall offend in any of the premisses. And if it will please your honor to wright your letters to your honors Vice-chauncellour, and to the other heads of colledges for the dewe observing of these thinges accordingly in the Universitie of Cambridg, I doe knowe that your honors letters will procure more effectuall and speedie reformation then anie of the statutes heretofore made for that purpose, as experience of the good effect of your honors last letters sente for the reformation of diverse disorders to the whole Universitie did well declare.^(a)

Vol. II. p. 457, *add* to note (1),

See a Letter from the Bishop of Lincoln to Lord Burghley, on behalf of Thomas, dated 27th July, 1588, in MS. Baker, vi. 293; MS. Lansd. lvii. art. 74; Heywood and Wright, Univ. Trans. i. 534. John Legate had a grant of the exclusive right of printing for a term of years, Thomas's Dictionary as augmented by him [Legate]. This was renewed for 21 years to John Legate, his son, on behalf of himself and 10 others his brothers and sisters, 13 Feb. 1620-21.—Foedera, xvii. 283.

Vol. II. p. 458, *insert before* l. 1,

On the 6th April, Lord Burghley, Chancellor of the University, and Archbishop Whitgift, restored Everard Digby^(b) to a senior fellowship in St John's College of which he had been deprived. The ostensible cause of deprivation was non-payment of commons, the real cause his suspected attachment to popery.^(c)

Vol. II. p. 458, *insert after* l. 26,

The following is an entry of the grant by the Vice-Chancellor, of a Licence for an Inn called the Crown.

(a) MS. Lansd. lvii. art. 83.

(b) Supposed to have been the father of Sir Everard Digby, who was concerned in the Gunpowder Plot. Mr Baker was of opinion that he was married whilst fellow of the College. This Everard Digby was the author of a book against the Philosophy of Ramus.—Strype's Annals, ii. 674.

(c) MS. Lansd. lvii. art. 78, 80, 87; *chil.* art. 29; Strype, Annals, ii. 588, App. No. Ixi.; Life of Arch. Whitgift, 271, App. Book iii. No. xxvii.; Heywood and Wright, Univ. Trans. i. 505, 506—523, 532.

Subjoined are extracts from "Causes considered in proceeding against Mr Digby and moving thereunto."

"In the time of a sermon and communion, he went about fishing openly in the backside with a casting net, with some schollers in his companie, even then when charge was given by authority from above, that whosoever did not communicate, his name should be sent up."

"He doth use to blow an horn often in the Colledge on [in] the day time, and hollow after it."

"He threatened openly to set the president in the stocks, in the hearing of the schollers, then when in the maysters absence he supplied his room."

Aug. 23, 1588., Coram D^{no}. Legge, vican : in presentia P.S.

The allowance of an Inn, having the sign of the Crowne.

MEM. Quod die et loco præd. Mr Dr Legge, Vice-Chancellor, being moved for his allowance of an House to be an Inn, situated in the Bridge Street, in the Parish of St Sepulchre's, near unto the Dolphin, having the sign of the Crowne, whereby to be known, at the instance of Mr Anger, one of her Majesties Justice of Peace, within the Town and County of Cambridge, alledging the fitness or conveniences of the said house, as well in respect of stable room, as of chambers for bedding to receive passengers or travellers; as namely of stalle roome to receive 20 horses, and convenient place in chambers for 20 bedds; the said Mr Vicechan. was thereupon content to allow it for an Inne, to be known by the sign of the Crowne, and doth hereby so allow it, quatenus de Jure.

On the following day was "the like allowance for the King's Arms, "situate in the parish of All Hallowes near unto the Blew Bore, to "be an Inn."^(a)

Vol. II. p. 464, *add to note (2)*,

The Charter of foundation is dated 25 July, 36 Eliz.—Rot. Pat. 36 Eliz. p. 19, m. 9; Univ. and Coll. Documents, iii. 529.

Vol. II. p. 465, *add to note (1)*,

But in University and College Documents, iii. 597, it is stated that the first stone of the College was laid, May 20, 1595, by Mr Montague, afterwards Master, and that the Earl of Kent and Sir John Harrington, by their Attorney gave possession of the College to Mr Montague, Mr Wood, and Dr Maynard, in the name of the rest of the Fellows and Scholars, on 20 February, 1595 [1595-6].

Vol. II. p. 477, note (4), *strike out Sir in last line.*

Vol. II. p. 483, *insert after l. 39,*

On the 18th of March, the Lords of the Council sent the following Letter to Dr Preston, the Vice-Chancellor.

To our lovinge friend Mr D. Preston, Vice-chancellor, etc.

After our hartye commendations; whereas by her majesties speciall direction, there were certain orders set down and devysed by us, for the restraint of killing and eatinge of fleshe in the time of Lent and other days prohibited, the which have bene by us sent and recommended to the lord lieutenants of the severall counties, to the ende they should cause the same to be generally observed in the cities, towns, and other places within ther lieftenancies; because it doth apperteyn to you by charter to have the overseeing of victuallers for the town of Cambridge, we have

(a) MS. Baker, iii. 455.

thought good to send the said orders unto you, and to require you that you will cause the same to be observed in the towne of Cambridge; and that there be onely one butcher permitted to kill and utter fleshe, for such as are diseased and have licence to eate the same according to thes orders sett downe and devysed by us for that respect. Wherein hopinge you will use that care which is mete in the observance of so necessary orders, we bid you hartelye farewell. From the courte at Greenwiche, the 18th of March, 1589.

Your lovinge friends,

Jo. CANT.

CHR. HATTON, Canc.

W. BURGHELYE,

J. HUNSDEN,

J. COBHAM.

T. BUCKHURST.

Jo. PERROT.

Jo. FORTESCUE.^(a)

Vol. II. p. 487, *add to note (2)*,

MS. Latind. 1311. art. 86, 91, 92, 93, 95; Heywood and Wright, Univ. Trans. II. 12—16, 17.

Vol. II. p. 487, *insert after l. 32*,

On the 5th of November, an Order in the following terms was made by the Court of Chancery, in aid of the Court of the Vice-Chancellor of this University.

Farbeck v. } Forasmuch as Thomas Farbeck made oath before Mr
Aske, } Dr Carew^(b) that he served a subpoena at the Plaintiff's
5 Nov. 1590. } suit upon the Defendant to appear before the Vicechancellor
of Cambridge, to answer a matter touching charges laid out
by the said Dr Farbeck for the said Robert Aske's son, being his pupil. And
for that it is certified under the University seal, that the defendant hath not
appeared at the time to him prefixed by the said Vice-chancellor; it is
ordered by the Right Worshipful the Master of the Rolls, that an attach-
ment be awarded against the defendant to answer his contempt in not
appearing upon the said process.^(c)

Vol. II. p. 490, *add to note (3)*,

In Smith's Catalogue of Caius Coll. MSS. p. 56, Pedantius is stated to have been written by Mr Forcett.

Vol. II. p. 491, *insert after l. 6*,

In or about June, Anthony Hickman, M.A.,^(d) was restored to a fellowship in Corpus Christi College by the judgment of Dr Some, Vice-Chancellor, and Drs Goad and Whitaker. He had been deprived

^(a) MS. Baker, xiv. 203; Heywood and Wright, Univ. Trans. II. 11.

^(b) A Master in Chancery.

^(c) Munro, Acta Cancellarie, 698.

^(d) Anthony Hickman, originally of Peterhouse, was admitted Fellow of C. C. C., by the Queen's Mandate, 26 April, 1563. He was afterwards L.L.D., died Dec. 13th, 1607, and was buried at St Bene't's, Paul's Wharf, London.

about 3 years previously, and the Chancellor had intended to have decided the case himself, had not the Vice-Chancellor and Heads objected to its being heard out of the University.^(a)

Vol. II. p. 528, *insert after* l. 13,

Lord Burghley thereupon wrote as follows "to the bodye of the "Universitie."

After my hartie commendacions: I have receaved with verie greate grieffe of mynde some understandinge of the late disorders hapened amonge you in your regent house, a place ordayned for publike assemblies and consultations for the common and generall causes concerning the body of the Universitie, which I am sorrie to heare is turned through these late misdemeanors into a place of tumulte, in such sorte as, setting open force and violence aside, I knowe not what disorder could be more outrageous, and yet considering the circumstances, though force and vyolence be in all persons and places, yea in all causes, unlawfull, these your late proceedings, by opposinge yourselves to a publike magistrate in his place of civill jurisdiction, may seeme much more odious, which nether as chauncellor of the Universitie I may with my duty suffer in yow towards my deputie, nor for a counselor to her majestie (from whom all authoritie is deryved) leave unprosecuted with such condigne punishment as so greate enormities have deserved. And therefore, as your chancellor, and by virtue of my office, I require you, the heades and governors of the colledges, that according to the greatnes of the faultes in the particulers who have bene either authors or actors therin, there may be such severitie used as the case requireth; and that you would be more respective of your domesticall discipline and the due execution of your locall statutes, your lache and reminissences wherein may be partly the occasion of these so great enormities. And truly it is not the least parte of my greife to consider how by such heady and intemperat misdemeanors in younge regentes, you do not only bring a matter of scandall and slaunder upon the whole University, whereof I have never hard the lyke, but give evil example thereby to such of the youth as for most parte are committed to your governaunce and tuicion, to the just offence of their parents, who have sent them thither for discipline and nurture sake as well as for learning and instruction, and to your owne most just reproofe in givinge so evil example in publicke, whatsoever your private instruction be. And therefore as yt shall behove you, the heades and governors of houses, so I require and chardge you to repress by all you may these late insolencies, and to see them punished with severitie, according to the greatnes and exhorbitance thereof. That howsoever the same have happened, being nowe become notorious, there may be as good note taken of the due punishment inflicted upon the offenders, that others hereafter may be restrayned thereby

(a) MS. Lansd. Ivil. art. 91, 94, 95; lxviii. art. 29, 30; MS. Baker, xiv. 202, 203; Strype, Annals, iii. 587; Life of Abp. Whitgift, 273; Masters' Hist. of C. C. C. ed. Lamb, 137, 328; Heywood and Wright, Univ. Trans. i. 534-541, 558-561; ii. 22-25. See also a dispute arising about Hickman's claim to the office of Proctor of the University, MS. Lansd. lxxv. art. 7, 51, 57; Heywood and Wright, Univ. Trans. ii. 45-49.

from the lyke. And so referringe the further proceedinge therein to the good consideration of you, the heades, whereof I desire to be advertised, and wherein you shalbe well assured of my best assistance, I commend myself right hartely unto you, etc.^(a)

The following Letter from Lord Burghley also appears to refer to the same transaction :

After my hartie commendacions ; I am sorrie to heare that there should be founde anie persons so inordinate and unruly amonge you as I have bene lately informed some of that Universitie, specially being named regentes, have bene ; especially that the gremialls of that your body should go aboute by manifest contempt of the magistrate present and open violence (a verie undue course, how just soever the cause pretended be) to maintaine their libertie, and worke there owne will by disturbinge the wonted and laudable peace of your publicke meetings. If these disordered attempts should not be discretely withstoode in the beginnunge, yt is to be feared that in continuance of time they will breake forth into farther outrage, and breede that universall evil amonge your private companies which will not be easely be cured ; and therefore, knowinge by good experience how necessarie a thinge yt will be at the first to repress so dangerous insolencie, I thincke yt verie expedient, and do require that you the Vice-chauncellor, together with the joynte assistantes of all the rest of the heades and governors of colledges within that Universitie, do undelayedly, upon the receipt hereof, call before you such noted persons as are knowne unto your selves, or may be proved by others to have bene the cheife exceters and principall authors of that late tumulte, and upon conviction so to proceede against the most notorious offenders, in censuring of them for the same, as by your statutes provided on that behalf, lawfully may be done ; that by the exemplarye punishment of a few, all others may feare hereafter to fall into the like contempt and disobedience. And as you need not to doubt of my approbacion herin, so yf this moderate correction by yow devised shall do no good, you may be sure I wilbe ready, by meanes of some higher authority, farther to assist you to reforme these offenders in the case complayned, as shalbe requisite for the suppressinge of so unsufferable an abuse, the maintenance of peace, and supporte of goode order among you ; whereof I would wish every one of your selves to have cheife care both in the joynte publicke charge and your owne private government. And so, with my hartie commendacions, I bid you farewell, etc.^(b)

Vol. II. p. 540, *add as a note after differences in l. 3,*

See a curious Letter, dated " From the dean of Paula howse in London, November 19, 1595," from Dr Whitaker to Lord Burghley, referring to these differences, and craving preferment not that he might live more idly but more at liberty.—MS. Lansd. lxxx. art. 10 ; Heywood and Wright, Univ. Trans. ii. 62.

(a) MS. Lansd. lvi. art. 87 ; Heywood and Wright, Univ. Trans. ii. 54.

(b) MS. Lansd. cix. art. 39 ; Heywood and Wright, Univ. Trans. ii. 57.

Vol. II. p. 543, *add as a note after* obeyed in l. 6,

Yet Lord Burghley had on the 7th of December written as follows to his son Sir Robert Cecil :

"To my varie loving sonne Sir Robt. Cecill, Kt. of hir Majesties Privy Counsell.

"The bearers herof are two of the Senior Fellows of St John's Colledg in Cambrig, who brought me the letter included (signed by twenty-three of the company) which yow may read, and therby the cawse of ther wrytyng to me, as beyng the Chancellor of the University may appeare very reasonable and just; which is, To suffer & to help the Colledge, according to ther statuts, to have liberty to make a free choise of a Master, without being impeached (as the statuts, confirmed by hir Majestie doe warrant) of any Inhibition or Pression by any superior power. This ther Manner of Election hath bene always used, and is most convenient for concord and to avoyd Factions. My request is, That if ye shall fynd any intention in hir Majestie upon any sinister sute, to prefer any other than the voyces of the company shall frely choose, to besech hir Majestie, that, at my sute (being ther Chancellor, and having bene wholly brought up ther from my age of xiiij. yers, and now the only person lyving of that tyme & education) the statuts of the Colledg, (to which all that are Electors are sworn) may not be now broken; as I hope hir Majestie will not in hir honor and conscience do. I my self have no purpose to prefer any; and yet I have some interest herin, being a poore benefactor of that Colledge to which I have assured Lands to eneres the commons of the Schollars from vij*d.* to xij*d.* a weke. And so hath your Mother also gyven a Benefit of Perpetuitie. If hir Majestie should, by privat Labor, be otherwise moved, I pray yow offer to her the Letter to be redd from the Colledg. From my howss, 7 Dec. 1595.

"Your loving Father,

"W. BURGHELEY."

—Peck, *Desiderata Curiosa*, lib. v. no. 10.

See further as to this election, MS. Lansd. lxxix. art. 59—69; ciii. art. 83, 84; Heywood and Wright, *Univ. Trans.* ii. 64—86.

Vol. II. p. 568, *insert after* l. 16,

Barret did go beyond sea, where he turned papist. He afterwards returned into England, where he led a layman's life to the day of his death.^(a)

Vol. II. p. 570, *add to* note (1),

In 1646, was printed at London, "*Stanley's Remedy; or the way how to reform Wandering Beggars, Theeves, Highway Robbers, and Pickpockets.*" And there seems to have been an edition printed in 1605. Some extracts from this work are given in Mr George Coodes' Report on the Law of

(a) Fuller, *Hist. of the Univ. of Camb.*, ed. Prickett and Wright, 286.

Settlement and Removal (1851), 221—223. See also Sir Egerton Brydges *Restituta*, iii. 502.

Vol. II. p. 587, l. 41, *for* 13th *read* 23rd.

Vol. II. p. 587, l. 42, *for* prison *read* the Castle ; *after* Vice-Chancellor *insert* and Dr Thomas Legge as Justices of the Peace for the Town and County.

Vol. II. p. 588, *add* to note (1),

MS. Lansd. lxxxiv. art. 96; Heywood and Wright, *Univ. Trans.* ii. 148—151.

Vol. II. p. 600, *insert after* l. 22,

On the 10th of February, the Senate addressed a Letter to the Queen, complaining of the malicious violation of charters and privileges of the University by the Burgesses of the Town, and alluding to a previous ineffectual admonition to the Townsmen from the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, and the Attorney General, who had by Her Majesty's direction examined the grievances of the University.^(a) At or about the same time the Senate also addressed Sir Robert Cecil, the High Steward of the University, on the matter, arranging their complaints against the Townsmen under the following heads :

1. They load us with subsidies and unheard-of impositions, from which our most munificent Princess willed us to be free always and every where.

2. They bitterly prosecute Scholars of every degree, and even drag the Vice-Chancellor himself unlawfully before foreign tribunals.

3. They entice our pupils into clandestine contracts and unequal marriages in their houses, nor do they suffer our officers therein to make the accustomed scrutinies.

4. They assault and wound with swords our servants before their own doors and at the very gates of the Colleges.

5. They wholly reject the oath immemorially administered for the conservation of the peace.

6. They openly declare the Mayor to be the only Magistrate of this municipality who can make public proclamation.

The Senate also insist upon the diminution of the authority of the University, occasioned by Writs of Habeas Corpus being sued out against the Vice-Chancellor, whenever he ventured to exercise his jurisdiction.^(b)

(a) MS. Sloan, 3562, fo. 75; Heywood and Wright, *Univ. Trans.* ii. 190.

(b) MS. Sloan, 3562, fo. 76; Heywood and Wright, *Univ. Trans.* ii. 188.

Vol. II. p. 600, *add to note (6),*

Taylor's Romantic Biography of Age of Elizabeth, B. 117—152.

Vol. II. p. 615, *insert after l. 31,*

The following abstract of Town complaints, with the University answers, has the date of this year.

1. The University do licence many to keep ale-houses, viz. about one hundred, and take money for granting licences to vitle in ale-houses, and challenge the only authority to licence them, not having any charter or commission other then the generall commission of the peace.

2. The Vice-chancellor and commissary usually hold pleas both in the town and fairs upon penall statutes, and proceed in those causes according to the civil law, and inforce the defendantes to answere upon oath to accuse themselves.

3. The University having no leete by grant or prescription, but having a speciall grant to enquire of forestallers and ingrossers, under colour thereof do keep yearly two courtes, which they call leetes, etc.

4. Under colour of the clerkship of the market, they do tolerate killing, eating, and dressing of flesh upon fish days, and butchers to kill flesh in Lent in great abundance, taking money for such toleration. And they do tolerate bakers and brewers to abate the assise of bread and beer in the fair time.

1. The University challenge (according to their charters in their behalf) the only authority of giving licence to vitle in ale-houses, etc., and do licence only a competent number in the town, viz. about thirty, and no more; and the rest of the article they deny as untrue and slanderous.

2. The Vice-chancellor and commissary of the University do at some times hold pleas both in town and fairs upon penall statutes, and proceed in those causes in such sort as they take themselves to be warranted by their charters; whereas the town do usually hold plea upon penall statutes (wherein the queen is party), without any charter or warrant to justify the same.

3. The University crave to have a leete by prescription, and at the times of their said leete (for the ease of the townsmen, who are compellable by especial charter to serve in a quest of inquiry touching forstalling, regrating, ingrossing, and victualls) they do by the oath of men then enquire of forstalling, regrating, and ingrossing, and victualls, etc.

4. The Vice-chancellor doth licence one butcher in Lent to kill and sell flesh to such as by reason of sickness and other infirmities, may lawfully eat the same. And touching the tolerations and exactions suggested, they believe them to be malicious and slanderous.

5. They of the University in open sessions of peace did affirm that scholars' servants, retinours, or privileged persons ought not to appear or serve at the sessions or gaol delivery, nor be called in sessions by the ordinary process.

6. The University doth claim and put in use allowance of using trades and occupations in the town and fairs, and sue divers in the courtes concerning the same, which matter belongeth to the maior of the town. And the University do allow some which have not served as apprentices by seven yeares.

7. Their officers, by colour or pretence of searching in the night for persons of evill suspected coming or resorting to the town in the night, with force break open the doores of honest inhabitantes in the town giving no cause of suspicion. The like they do also both by day and night, under pretence to search for dressing of flesh on fish dayes, and do not give the third part to the poore of the parish, as they ought by the statute.

8. Whereas in the time of King Edward 6th, there being then but 14 colleges, and twelve of them not being bound thereunto by law, did, of their meere charity, willingly give to the relief of the poor in the town 26*sh.* every week; and where also the colleges before the last statute of 39 Eliz. did monthly contribute to the poore 5*lib.* 6*sh.* 8*d.*, now sith the making of the statute yet for a year and more after the making of the statute, they did not contribute at all, and after yeilding to give weekly but 8*sh.* 4*d.*, which amounted not to above 6*d.* a college.

5. They take it, that no privileged person of the University is compellable to appear at the quarter sessions or gaol delivery by any process but by process from the Vice-chancellor, for any case whatsoever (maheine or felony only excepted).

6. The University do not allow the using of any trade or occupations contrary to law, and they have as great authority to deal in such matters, where a privileged person is party, as the mayor hath among the burgesses.

7. The officers of the University do make no other search, either by day or night, for any other cause then such as they may do by charter and warrant. And touching the converting of forfeitures, they affirm that they convert none to their own use, but such as are granted to them by charter, for which they pay to her majestie 10 *lib.* by year.

8. The colleges of the University have always been forward to relieve the poor of the town of Cambridge, although they do not take themselves any wayes bound thereunto by law, but only on mere benevolence. And since the last statute for the relief of the poore, an. Eliz. 39, the University hath had a speciall care of the said poore, and for that purpose have joyned in mutual consent with the town for contribution to the poorer parishes there, as it will appear testifyd under their hands and seals; notwithstanding which consent, the

9. The scholars of the University, being in taverns, ale-houses, and divers publick places, do greivously and very disorderly misuse in generall all free burgesses, and in particular the magistrates of the town. And also in the plays in colleges and publick sermons, whereby great occasion of grudge is offered.

10. The Vice-chancellor and his deputy, and other officers of the University, do send many to prison in the tolbooth, in Cambridge, upon executions and other causes, without mittimus or warrant in writing. So that, at the goal delivery, the causes of their imprisonment do not appear, and the gaoler is oftentimes threatened and sometimes sued for false imprisonment.

townsmen have withdrawn and detained their weekly contributions from the poorest parishes almost for the space of one year last past, the University still continuing their benevolence as aforesaid.

9. Whereas it is alleged that the scholars in the playes and sermons misuse the burgesses and magistrates of the town, they affirm the same to be most untrue, malicious, and slanderous; neither do they know any abuse offered, except, on the 23rd of April, certain young gentlemen and scholars, being in a tavern, did misbehave themselves in speeches towards the maior and his brethren passing by the said tavern; for which offence they were punished and censured by the Vice-chancellor and Mr Dr Nevill, dean of Canterbury.

10. The Vice-chancellor of the University, or his deputy, do, according to the ancient customs (time out of memory of man used), and according to their charters, send prisoners to the tollbooth, or castle, without warrant in writing, their bedell only declaring by word to the gaoler the cause of the imprisonment; upon which word the gaoler is bound to take and keep such prisoner so sent, by especiall charter.^(a)

Vol. III. p. 4, *insert after* l. 13,

Sir Edward Coke's Letter to the Vice-Chancellor on occasion of the grant to the University of the privilege of returning Members to Parliament, is subjoined.

Having found by experience in former Parliaments (and especially when I was Speaker) how necessary it was for our University to have Burgesses of Parliament: first, for that the Colledges and Houses of Learning being founded partly by the King's progenitors, and partly by the Nobles and

(a) MSS. Baker, xxii. 83; Heywood and Wright, Univ. Trans. ii. 196—200.

other godly and devout men, have local statutes and ordynances prescribed to them by their founders, as well for the disposing and preserving of their possessions, as for the good government and virtuous education of Students and Schollers within the same: secondly, for that to the dewe observation of those statutes and ordynances they are bounden by oath: and lastly, for that yt is not possible for any one generall lawe to fitt every particular Colledge, especially when their private statutes and ordynances be not knowne: And finding, especially nowe of late time, that many Bills are preferred in Parliament, and some have passed, which concern our University; I thought good, out of the great duety and service I owe to our University, (being one of the famous eyes of the Commonwealth,) to conferr with Mr Dr Nevill, Dean of Canterbury, and Sir Edward Stanhope, (two worthie Members thereof,) that a sute were made at this time, when his Majestie, exceeding all his progenitors in learning and knowledge, so favoureth and respecteth the Universities; when our most worthie and affectionate Chancellor, my L. Cecill, his Majesties principall Secretary, is so propense to further anything that may honour or profit our University; for the obteyning of two Burgesses of Parliament, that may inform (as occasion shall be offered) that High Court of the true state of the University, and of every particular Colledge: which, with all alacrity, the good Deane and Sir Edward Stanhope apprehended. Our Chancellor was moved, who instantly and effectually moved his Majestie, who most princely and graciously granted and signed yt, the book being ready drawne and provided. I know your wisdomes have little need of myne advise; yet out of my affectionate love unto you, I have thought good to remember you of some things that are comely and necessary to be done.

1. As soone as you can, that you acknowledge humble thanks to his Majestie for that he hath conferred so great an honour and benefitt to our University.

2. To acknowledge your thankfulness to our noble Chancellor, and also the L. Chancellor of England, who have most honourably given furtherance to yt.

3. That you thanke the good Deane and Sir Edward Stanhope, for their inward and hasty sollicitacion.

4. That now at this first eleccion, you make choise of some that are not of the Convocation House, for I have knowne the like to have bredd a question. And yt is good that the begynning and first season be cleere and without scruple. In respect whereof, if you elect for this time some Professor of the Civill Lawe, or any other that is not of the Convocation House, yt is the surest way.

5. The Vicechancellor, for that he is Governor of the University where the choise is to be made, is not eligible.

6. There is also a new wrytt provided for this present eleccion. When you have made your eleccion of your two Burgesses, you must certifie

the same to the Sheriffe, and he shall retorne them; or if you send your election to me under your seale, I will see them returned.

And thus ever resting to doe you any service, with all willing readyness I comytt you to the blessed proteccion of the Almighty. From the Inner Temple, this 12th of March, 1603.

Yor very loving frind,

ED. COKE.

You shall receive the lettres patents under the greates seale to you and your successors for ever, and likewise a writt for this present election.

To the right worshipfull and his much esteemed }
 Frend the Vicechancellor of the Universitie }
 of Cambridge, give these.^(a)

Vol. III. p. 8, *add to note* (2),

See also "The public disorders as touching Church Causes in Emmanuel College in Cambridge," dated 1603 (from Lord Chief Justice Hale's Papers), in MS. Baker, vi. 85.

Vol. III. p. 19, *in note* (1), *for* 12th *read* 10th.

Vol. III. p. 20, *add to note* (3),

Birch's James the First, I. 61, 63.

Vol. III. p. 24, *add to note* (1),

This Grace was renewed 9 Dec. 1645.

Vol. III. p. 25, *insert as a note, after Colleges, in l. 37,*

The following Directions (without date) are probably here referred to :

"DIRECTIONS which his Majestie hath given unto the vice-chancellor, which he hath commanded shall be duly observed by all persons whom they concerne.

"1. His majestie commandeth that noe Schollar of what degree soever do keep or cause to be kept any grey-hound, either in this university or in this town, or any other town here-about; as likewise that noe Schollar do presume to accompanye in courseing any other person that shall so keep, especially within the precincts of his Majesties game or neare unto it.

"2. For the better secureing of his Majesties game, he further commands that noe Schollar under Tuition do presume to hyre a horse, nor any other person to let any horse to any such Schollar, unless the Tutor of the Schollar shall personally signifie his consent unto the partye that shall let the horse, and soe the Tutor also shall stand answerable for the demeanour of such his pupill.

"3. Lastly, that noe young noble-man or gentleman or other whatsoever under Tuition, which shall keep any horse in Cambr. shall ride abroad to take the air, but accompanied with his Tutor, who likewise shall be answerable for his demeanour in that kind."—MS. Baker, xlii. 49.

(a) Seward's Anecdotes, 4th ed. i. 268.

Vol. III. p. 29, *insert after* l. 24,

In or about this year, the pleasant comedy of *Lingua*, "or *The Combat of the Tongue and the Five Sences for Superioritie*," was acted at Trinity College.^(a)

Vol. III. p. 29, *insert after* l. 25,

On the 25th of March, the Vicechancellor and Heads made a decree reciting that upon these words of the statute, of 12th Elizabeth, cap. 21, *de gratiis concedendis*, viz. *in quibus studuerint in academia*, and also these words following, *aliter ipsa gratia nulla sit*, doubt had lately arisen whether actual bachelors in arts before they can be admitted *ad incipiendum*, must, of necessity, be continually commorant in the University nine whole terms, or else their grace being obtained was frustrate and of no force: for the clearing of all controversy in that behalf, both for the present and thereafter, by virtue of that power which, by the statute, cap. 50, was given unto them to interpret all doubts, they declared and interpreted the aforesaid words as followeth: viz. that those who for their learning and manners are, according to statute, admitted bachelors in arts, are not so strictly tied to a local commorancy and study within the University or Town of Cambridge, but that being at the end of nine terms able by their accustomed exercises and other examination to approve themselves worthy to be masters of arts, may justly be admitted to that degree. The reasons of this interpretation are thus stated:

FIRST, that a man once grounded so far in learning as to deserve a bachelorship in arts, is sufficiently furnished to proceed in study by himself, and such conference as he may easily have elsewhere to attain perfection enough not only for a mastership, but higher degrees also, as experience daily teacheth.

SECONDLY, the constant and customary acceptance of the same 21st statute by the continuall practice, from the first making thereof, until this present time; no exception, for ought we can learn, ever having been taken till now to any bachelor, discontinuer, so he sought not the degree before the full determination of his nine terms, and sufficiently by his exercises, etc.; approved his own worthiness required to the same.

THIRDLY, the great use that there is of these young men in the church and commonwealth: who be they never so toward, by poverty and want of maintenance, must be driven to manual trades, or to be fugitives, except they may be suffered by serving of cures, and teaching of schools,

^(a) Retrospective Review, ii. 270, xii. 33; Noble, Memoirs of the Protectoral-House of Cromwell, i. 95, 252.

to follow their books in the country; and by that means at the least be made fit for better places, that otherwise cannot out of our University possibly be stored with learned men.

FOURTHLY, we are the rather moved to this our interpretation, because we find by the 9th chap. of our statutes, that one coming to Cambridge at 24 years of age may commence bachelor in divinity, if he shall wholly give himself to that study by the space of ten years (though not commorant in the University all that time); and also by interpretation upon another point of this statute now questioned, made the 26 of March, 17th Eliz., it appeareth that the interpreters thereof, of whom our then honourable chancellor was chief, out of their wisdom and judgment found cause rather to favour discontinuers in matter of form and ceremony, than those that are continually resident in the University. Besides, if the letter should be strictly urged against all manner of discontinuers, no such fellows of Colleges as have licence of absence granted them either to travel beyond the seas, or to be abroad in the country, can enjoy such grant without their prejudice.

FIFTHLY AND LASTLY, we find that the aforesaid words being literally taken and construed, no bachelor, either by his own occasion, or by common infection in the town, or other necessary breaking up of any college, being absent any part of a term in the said nine, could be capable of his master's degree, be he ever so worthy. Besides the great prejudice to all former graduates never so antient, against whom there may lie exception by the same reason upon the same words, *aliter ipsa gratia nulla sit*.

AND where it may be objected, that this interpretation cannot well stand with a former, made 21 Eliz. 1578, requiring strict continuing in the University, and permitting no time of absence with friends, or in grammar school; it is evident by the words of that interpretation, that this restraint is only for young scholars matriculated before any degree taken, and therefore so green and ungrounded as they cannot of themselves profit abroad in the country in our University studies, as others, being actual bachelors against whose discontinuance there is no mention in the whole interpretation, but the same rather tacite allowed; and yet for the said younger scholars there is a favourable mitigation in the cases there expressed in the end.

YET, not willing by this interpretation to have the University abused in conferring of so venerable a degree, we think it requisite and very agreeable to the true intent of the said statute, and so do explain, that yearly hereafter long discontinuers do bring with them to the Vice-Chancellor then being, when they come to take their said degree, sufficient testimony that they have lived in the meantime soberly and studiously the course of a scholar's life; and that testimony to be under the hands and seals of three preaching ministers, masters of arts at least, and living upon their benefices near the place of their longest

abode; as also under the hand of the master of the family where such persons discontinuing have been entertained and resided, if the said master of family can be gotten to join in testimony with the said three preachers, otherwise it shall be sufficient to bring the hands of the said three preachers.

AND for better approving their profiting in learning in such time of their discontinuance, that they perform their acts for the inceptor's degree *in luce*, so much as may be according to such order as the University shall allow; viz. that their bachelors' disputations, declamations, and answering the masters in arts, or two of these at least, according to the statutes, be open and ordinary, so far forth as the ordinary days for the said acts will permit.^(a)

Vol. III. p. 30, *insert after l. 9,*

On the 20th of October Lord Ellesmere, the High Steward of the Town, addressed the following Letter to the Corporation :

After my hartie commendations I am gyven to understand that whereas in all former tymes your Corporation hath benn gowned by a Maior and twelve Aldermen his assistants, which number of xii hath not benn exceeded except in case where some by age or infirmitye hath benn vnable to gyve attendance: And yet neverthelesse within a very few years last past at three severall tymes by too much facilitie or to serve some privat ends the nomber hath benn encreased which examples tende manifestly to bringe the nomber to an uncertenty, whereupon cannot but followe dis-cencion popularity and confusion; I have therefore thought good, in respect of the care I have of your welfare which consisteth principally in the good order and forme of your government to advise you, that you doe not suffer this inconvenience to run on, but that you correct the former error by reducereinge the assistants to the number accustomed; and likewise by establishinge some such constitution and ordnance as may avoyd all attempt of sute and importunity concerninge such undue and untimely eleccions for the time to come. And so expectinge the due accomplishment hereof, I bidd you hartilie farewell.

York house, this 20th of November, 1608.

Yor loveinge friende,

ELLESMERE, Cano.

This Letter was read at a Common Day, held on the 24th of the same month, when the election of Thomas Emons, John Durant, John Fidyngge, William Orton, and Richard Jones, as Aldermen, was declared void and unlawful, Mr Durant however was on the same day re-elected to the office.^(b)

(a) Stat. Acad. Cantab. 351; Heywood and Wright, Univ. Trans. II. 229.

(b) Corporation Order Book, 3 b. 4, 5.

Vol. III. p. 30, *insert after* l. 12,

In the Book of Directions touching Ale-houses, set forth this year, the King declared "that the Officers of Universities should have the "power of Licensing and ordering of Ale-houses, and not the Officers "or Justices of the Town."^(a)

The following is an account of the Public Funeral of Dr Soame, Vice-Chancellor :

1608} Dr Soame, Master of St Peters, & the Vicechancellor of the
9) University of Cambridge, departed this life the 14th of January, 1608.

The next morning all the Heads, or in their absence the Presidents, & Proctors did meet in the Regent House at nine of the clock, where Dr Tyndall & Dr Duport having put the keys & seals of the office in the purse, did seale up the same with their own Rings & delivered it with the Statute booke unto the Proctors, as is usually done upon the 8d of November. Then after the Statute was read, they went presently to the pricking, & did nominate & prick Dr Jegon & Dr Harsnett, & Dr Jegon was chosen Vicechancellor the next day after. The Heads had some consultation presently after the death of Dr Soame, concerning the manner of his funerall, & did conclude that Mr Chatterton should be entreated to preach, because he had been oftentimes with him in his sickness, & he did perform that brotherly office. Then they sent for Mr Oratour Norton [Nauntou], & desired him to make an Oration in St Mary's, which employment he sought to avoid, pretending want of health, & some other occasions, &c.; but being then further urged to procure one to do it, he refused, saying, it did not belong to him to procure any, & that Mr Morley of Trin. did make the Oration for Dr Whitaker. So at last they sent for Mr Cotton of Eman., & entreated him to undertake that business, which he did, & Mr Derham, jun. was prevailed with to make the Oration in the College.

St Mary's was hung with blacks, & escutcheons & verses, some of the escutcheons of his own arms, & some of the Colleges joyned, &c. There was one before the Pulpit, & another before the Orators Pue. The inward side of the back of the Pulpit was also lined with blacks, & verses pinned unto them. The verses were these :

Peter & Abraham were of late at strife,
Which of them two should entertain his life.
The cause was tendered in the highest court,
Where all the Host of Heaven did resort.
Peter possession pleaded, Abraham right
(Oh, that the Saint should harbour such despite !)
At last the destinies that strike all mute,
With a Quietus est did end their Suite.

(a) Remains of Abp. Laud, vol. II. p. 175.

This Judgment passt, & they contend no more,
 Abraham enjoys what Peter had before.
 In Peters House he sojourn'd as a guest,
 In Abraham's bosome now his soule shall rest.
 Weep not Peter, thy loss exceeds complaint,
 And boast not Abraham, tho' thou'st got a saint.

The College Court, Hall & Parlour were likewise hung with escutcheons and verses. The Congregation was called against one of the clock, being friday the 20th of the said month. The Master or President of every College came thither accompanied with their whole Society in their Habits. Ben. Pryme went before the Bachelors of Arts, Mr Ridding before the Regents, Taxers, & Proctors, because Mr Wiseman was then sick, & not able to go abroad. So the School Keeper who did wear the Coap & Cap of the Doctor deceased, went before the Hears without a Bedle. The Hearse was carry'd by six Antients of the same College, being assisted by foure of the senior Doctors of Divinity, viz. Dr Radcliffe, Dr Clayton, Dr Barwell, & Dr Nevill. Then there did follow Mr Rivett, Mr Soame, the Preacher, & the two Orators in Mourning Gowns. After these went Mr Brook the Sen. Bedle before the Vicechancellor, & all the Doctors of Divinity, Law & Phisick following in their Coapes & Robes, & last of all the non-Regents in their Hoods turned. They went all to St Mary's in this order, & when the sermon & oration were ended, they returned to Peter-House ordine quo prius. The Oration was there in the Hall, in regard of the ill weather, for it did rain much. The Oration being ended, the Vicechancellor, Doctors, Officers, & some other grave men went into the Parlour to a Banquet. The Regents & some others did stay in the Hall, where they had cakes & wine.^(a)

Vol. III. p. 35, *insert before l. 1,*

On the 25th of March the King issued a Proclamation for suppressing the Interpreter, written by Dr Cowell, Master of Trinity Hall. All copies of this work found in either University were required to be brought to the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor.^(b)

Vol. III. p. 37, *add to note (1),*

At a Common Day, held on the 11th of May, 1609, upon the reading of His Majesty's most gracious Letter, sent for and about the New River, it was agreed that the Mayor and others should confer with the Vice-Chancellor and Heads of the University and to report to the House at the next Common Day what they intended to practise or determine. At the next Common Day (7th June) the Mayor moved the Commons of the Town the second time to give their answers upon certain Articles, Compositions, and Demands concerning the New River, who, with one general assent and consent, did

(a) MS. Baker, iv. 66, 67.

(b) Ackerman, Hist. of Camb., i. 143; see Parliamentary Hist. of England, v. 221-225; D'Israeli, Calamities of Authors, ed. 1840, p. 132.

desire further day to be advised till that day fortnight (Corporation Order Book 8 b, 9) when the business was probably resumed though the result is not recorded.

Vol. III. p. 40, *add to note* (1),

Birch's *James the First*, I. 129.

Vol. III. p. 40, *insert as a note after August in l. 37,*

At a Common Day held in "Burden Ostle."

Vol. III. p. 47, *insert after l. 13,*

About this time^(a) a new Court towards Trumpington Street was added to St Peter's College. It appears that previously the College consisted of one Court entirely surrounded by buildings. The chief entrance was on the south side by a gateway tower, and a row of houses intervened between the east side of the College buildings and Trumpington Street.^(b)

Vol. III. p. 49, *add to note* (2),

Letter from John Chamberlain, Esq., to Sir Dudley Carleton, in Birch's *James I.*, i. 177, 178; Truth brought to light (Somers' Tracts, ed. Scott, ii. 273).

Vol. III. p. 51, *insert before l. 1,*

The following Letter from the Earl of Northampton is an answer to one from the Vice-Chancellor :

Your discrete and kinde letter (worthy vicechancellor), suting the temper of your minde and the gravity of your judgment in other things, hath light since I perused it into very gracious and fayer hands, for the king hath redd it over with his owne eies, and with that commendation and approbation which it selfe deserveth.

I want leysure to writte at length which may give verbal satisfaction to all the parts, being now surcharged, as the time falls out, with the kings affayres, and yet to satisfy your discrete request for my advise upon this accident I have sent unto you my owne secretary with my conceate for your letter in the busynesse,.....and doe desire that you will credit what he reports from me, as if I my selfe were in person present to conferr with you.

I was infinitely bound to the kinge for his doute uppon one part of your letter, least his majestie had conceived some offence but so farr was his majestie from anie such impression, as, in hearinge of my lord of Canterbury, he commanded the persons to be sent for that were most forward in castinge in the rubbe, and pressed me earnestly to resume the

(a) In the mastership of Dr John Richardson (1609—1615).

(b) Maps of Cambridge, 1574 and 1575.

place uppon a new election, in case, to flye speche of competition, I mean to waive the first. But I, that have bene so long beaten in the billowes of the worlde, have so much understanding as to conceave that some factiouse heades that both here and there ascribed the first favour of the Unversytie to pride, wold be as apt to ascribe the next to arte in castinge my desyers in so plausible a moule as they might be digested without exception.

But in conclusion, after long suite on my knees, I prevayled so farr with my gracious and deere master, that he lefte me to my selfe, who held it best for my selfe, never to appeere in the world with any marke that was sett on with so pestilent a prejudice.

The counsell which I give you is drawne out of the ground which I tooke in effect from the kinge himself; and therefore I besech you to accept of it as the quintessence of your owne offer in the letter which I did receive from you.

To the kinge you must writte, and from him you shall receive a gracious answer, in how favourable part he takes your regard of him and his, with his furdur pleasure for the conclusion of this business.

Griffin my servant shall impart more then I have time for the present to deliver; and therefore with my kindest thanks to you, good Mr vice-chancellor, for your kinde affection to me, whereof I have had assurance a longe time, I end in hast this Weddensdaye at 1, and ever rest,

Your very loveing and assured frind,

H. NORTHAMPTON.^(a)

Vol. III. p. 52, *add to note* (1),

See Birch's *James the First*, l. 177, 178.

Vol. III. p. 52, *insert after* l. 11,

The Earl of Northampton's Letter accepting the Chancellorship on his second election thereto was in these terms:

Uppon the late advertisement which I received from your worthy vice-chancellor (most reverent Fathers, and my worthy Friendes and companions) of a newe election synce the receate of the kinges letter, I must acknowledge a very greate astonishment, by comparinge your unchangable affections with my unworthinease. For that many of you can wittnesse with what earnest industry and desyre I endeavoured to divert your eye from that darke object which I found to be so deeply fixed in your constant thoughts, preferringe in this pointe your good to mine. Yet since it is your pleasure, with so great grace and favour, to cast your selves into the armes of one whose love doth so farr surmount his ability to requite so cordiall a demonstration of a resolute intent, it behoves me now to be so cautious in the course which I am driven to hold betweene Scilla and Charibdis, that in eachewinge over earnestly the quicke sandes of the late invention to croasse, I runne not willfully upon the rocke of ingratitude, and so perishe.

(a) MS. Baker, iv. 368; Heywood and Wright, *Univ. Trans.* II. 244.

God himselfe can witnesse with my soule, (I dare not say how unwillingely, consideringe the deepe interest you hold in my poore service, but yet I must be bold to say) how fearefully, regardinge my owne want of worth, I take into my hands that holme, by which my duty calles me to the steeringe of that stately vessell, which affords to England richer and farr greater treasures then eyther those that came from Ophir in the dayes of Solomon, or in our dayes from the Philipines, by as many measures and degrees as the queene of the south held Solomon to be moore greate, more glorious, and powrefull in the wisdome which was infused by God then by the wealth which he received in comerce and trafficke from those forraine states that imparted not so much out of affection as they exchanged uppon necessity.

Some thinges, I must confesse, do comfort me moore then I can deliver, and ease a greate part of the burthen that a man must undergoe, that in this chardge seekes to geive due satisfaction to your deserte or his owne duty. The first is, the greate value which it hath pleased you, out of abundant grace, to set upon your servant, that out of humour could not have sought to be so greate and eminent as by election you have esteemed him. In the next place, I accompt the quickeninge of those poore facultyes, which I receive from nature, by your grations encouragment to construe and interpret in the best part, whatsoever error may comit or negligence omitt in discharginge of the trust that is left to me. To these I add the happinesse which the poetes attribute to Jason sailinge in a shipp, which in respect of resolution and skill was sayd to contayne as many persons fitt to be masters as it held mariners. I may not forgett another obligation, as greate as any of the rest in my owne reckoninge, that is, in makinge the world see by so cleere an evidence of your opinion in what sort I behaved my self in that place duringe my sor-age, whilst I was a scholler, whom in my whiteage you have esteemed neyther unworthy nor unfitt to be your officer. But the thinge which joyes me most of all is the circumstance of tyme present fallinge out under the blessed reigne of the most learned kinge, the best experienced, the most just, the most sweete, the most deeply judginge, the most eloquently and significantly utteringe, the most judicious in esteeming worth, the most bountifull in rewardinge desert, the most tender of your priviledges and libertyes, the most sensitive of your vexations or wronges, that ever ware the crowne of so powrefull a monarchy. In other princes tymes men held it a greate fortune yf their names were only sounded in those sacred eares by gracious reportes, with a kinde of preparation to their future good; but our deere sovereigne knowes many, heares many, loves all; and out of his deepe judgment, without respect to recommendations alone, preferres persons of laudable desert, accordinge to proportions of moore or lesse as occasions occurre, to places that are fitt for them.

Wherfore, synce my heart, which was bestowed on you uppon the first election, could not retourne to me, and by the next election the way is now layed open by your favour so redoubled as I may come to it, my greatest care and study shall be, after this my cordiall and gratefull acknowledgment

of so confident a zeale, so to dispose my whole endeavours and desyres, as my hearte and I thus fastened by the bindinge knott of your inestimable love, duringe the tyme of my lyfe shall never part agayne.

It remaines, then, for a fayre exchange betweene termes and actes, that I your chancellour, and by consequent under his majesty, your head, obey; and you the worthy members of that gracefull body (though the surbordinate) comaunde, synce nothings can fall fittly within the compasse of your discrete desires, that shall not consequently fall within the list of my devotion. God blesse your studyes, increase your comfortes, and rewarde your paines; and graunte that I may but once in some such measure expresse my thankfulnessse, as you have declared your constancy.

From the court at Whythall, this 13 of June.

Your affectionate and constant thankfull friende
to doe you service,

H. NORTHAMPTON.^(a)

Vol. III. p. 53, *insert after l. 2,*

About the 30th of August Commissions issued for compounding with the Masters, Governors, Principals, Guardians, and other the Heads of Houses, Halls, and Colleges of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, for an aid due to the King for the marriage of his eldest daughter the Princess Elizabeth.^(b)

Vol. III. p. 55, *add to note (3),*

MS. Baker, xlii. 78. (Mr Baker has the date 1613.)

Vol. III. p. 57, *insert after l. 22,*

In a letter from John Chamberlain, Esq., to Sir Dudley Carleton, dated 11th March, is this passage:

Upon Tuesday was sevensnight, the prince and the Palsgrave went from Newmarket to Cambridge, where, I hear, they had great entertainments, and had two very commendable acts in divinity and philosophy, besides two excellent comedies; but they marred them with length, and made them grow tedious, the one of them lasting between seven and eight hours.^(c)

The visit of Prince Charles is commemorated by a singularly curious portrait of him in the University Library, whereon is a label inscribed:

Carole te musæ nam tu dignitatis utrumq. cepimus hospitio, pinximus, obsequio. Academiam inuisens A° Regni Paterni Angliæ 10°, die Martii 4°, cooptatus est in ordinem Magistrorum, admissusq. hoc in senatu, per Valentinum Carey Procancellarium.

(a) MS. Baker, iv. 366; Heywood and Wright, Univ. Trans. ii. 247.

(b) Rymer, Foedera, xvi. 724.

(c) Birch's James I. i. 233.

Vol. III. p. 57, *add* to note (5),

In Caius College MS. No. 70, p. 244, is "Narrative of the visit of Prince Charles and the Elector Palatine of the Rhine to Cambridge, Feb. 28, 1612." Such is the description in the Catalogue, but the date appears erroneous.

Vol. III. p. 57, l. 34, *for* common stream *read* common green.

Vol. III. p. 61, note (2), *for* 175 *read* 172, and *add* Birch's Charles I. ii. 113.

Vol. III. p. 62, in note (3), *for* Commons' Journals, ii. 485, *read* Commons Journals, i. 485 ; and *add*,

Mr Chamberlain, writing to Sir Dudley Carleton, 7th April, 1614, says, "Young Sir John Cutts and Sir Thomas Chicheley have carried it in "Cambridgeshire, but with such clamour and complaint that I know not "how they will hold it."—Birch's James the First, i. 308.

Vol. III. p. 62, *insert after* l. 28,

At the election of Burgesses in Parliament for the University, on the 2nd of April, there was a large majority of votes for Sir Francis Bacon, the Attorney-General, and Sir Miles Sandys, Kt. and Bart., also 74 votes for Dr Barnaby Gooch, Master of Magdalene College, and 64 for Dr Clement Corbett, Vice-Chancellor and Master of Trinity Hall: but Dr Duport, Deputy Vice-Chancellor, who presided, decided that Sir Miles Sandys was ineligible as being non-resident, and declared Sir Francis Bacon and Dr Gooch duly elected. His prolix but curious narrative is subjoined.

The manner of the Choyce of Burgesses for the Universitie of Cambridge, vidz. of the honorable Knight Sir Francis Bacon, Generall Attorney to his excellent Majestie & Barnaby Gotch, Dr of the Civell Lawes, 2^o Aprilis last, about 8 of the clocke in the morninge.

Imprimis in the Regent house, the howses called together, Dr Duport Deput. Vicecanr. used a speech unto them unto this end & purpose. First, he shewed the occasion of the meetinge, & exhorted them very earnestlie that like universitie men, that is like men of learning, wiedome, & government they would peacable & quietly transact all things, that it might not be said of us now, as it hath bene some times of late *πάλαι ποτ' ἦσαν ἄλκιμοι Μιλήσιοι*, &c. Secondly, for their better directions in the processe hereof he said there should be rede unto them 3 severall writings, first the Kings Majestes letters patents under the broad seale authorizing us to choose Burgesses, wherein is also described unto us, whom wee should choose, as namly *ex discretioribus, et magis sufficientibus viris de Academia pro tempore existentibus* & why those; is expressed in the preface of the same charter, vidz. that being best acquainted with the state of the Universitie & the Colledges & Halls

theire & also with the orders & priviledges thereof they might be the better able to informe the highe court of Parliament of all things in any passages & propositions that their should be moved concerning the same. 2^o the Kings Writt or summons to elect at this time Burgesses against the next Parliament & that according to the forme both of the letters patents before mentioned & alsoe of the statute in that behalfe provided & sett forth namly that the Knights and Burgesses to be chosen should be abiding & resient in the Cuntries & Burrows whereof they should be soe chosen & particularly that soe they should be the day of the date of the said writt & that without all fraud & guile for it is a rule in all Lawe humane & divine that *fraus et dolus nemini*. The 3 Letters from our Honorable Chancellor unto the said Dr Duport (demanding his Lordships direction how to procede in that business) wherein his Lordship advized us j^o principally by all meanes to follow the expresse words of our Charter & of the Writt as having noe power of ourselves otherwise either to choose or to make Burgesses & that being chosen any otherwise our Burgesses were no Burgesses, &c. And in the 2 place, as neere as might be, wee should choose our Burgesses after the forme of the choyce of the Chancellor. This done & many earnest exhortations by the Vicecan^r. used for peace & quietnes in the transaction In fine he charged & required them in the name of the Kings Majestie & uppon virtue of their oath made unto the Universitie, 1^o that all should keepe the Kings peace inviolable: 2^o that every man should keepe his seate & standing & not run on heapes in the Regent house from one seat to another but patiently abide till they were called up to give their suffrages in writinge. 3^o that if any of the parties should purpose to come up to move for justice or direction in any thing, ther should not above 2 or 3 come up together: & having preferred their sute discretlie & modestly & received answer accordingly, they should then depart back againe to their places, & this was the some of the Vice Chancellors speech.

This done: in the next place were reade unto the howse the said severall writings by the senior procurator in the University. After all this their being a litle pause made as it were for preparation to call them uppe to the election: their came uppe 2 Mrs of Artes, one Mr Browne Caij. the other Mr Gilby of which twaine Mr Browne with an audible voice desired that wher there was a speech of one to be chosen that was not eligible by the charter ther might none such be admitted, & then excepted against any such election, & in that behalfe did petire *jus et justitiam* of the Vicecan^r. & that 1^{mo} 2^o 3^o & Instantan^r, instantina, instantissime, & repeating it over againe desired their might be an act made of it which the Vicecan^r. comaunded to be done accordingly, & said they should have justice which was not much contradicted: but never the-less it was alleadged by some, that since our Chancellors letter to the Vicecan^r. their were letters received (it seemeth from one of my Lord Secretaries) that my L. was desirous Sir Miles Sands might be one of the Burgesses for the Universitie if it might be by lawe: Whereunto the Vicecan^r. replied that he was not to take knowledge of his Lordships pleasure from any

private man having his Lordships owne letter to direct him. And perceaving matters would grow hott with much talke in the end pronounced the election of any (then to be made) directly contrary to the said letters patents statute & direction of his Lordships letters before mentioned to be utterly void & of none effect. This the Vicecanr. afterward said he than did both bycause he was very desirows (if it might be) to have moved the house from the election of him the said Sir Miles Sands to the end they might peaceably & quietly have dispatched the buisines; And alsoe bycause perceiving the Congregation to beginne to be very troublesome he was affraid it would prove soe mutinous & violent in the end that he should not be able to pronounce the election as he would.

Against the which sentence after some had made an exception & required the same to be entered alsoe they then proceeded to the giving of voyces in scriptis. The which being fully accomplished after the first 2^d & 3^d call (according to the order) they then fell too nombring the suffrages, which fell out thus, the greatest nomber without comparison were for Sir Fr. Bacon & for Sir Miles S., 74 for Dr Gotch & 64 for Dr Corbitt, the which the Vicecanr. required to be trulie & preciselie nombrd & comanded the Register to take a perfect note of the nombrs severally under his hand. And nevertheless to be the more sure theirow he willed them to tell them over againe.

(Here true it is) according to the statute de electione Cancellarij the senior procurator should first openly read all the voyces that are given: & namlie his first that had the fewest voyces, his next that had the more, & his last that had the most, & soe on proportionably, as their were more or less; & then afterwards the Vic. should pronounce him or them choosen that had the most voyces; And true it is alsoe that for the forme of proceedinge, Wee were referred by our Chancellor as neere as might be to this statute: Yet the Vice Canr. as he afterwards confessed seeinge 1^o that the very substance of the election was performed. And 2^o that they were not precisely bound to every circumstance; & 3^o that though the Procurators were quiett men & had promised fair play, yeat happily might have bene drawne or rather enforced by importunitie after they had reade the voyces of the 2 last to have pronounced them alsoe chosen, at last that the reading of them in the last place (as having the greatest number of voyces) might be prejudicious to that the Vicecanr. would doe; And 4^o that the congregation now grew soe hote & pressed soe hard upon him that he greatly feared some violence (as if he had which he purposed put the suffrages for Sir Miles S. in his pocket) would surelie have come to pass: And yeat.....fearing hapily it might theirow fall out he should be soe hindered by the tumult, that he could not pronounce as he would; He theirow (whilst they were yeat very busie in telling the suffrages) stepped in to his chair & then sitting downe, first uttered theise words "I pronounce the election of Sir Miles S. beinge not resydent in the Universitie to be utterly voide & of non effect to all intents & purposes as being expressly against the Charter the Statute of the Land & the tenor of my Lordships "Letters." Att the which words the house begane to shout and erie most

vehemently "Lett the suffrages be reade, Lett the suffrages be read," and yea much more violent by many degrees when he begane to say as followeth which (notwithstanding he was continually cried upon and shouted at with the greatest extremitie that might be either to hinder him from speaking att all or else to putt him out) yea the Vicecan^r. with settled resolution & an audible voice pronounced bouldy to the end "I John Duport deput Vice "Can^r. (as farr as by lawe in me lieth) doe choose & pronounce to be choosen "by the greater part of the Regents & non Regents for the Burgesses of the "universitie against the next Parliament the Ho^{ble}. Knight Sir Fr. Bacon "Attorney Generall to this excellent Magestie & both Mr of Artes & of "Councell of & to the Universitie of Cambridge (wherby he may seeme "after a sort to live & breath amongst us) & alsoe the Rt. Wo^{ld}, Barnabie "Gotch Dr of the Civell Lawes & Mr of Magdaline Coll. in this univer- "sitie" & straight after theise "wee dissolve this convocation of Regents & "non Regents:" Whereat it is incredible what a noyse & shout they made soe as it was sensible herd a great way of, crying as lowde as they could "Lett the suffrages be read, Lett the suffrages be read," "You do us wronge, "you do us wronge," & "A Sandis, a Sandis &c."—the throng being soe great that the Vicecan^r. had very much adoe with the Bedells before him to gett downe amongst them wher it is greatly to be observed that first by force they kept & carried away the suffrages for Sir Fr. Ba. & Sir Miles Sandis from the Register whose office it was to keep them. 2^o that they staid a good while in the Regent house after the Magistrate was gone, such a Company without a lawfull head to much subject to interruption. 3^o they went all together from thence to Kings Colleidge in great heapes where in the Drs M^r & Scholl^r names they subscribed a certificate of the Election of Sir Fra. Ba. & Sir My. Sandis having procured aforehand the Sheriffe or his Depute (being secured it should seeme uppon Sir My. Sandis bond as the Vice Can^r. testifieth the like was offred unto him) to joyne with them therin directly against Lawe because the Shreiffe is bound to certifie in the name of the Chancellor Mrs & Schollers. By occasion whereof on the other side the Vicecan^r. could obtaine by noe meanes possible either the Shreiffe or his Depute to come to him & joyn to certify (as by Lawe he is bound) or else such assistance & other necessities for that purpose as were requisite for a formall certificate in that case. Soe as for conclusion he was inforced to certifie in such manner as he could not in such as he would & by law was justifiable. And that this is the trew certificate of the hole proceedinge herein wee testifie whose names are underwritten.

Jo. Duport, Vican. deput.^(a)

The objection to the return of Sir Miles Sandys seems to have been given up, at any rate he took his seat in the House of Commons and was appointed on seven Committees,^(b) whilst no mention whatever of Dr Gooch is to be discovered in the Journals of the House during

(a) MS. in Coll. Jes. (probably a Draft only).

(b) Commons Journals, i. 456 b, 457, 464 a, 476 a, 491 a, 496 a, 502 b.

that Parliament. But as soon as the Parliament met, a question was raised as to the eligibility of Sir Francis Bacon, it being objected that his office of Attorney-General disqualified him. However, on the 11th of April, the House resolved, first, that he should for that Parliament remain of the House; secondly, that no Attorney-General should after that Parliament serve as a member of the House.^(a)

Vol. III. p. 62, *add to note* (3),

See allusions to this election in two Letters from John Chamberlain, Esq., to Sir Dudley Carleton, in Birch's James I. i. 236, 308, 309. The first of these Letters has no date, but is evidently misplaced in the work cited. The second is dated 7 April, 1614.

Vol. III. p. 89, l. 35, *after* 1602-3, *add as a note*,

This statement (the Reporter's) as to the date of Dr Kelke's death is erroneous. He died 6th January, 1575-6, and there were no less than six Masters (Howland, Coppinger, Nicholls, Neville, Clayton, and Palmer) between him and Dr Gooche.

Vol. III. p. 90, *add to note* (8),

IN COLLEGIUM S. MARIE MAGDALENÆ CANTAB. CUI SPINOLA QUIDAM
MERCATOR INGENS DAMNUM ATTULIT.

Flens Sancta, & merito, es tu, cui dat Magdala nomen;
Spina tuo in latere ô Spinola quanta fuit!
Quis tibi det turres, etsi det Magdala nomen,
Quando angusta adeò est heu tibi, Sancta, domus?

Duport, Musæ Subsecivæ, 134.

In Michaelmas Term, 5 Car. 1, one Jeffs was indicted in the King's Bench for exhibiting an infamous libel directed to the King against Sir Edward Coke, late Chief Justice of that Court, affirming the judgment in Magdalene College case to be treason, and calling Sir Edward traitor and perjured Judge. This libel was fixed on the great gate at the entrance of Westminster Hall, and in divers other public places. He puts in a scandalous plea, and refused to plead otherwise, whereupon the Court committed him to the Marshalsea, and adjudged that he should stand upon the Pillory at Westminster and Cheapside, with a paper mentioning his offence, and with such a paper be brought to all the Courts at Westminster. He was also fined £1000 and ordered to continue in prison till he made his submission in every Court, and gave sureties for his good behaviour during his life.—*Croke's Reports of Cases, temp. Car. 175.*

Vol. III. p. 101, *insert after* l. 22,

The name of the Knight or Baronet to whom the following curious

(a) Commons Journals, l. 456, 459 b, 460.

Letter was addressed by Dr Cary, Deputy Vice-Chancellor, on the 28th of October, does not appear.

Sir John; about the beginning of August last, one George Becke, a servant of yours, was arrested by our officer, and brought before me, beinge deputy vice-chancellor, at the suite of the wyfe of William Scarrett, a priviledged person; where understandinge he was towards you, I was willinge to shew him what favour I could, and therefore, (whereas upon the arrest he should have beine bounde with sufficient suretyes within the jurisdiction to answere the action) upon his honest promise to me that he would appeare at a day and tyme then assigned him to answere the sayd action, he was released from the arest: synce which tyme he hath neyther regarded his promise made to me for his appearance, nor taken any course to satisfy the plantife, who every court calleth uppon the cause, and blameth me that he was not bound upon the arest, accordinge to our statutes and the custome of the court. I pray heartely eyther let him appeare to the action uppon Friday next at one of the clocke, yf he thinke he have not offended, or yf he be loath to endure a tryall, lett him stay the proceedinges in the court by seekinge some friendly ende with the party grieved, so that myself be no moore blamed, nor further courses taken agaynst him by his adversary. So, with my hearty comendations to you, I take my leave. From Christ's Colledge in Cambridge, this 28th of October, 1615.

Your very lovinge friends,

V. C.^(a)

Vol. III. p. 102, *add to note* (4),

Birch's *James the First*, i. 395, 397.

Vol. III. p. 102, l. 32, *for James read John*.

Vol. III. p. 103, *insert after* l. 6,

On the 8th of June, Dr Gwynn, Vice-Chancellor, and 3 other Heads wrote the following Letter to Sir Edward Coke, the Chief Justice of the King's Bench:

Our humble duties to your honourable good lordship premised: as upon all attempts made agaynst the honor or peace of this University, and the libertyes and priviledges thereof (whereof your lordship hath ever vouchsafed to be a cheife patron and protector), wee have sufficiently tasted the benefitt of your favourable assistance and countenance; so now by your former bounty wee are imboldened to implore your lordships wonted help in the behalf of one Benjamen Prime, our under beadle and common minister of this University, who hath lately sewed one Thomas Smarte, an alderman of the towne of Cambridge, before the Commissary of the University, uppon a personall action, the tryall, examination, and determination wherof by charter and custome belongeth to the chancellor, masters, and schollers of the sayd University, and their

(a) MS. Sloan, 3652, fo. 41; Heywood and Wright, *Univ. Trans.* II. 269.

vice-chancellor or commissary. Yet the sayd Smarte (contrary to his oath heretofore taken in the tyme of his maiorality to defende and protect our priviledges and charters) hath now procured a habeas corpus cum causa out his majesties honourable court of the kinges bench, hoping therby with chardge and suite to weary our officer and impugne the priviledges of the University. Wee therfore intreate your honor would be pleased to graunt us and our servant that lawfull favour, and speede in the hearinge and remittinge the cause, which your lordship and that honourable court shall thinke fitt, for the releife of our officer and the mayntenance of our charters. And for the merittes of the cause in question, wee intreate your lordship to heare them from Mr Doctor Goche, the University commissary, who had heard and examined the difference betweene Prime and Smarte, and is best able to geive accompt of his owne proceedinges therin. Thus, with our humble thanks to your lordship for your dayly favours to us and to our whole body, and our hearty prayers to the Almighty for your long lyfe and happinesse, wee take our leaves, this viijth of June, anno Domini 1616.

Your lordships in all duty,

OEN. GUINN.

VAL. CARRY.

JOHN RICHARDSON.

JO. DAVENANT.^(a)

On the 17th of June, Dr Gwynn the Vice-Chancellor wrote to some Lord (perhaps the Chancellor) in reply to a Letter of the 10th of May, on the subject of his (the Vice-Chancellor's) efforts to bring one Alleson to conform and submit himself to the Church government and religion established. The Vice-Chancellor, although he deemed him a little crazy, employed certain devices to instruct and reform him, and got him to attend prayer and sermon at St Mary's Church the day previously, in testimony of an unfeigned and reformed spirit; he also promised to receive the communion according to the order of the Church of England, and the Vice-Chancellor enquires whether if he did so, and submitted and confessed his former errors, he should discharge him or bind him to appear at the assizes, he as Vice-Chancellor having no other jurisdiction over him, he being a stranger. He adds, "the man is very bare, and seemeth as unable in body to endure longer imprisonment, as he hath shewed himself weak in judgment to mayntayne his errors"; wherefore in pity of his want and weakness he would willingly do him what favour he might to procure him his liberty.^(b)

Vol. III. p. 119, *insert as a note after years in l. 11,*

Lord Burghley, in Feb. 1592-3, wrote as follows to the President of the College of Physicians:

(a) MS. Sloan, 3562, fo. 26; Heywood and Wright, Univ. Trans. II. 262.
(b) MS. Sloan, 3562, fo. 40; Heywood and Wright, Univ. Trans. II. 263.

"To my very loving friend Mr Dr Baronsdale.

"After my heartie commendations, I understand by Mr Butler, a Professor
"of Physick in the University of Cambridge, and a man (as I doubt not but
"yow know) for his experience and learning very well reputed of, having
"occasion sometimes to repair to London either about his private business
"or at the request of such as are desirous to have his advice. And under-
"standing that he may not practise without breach of the Statute of the
"Realm and order of the College, except he have allowance and licence so
"to do from yow. And being very loth to give offence any manner of way,
"is very desirous to have your good favour towards him in that behalf.
"Whose request for the good opinion I have of his learning and honesty,
"I cannot but recommend to your good furtherance that at some one of your
"Assemblies you will propound his request and procure allowance thereof.
"For the which I will think myself beholden unto yow and be ready to
"requite with any favour I may both toward yourself and the College. And
"so I bid yow heartily farewell. From my house at Westminster, the 14th
"day of February, 1592.

"Your loving friend,

"W. BURGHLEY."

To this Letter the College returned this answer: "That a free liberty of
"practice should be allowed Dr Butler when he came to London, provided
"that if he came to live in Town he would submit to the customary
"examinations of the College, and pay the usual fees due upon their
"account."—Goodall's Coll. of Physicians, 335, 336.

Vol. III. p. 124, *add to note* (5),

Birch's James the First, i. 205, 457.

Vol. III. p. 125, *insert after* l. 26,

At Christmas, a Latin Play, entitled *Stoicus vapulans*, was acted in
the Hall of St John's College.^(a)

Vol. III. p. 126, *insert after* College in l. 16,

The day of the Queen's funeral was celebrated in the University
"in a very solemn and stately manner."^(b)

Vol. III. p. 126, *insert after* l. 22,

Mr Lorkin, in a Letter to Sir Thomas Puckering, Bart., dated
London, May 11th, says, "Upon Thursday last, a fearful fire seized
"upon Cambridge, and burnt up three score dwelling-houses together,
"situated between Jesus and Sidney Colleges, which were endangered
"by them likewise."^(c)

(a) D'Ewes's College Life, 61.

(b) *Ibid.*, 63.

(c) Birch's James the First, ii. 161. See D'Ewes's College Life, 63.

Vol. III. p. 132, *insert after* l. 7,

At the Assizes held here on the 7th of March, Sir Robert Kerr, a Scotchman, in the service of Prince Charles, was tried for killing Charles Maxwell, another Scotchman, in a duel at or near Newmarket. Sir Robert was convicted of manslaughter, but the burning of his hand was suspended till the King's pleasure should be known, and he was discharged on giving surety in £2000 for his appearance whenever the king should command the execution.^(a)

Vol. III. p. 135, *insert after* l. 35,

Soon after the Commencement, a famous Bull arrived in Cambridge, and it was intended that it should be baited at Gogmagog Hills, where bowling, running, jumping, shooting, and wrestling were to be practised for a month or six weeks, under the designation of the Olympic games. It seems however that the Vice-Chancellor prevented the expected pastime.^(b)

Vol. III. p. 136, *add to note* (1),

The following Letter from Lord Maynard refers to this grant :

"To the right worshipful my much respected friendes Mr Vicechancellor and
"the Masters of Colledges in the University of Cambridge.

"Worthy gentlemen, I received lately a letter from the most reverenced
"University, so full of loving respect, that me thinkes it leaves to be a
"letter, and becomes a bonde which obligeth me deeplier to hasten the
"perfectinge of that which I have heretofore advisedly and inviolately
"purposed. So good an opinion, from so judicious a senate, would persuade
"me to thinke better of my self then ther is cause, but that havinge learned
"amongst them some little of that short lesson, nosce teipsum, I cannot
"but discerne it proceedes only from their love, nothinge at all from my
"meritt; insomuch that I should count it high presumption in my selfe
"if I should so much as thinke of retourninge any other answere to that
"reverent assembly then my humble thankes, my best wishes, and faythfull
"services. Yet least yf I should be altogether silent, you might suspect a
"remissence and coldnesse to growe uppon me, I will be bould to trouble
"your gravityes with these my desires. First, that you would be pleased to
"take unto your considerations your capacity of my poore giuft: 2ndly, that
"you would doe me the favour to become suitors to his majestie for the
"obtaininge of a commission, to such as you shall please to make choyce
"of, for the establishinge of some ordinances, wherein my earnest request
"is, that Mr doctor Guinn, the master of St John's Colledge, and my selfe,
"may be of the quorum. His majestie is so graciously affected to learninge
"in generall, and to our University in particular, as that it will moore easily

(a) Birch's James the First, II. 199, 203.

(b) D'Ewes's College Life, 109, 110.

"be obtayned thus then can be hoped for of any private gentleman. After-
wards that which is to be performed on my parte, I will dispatch with as
much expedition as the lawe in such a case will afford; which I pray you
assure yourselves of, as allso that I am

"Your very lovinge friend,

W. MAYNARD.

"London, 28 Novemb. 1618."

—MS. Sloan, 3652, fo. 25; Heywood and Wright, Univ. Trans. ii. 297.

Vol. III. p. 136, *insert this note after Mutas in l. 35,*

Mr Mutas or Meantys was appointed one of the Clerks of the Council Extraordinary, March 5th, 1618-19. He was the confidential friend and secretary of Lord Bacon, who after his fall made over to him the estate of Gorhambury. He was knighted 16th Feb. 1640-41, and died in Oct. 1649.—Private Correspondence of Jane Lady Cornwallis, xxvi. 1.

Vol. III. p. 141, *insert after 1597 in l. 9,*

In 1604, he was Vicar of Wellingborough in Northamptonshire,^(a) and Feb. 16th, 1606, was presented to the Rectory of Wold in that County, which he retained until his promotion to the See of Salisbury.^(b)

Vol. III. p. 143, *add to note (1),*

In MS. Coll. Regin. Oxon. No. clv. fo. 227, is the Attorney and Solicitor General Nicholas Hide and Thomas Richardson's Certificate on the difference between Norton, the King's Printer, and Legge, the Printer of the University of Cambridge, 1621.

Vol. III. p. 144, *add to note (2),*

David Owen, of Clare Hall, published here this year "Anti Parmeus, sive determinatio de jure regio, habita Cantabrigiæ in scholis Theologicis, 19 Apr. 1619, contra Davidem Parmeam cæterosque reformatæ religionis Antimonarchos."

Mr Mead, in a Letter to Sir Martin Stuteville, dated Christ's College, 7th September, 1622, says, "When I came home, Dr Owen, he that wrote Herod and Pilate, was printing a book here against Parmeus, would as they talk, have had the doctors and vice-chancellor to present it to the king in the name of the whole university, when they should next go to his majesty, at Michaelmas, as their wont is. But Dr Richardson grumbled, and the rest would none of it. But now, it is said, that a pursuivant is come down, both for him and his books. He is well enough served; though it may be, he will at length, in regard of his good zeal to the cause, obtain leave to divulge them, though he break one of the rules in the directions."—(Birch's James I. ii. 328.) Of Dr Owen, see vol. iii. p. 118.—In Athenæ

(a) Bridges, Hist. of Northamptonshire, ii. 161.

(b) Wood, Athenæ Oxonienses, ed. Bliss (Fasti, l. 203).

Oxon. i. 803, Dr Owen's determination against Parseus is dated 1632. This is either an error, or a subsequent edition is referred to.

Vol. III. p. 148, *insert after l. 6,*

Mr Mead, in a Letter to Sir Martin Stuteville, dated Christ's College, 5th October, gives the following account of Mr Preston's election as Master of Emmanuel College :

On Wednesday last, in the forenoone, Mr Preston was chosen Master of Emmanuel Colledg, it being the 7th day after the vacatio agnita by resignation of the old doctor. Yet so secretly did they carrie their busines, that not any in the towne no, nor any of the schollers of their own colledg, did so much as suspect any vacation or election till all was done and finished. Dr Travers himself, whom some might suppose likely to heare of such a matter, heard not the least jot till all was past, notwithstanding all the acquaintance and relations he left behind him. Never did I believe, till now I see it experienced, that so many as 12 could keep counsell a week together, and fellowes of a colledg too. Who would have thought but there would have bin a Judas among 12? but they jest at Emmanuel, and tell us that Judas was gone, and they had but eleven, for one fellowship lyes voyd, in regard of some suit about the maintenance for it. The new master thus chosen was presently in the afternoone fetched home from Queenes by all the fellowes, and accompanyed thence by some of the fellowes there, and most of the schollers, almost to Emmanuel gates where the seminaree of Emmanuel stood to entertaine him.

You will perhaps, or some others may, wonder how this busines could be kept so close, since the vacation was to be published by a schedule, sett up till the election. But this circumstance is requisite, only if any of the fellowes be absent, thereby to signify the vacation to them, to prevent which they made choise of a time when all their fellowes were at home to call them together, and make kuowne the resignation to all present at once.^(a)

Vol. III. p. 149, *add to note (5),*

Thomas Becon dedicated his Principles of Christian Religion To the most gentle and godly disposed child, Master Thomas Cecil.—Becon's Works, ed. Ayre, ii. 480.

Vol. III. p. 166, *strike out* lines 19, 20, and 21, *and notes (6) and (7).*

Vol. III. p. 170, *at Majesty in line 40 insert as a note,*

See Bishop Goodman's Court of King James the First, ed. Brewer, ii. 364, 365. The ambassadors above mentioned were Henri Auguste de Loménie-Brienne, Seigneur de la Ville-aux-Clercs, and Antoine Coiffier dit Ruzé, Marquis d'Effiat et de Chilly, afterwards Maréchal of France, [he was the father of Cinq-Mars].—Gentleman's Magazine, N.S. xiv. 608; xv. 141.

(a) Birch's James I. ii. 339; Heywood and Wright, Univ. Trans. ii. 512.

Vol. III. p. 173, *insert after l. 25,*

The Corporation made the following Order at a Common Day held on the 8th of October :

WHEREAS a great number of able persons to worke in husbandry and otherwise of late have taken in hand to leave their professions and take a more idle kind of livinge, beeinge become Porters, and under colour thereof doe forestall the turfes before they come upp to the wharffe to be sould contrary to the chartres of this Towne, whereby the poor people are oppressed and forced to buy theire turfes at theire hands. It is THIS DAY ORDERED, that no man shal be a porter or use that profession but such only as shal be thought fitt by Mr Maior of this Towne for the tyme beeinge and by him appoynted thereunto. And if any shall buy any turfes as they are comeinge to this Towne before they come to the wharffe, that then Mr Maier shall take such order for the punishinge of such offenders as shall seeme best to his discrecion, and that noe turfes shal be sould to anye but to the poore before they have bene two houres landed upon payne for everie one so offendinge iij^s. iiij^d. both for the seller and the buyer.^(a)

Vol. III. p. 174, *insert after l. 26,*

The following is a contemporary account of the King's Proclamation :

King James departed this life March 27, 1625, who was most graciously affected and loving to the University of Cambridge.

Upon the 30th of the same month, the Vicechan. with the assistance of the Heads, Doctors, and Proctors, did meet the Maior, Aldermen, and Town Clerk at St Mary's, to proclaim the High and Mighty Prince Charles Prince of Wales, to be now our rightfull Leige Lord, and Royall King, &c. At which time there did arise some difference about the person that should make the Proclamation. The Vicechan. and heads were of opinion, that the senior Esq. Bedle was a fit man to do it, but the most part of the Aldermen would have the Town Clerk or his sonn to do it. Upon this the sonn sayd to the Esq. Bedel, If you will proclaim, I will dictate unto you. The Bedle answered, I scorne that you should dictate unto me. Then said the Son, my father shall ; then quoth the Bedle, I can dictate to your father, & you too. Hereupon Mr Vicechan. smiled, and said unto Mr Maior, Sir, you have a strong voice, & if you will please to do it, I will dictate to you, Quoth the Maior, I will with all my heart. Then we went presently to the Market Cross, where School Keeper made an Oyes 3 several times. The Vice-chan. did then dictate, and the Maior did proclaim exceeding well. The Proclamation was this, Whereas it hath pleased Almighty God, to call to his mercy out of this transitory life our late Sovereign Lord K. James, of blessed memory, by whose decease the Imperiall Crowns of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, are solely and rightfully come to the high and mighty Prince Charles Prince of Wales, who is lawfully descended from the body of the said late K. James, and is the true lawfull

(a) Corporation Common Day Book.

and undoubted heir to the aforesaid Kingdoms and Dominions; we therefore the Vice-chan. and Maior of the University and Town of Cambridge, and the whole company of our assistants here assembled together, do with one full voice and consent of tongue and heart publish and proclaim, that the high and mighty Prince Charles Prince of Wales is now by the death of our late Sovereign K. James of happy memory, become our lawfull lineall and right full Leige Lord, Charles by the Grace of God King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. To whome we do acknowledge all faith & constant obedience with all hearty and humble affections; beseeching Almighty God, by whome Kings do reign, to bless the Royall King Charles with long & happy years to reign over us. Amen.

GOD SAVE KING CHARLES. Amen.

The Vice-chan. and Doctors were all in black, and the Maior and Aldermen in scarlet. Before we went from the Cross, there was a charge given for keeping the peace.^(a)

Vol. III. p. 175, *insert after* l. 2,

Subjoined is an account of the solemnities here at the Funeral of King James :

King James's Funeralls were solemnized at Cambridge in this manner, viz. All the University did meet at the Schools in their formalities, at nine of the clock in the morning, and went from thence to St Mary's in this order: The Regent and non-Regents did follow the Jun. Bedle, and the other two Bedles did go before the Vicechan., after whome all other Doctors of all Faculties. The Regent walk, School yard, non-Regent and Regent House, were all hung with blacks, St Mary's was also hung with blacks, but there were many escutcheons and verses pinned upon them, and not one of them stirr'd or pulled off, till the Oration was ended; in the afternoon Dr Collins the Regius Professor did preach, and when the sermon was done, a Congregation was called against two of the Clock that afternoon in the same place, where Mr Thorndike, the Deputy Orator, did make an Oration, which being ended the company departed to their severall Colleges.^(b)

Vol. III. p. 176, *in* note (2), *for* Exeudebat *read* Excudebat.

Vol. III. p. 177, *insert as a note after* Oxford *in* l. 3,

His Portrait is in the Music School at Oxford.—Wood, Hist. and Antiq. Oxford, ed. Gutch, ii. 892.

Vol. III. p. 178, *insert after* l. 7,

May 3. Secretary Conway to the Master and Fellows of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge.

His Majesty has been informed by Sir Edward Barrett appointed to be his resident ambassador in France that he is to take along with him for his

(a) MS. Baker, xlv. 69.

(b) Ibid. 70.

household chaplain Mr Benjamin Lany, a Fellow of that house. It being as well usual as just that worthy persons employed abroad for the honour and service of their King and country should receive all favourable dispensations, His Majesty's request to you is that Mr Lany be permitted to enjoy all privileges and profits as a Fellow of your house during his absence in attendance upon the Ambassador in as ample manner as he would if resident with you.^(a)

Vol. III. p. 179, l. 18, *insert after* Christ's College,

the 2nd of July says, "Our Fair is broken up, and yet (thanks be to God) we have nothing of the plague. God grant we may not, but we are fearefull till the full moone be past,"^(b) but he in another letter to the same gentleman dated

Vol. III. p. 179, *insert after* l. 25,

Mr Mead, writing to Sir Martin Stuteville on the 17th of July, observes, "This is the last day of our Sermons at St Mary's; and on Wednesday, the public Fast of the whole University is held at King's College chapel; thenceforth both it and Sunday sermons to be several and private in each College, which will somewhat abridge my liberty this vacation time. We have this morning some suspicion, as though there were one dead of the plague in the town who came hither but last night; but I hope it is not true, for we suspect almost everybody that dies. The University is yet very full of scholars, whereat I much wonder."^(c)

Vol. III. p. 180, *insert after* l. 40,

Mr Mead, in a Letter to Sir Martin Stuteville, dated the 4th of September, says, "All our Markets to-day would not supplie us commons for night. I am steward, and am faine to appoint egges, apple-pyes, and custards, for want of other fare. They will suffer nothing to come from Ely. Eeles are absolutely forbidden to be brought in our market; so are ruotes. You see what 'tis to have a physitian^(d) among the heads. We cannot have leave scarce to take the aire. We have but one master of art in our colledg, and this week he was punisht 10*d.* for giving the porter's boy a box on the eare because he would not let him out at the gates. You may by this gather I have small solace with being here, and therefore will haste all I can to be in a place of more liberty and society; for I have

(a) Calendar State Papers, Domestic.

(b) Birch's Charles I. i. 40; Heywood and Wright, Univ. Trans. ii. 328.

(c) Birch's Charles I. i. 43; Heywood and Wright, Univ. Trans. ii. 331.

(d) John Gostlin, M.D., Master of Caius Coll.

"never a pupill at home. And yet, God be thanked, our towne is free
"from so much as the very suspicion of infection."^(a)

Vol. III. p. 181, *insert after* l. 3,

Mr Mead gives the following account of the health of the Town, and neighbourhood in a Letter to Sir Martin Stuteville, dated Christ's College, the 3rd of October :

All here I find well, God be thanked; but our St Mary's sermons and term in town are adjourned a month longer; they of the lower house say, lest the doctors, out of custom and decency, might be forced to preach at the fast, as it was the wont while it was public. But the beadles desired they might have, notwithstanding their fees for disses, as if they were kept; but the senior regent, being of King's College, stopped the grace in the head, saying, it was no reason but the beadles should bear their part in the common calamity as well as others. I hear just now, that two houses were shut up at Royston, on Thursday, for the plague, and the infected translated into the fields. One of those who died was a child, and near had all the neighbours been present, sent for by the father; but that the spots suddenly appeared, and so the danger prevented by a counter necessary. At Trumpington hath died three—one Peck, his wife, and maid.^(b)

Vol. III. p. 181, *insert after* l. 8,

The following extract of a Letter from Mr Mead of Christ's College, dated 25th July, gives the particulars of a foul murder committed here :

On Monday, Durrant the tanners son, kild a man cowardly and basely, in revenge of being a witnes in some sute or controversie, first against his father deceased, and since brought to confirm it against the son, who had bin watching and seeking for him to act this villanie, when at length having unhappily found him, the fellow suspecting his intent upon former threats, and unprovided to resist as having no weapon, made hast to gett into a house neere Queenes Colledg, but not able to open the dore sone enough, Durrant stab'd him in the brest on the left side, and then tumbling him dead into the house, gave him 6 woundes more. When he had done, he betook him to his owne house, which he maintained awhile against the mayor and officers, with muskets, etc., but at length was taken by a strata-geme, and remains unpenitent in prison, onely greived that he killed but one man. He is a recusant. The fellow kild dwelt about Huntingdon, and upon even termes would have made his part good.^(c)

John Durrant the murderer (son of John Durrant, Mayor 1618-19) was subsequently executed.^(d)

(a) Birch's Charles I. i. 47; Heywood and Wright, Univ. Trans. II. 331.

(b) Birch's Charles I. i. 50.

(c) Heywood and Wright, Univ. Trans. II. 328.

(d) Corporation Common Day Book, 16 Aug. 1625, 10 Jan. 1625-6.

Vol. III. p. 183, *add to note* (2),

Heywood and Wright, Univ. Trans. II. 336.

Vol. III. at end of year 1625, p. 184,

July. Report on the defects of the system of education and government in the University of Cambridge and suggestions for remedy of the same. Endorsed by Bishop Laud, Drs B. and W. about the defects of the University of Cambridge. The defects in studies comprise the mathematics almost neglected in all Colleges and in many the tongues. Remedy for every College a mathematic lecture to be provided with reasonable salary. A defect in Philosophy by reason that Aristotle and other classic authors are pretermitted or not read in their own language and text but epitomes and systems and the like wholly studied. Remedy. Every one who takes pupils in any College to be sworn to read diligently to his pupils and to read none but these classic authors in their own text &c. The lectures in all Colleges very much slighted. Remedy. That the lecturers be every year charged and bound *sub poena non spernandâ* to read daily and diligently &c. The disputations in College neglected. Remedy. That disputations in every order be strictly observed and that no authors be admitted but classical and in their own text. Talking in Latin omitted. Remedy. The talking of Latin to be reinforced at the tables and upon all occasions. Great abuse in granting degrees. Remedy. No scholar to be presented ad respondendum questioni until he shall have continued present in the College the greater part of eleven terms. Preposterous courses taken in the study of Divinity. Remedies proposed. Defects as touching good manners and orders. Remedy. That no M.A. or other scholar shall repair to any tavern, tobacco shop, or to the houses of any cooks, barbers, laundresses, or any other College officers or to any town houses whatsoever, to eat or drink there &c. Margin. The penalty upon this and for the whole imposing of it must be by absolute regal authority specified or else it will never stand. The statute against the receivers of such company to be by His Majesty extended against any housekeeper whatsoever receiving M.A.'s or others contrary to the above named cautions. A commandment to be directed from His Majesty to the Vice Chancellor and Heads to inquire into all excesses in apparel. Regulations for the observation of all such orders as shall now be enforced.^(a)

Vol. III. p. 185, *insert after* l. 11,

"It had been customary for each University, on the death of a
"distinguished member of its body, to call for and publish a collection
"of verses written to bewail and honour the deceased. On occasion of
"Bacon's death, the Authorities of the University of Cambridge did not
"sanction such public honours to the memory of the Ex-Chancellor.
"Perhaps, the sad circumstances attending the conclusion of his public

(a) Calendar State Papers, Domestic.

"life were still thought too recent to allow such official testimonies of respect. But the veneration generally entertained for the incomparable philosopher overpowered all other feelings : and a number of Cambridge scholars, the majority from Trinity College, combined to pay the accustomed tribute to the mighty Dead ; and their collection of volunteer poetry bore all the exterior marks of an academical effusion, except that it was not headed by the Vice-Chancellor, and that it was printed in London instead of Cambridge."^(a)

Vol. III. p. 185, *add to note* (3),

"For, during his [Edward Rainbow's] stay there [Cambridge], he had early given such undeniable proofs of his being the Master of a prompt and facetious wit, and that upon several accidental and less remarkable occasions, that he was thereby sufficiently distinguished from the Crowd, and the Fame hereof put him and it to so unusual a trial, that perhaps the History of that famous University cannot furnish us with many Parallels thereto.

"The Tripos, who was at the Scholars Act chosen to divert the University with his wit, did it with so much Sarcasm and Abuse, and with such severe Reflections upon the Principal Persons in that Eminent Body, that the Vice-Chancellor, not suffering him any longer to continue in his Scurrility, had ordered him to be pull'd down. Our Mr Rainbow, tho' unprovided and without the least forethought, was called upon to succeed him in that slippery place of Honour : which difficult Province (and made them more difficult by the public Reprimand of his Predecessor) he managed so dexterously, and made his extemporary Speech with so facetious an Air, and delivered it so smoothly and agreeably, that far from dashing against the Rock of Censure, which the other had split upon, he procured the general satisfaction of his Auditors, and a just applause to himself."—Life of Bishop Rainbow, 14.

Vol. III. p. 186, *add as a note to* Joh. Smythson in l. 28,

Mr Mead relates the following anecdote, in a Letter, dated 1 July, 1696 :

"Mr Smithson, of King's Colledg, hath gotten lately some commissarieship of sume 20li per annum : came to some officer under the duke for the seale, etc., who gravely putt to him these 2 interrogatories. 1. What it was worth. 2. Whether he had given his voice in the late election for or against the duke of Buckingham. Is not this fine ? And yet we have doctors defend it as worthily done, that the duke would knowe his friends from his foes, before he would do any thing for them. You will not beleieve how some great ones here applied it, to the no small impeachment of their discretion."—Heywood and Wright, Univ. Trans. ii. 348 ; Birch's Charles I. 118.

(a) Bp Monk, Memoir of Dr James Duport (Museum Criticum, ii. 676).

Vol. III. p. 192, *add to note (1),*

See a Letter from Mr Mead, 9 June, 1626, in Heywood and Wright, Univ. Trans. ii. 344.

Vol. III. p. 196, l. 23, *for in the read as of.*

Vol. III. p. 197, *add as a note after trouble in l. 5,*

Subjoined is an extract from a Letter from Mr Mead, of Christ's College, dated 24 June, 1626 :

"I will now tell you of an accident here at Cambridge, rare if not strange, whereof I was yesterday morning an eye witnesse my selfe: a book in *decimo sexto*, of the bigger size, found in the maw of a codfish, then opened in our fish-market in the presence of many. In the same was two peeces of saile cloth; one half an ell at the least, of unequall bredth, but in some part very broad; the other about halfe a yard long, of the bredth of a pudding bagg: these found wrapped in the bottome of the stomach, the book above them.

"The title of the book, being opened, was on the top of every page, Preparation to the Crosse: twas printed in an English letter, which by the fashion, spelling of some words, as sonde for sand, easyar for easier, and the like, seemed to be written about the end of king Henry the 8th, wherein I was afterward fully confirmed by some other passages, if all be of one author.

"When I first saw it, it seemed almost turned into a gelly, and stunk very much; the cover, which had bin of pastbord, was altogether consumed; yet though it were loathsome then to handle and stand over, yet finding the table of the 2 books of Preparation to the Crosse, in the middle parts and so not so alymie, with a tender lifting with my knife I read them all, put cleane paper betweene those leaves to preserve them, and since excribed all, being the contents of every severall chapter. The first was, a preparation to the crosse, and how it must be patiently borne. I took speciall notice of two other; 1. If thou be tempted of the faith of thy parents; as, wherefore beleevest not thou that which thy forefathers have beleaved? 2. If thou be tempted of strange religion, of worshipping of saynts pictures, or images, or men. There was another, but at the end of these, in whose title leafe the first of the contents was, A letter which was written to the faithfull followers of Christes gospell.

"I saw all with mine owne eyes, the fish, the maw, the peeces of sayle cloth, the book, and observed all I have written. Onely I saw not the opening of the fish, which yet many did, being upon the fish womens stalls in the market, who first cut of his head, to which the maw hanging and seeming much stuf with somewhat, it was searched, and all found as aforesayd. He that had had his nose as neare as I yester morning would have bin perswaded there was no imposture here without witness. The fish came from Lynne. How they had him there I know not."—Heywood and Wright, Univ. Transactions, ii. 346.

Another Letter from Mr Mead, dated 9 December, 1626, contains this passage :

"I send my lady the fish-book, bound in the same order it was taken out of the fishes belly; for our bookbinders use to putt the Preparation to the Crosse first, because the Treasure of Knowledge being almost wholly consumed, they mistook the place of it when the book was pulled asunder. The preface is Dr Goads. I humbly desire my lady to accept it as a pledge of my service, and an acknowledgment of many undeserved favours, and to call it, if she please, a new years guift."—Heywood and Wright, *Univ. Transactions*, ii. 351. From this it appears that the practice of postdating books is not peculiar to this our generation.

Vol. III. p. 197, *insert after* l. 5,

The Duke of Buckingham was installed as Chancellor of the University, at York House, in the Strand, on the 13th of July. Subjoined is a contemporary account of the ceremonial.

THE MANNER OF THE PRESENTATION OF THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM HIS GRACE TO THE CHANCELLORSHIP OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

Upon the 12th of July, 1626, the vice-chancellor, heads of colleges, and others appointed to attend in this service, set out to Ware the first night, and the next morning to London, where, about three or four of the clock in the afternoon, they all met at Durham House, and there put on their robes, hoods, habits, and caps; and the senior bedel and register were sent by Mr Vice-Chancellor to view the place appointed for the entertainment, and fit the same with a chair for the duke, if he pleased to sit, and a little table to stand before the vice-chancellor and orator right before the duke, for them to make their orations at. But the duke sat not in his chair, but stood behind it at both the orations, and whilst he delivered his own speech. When the bedel and register returned from York House, where the admission was to be, and had signified how things were ordered, the junior bedel went there before with the masters of arts, first two in rank, in their usual hoods and habits and caps; and then the non-regents and bachelors in divinity, in their gowns, hoods, and caps; then the taxers and proctors, in their hoods and habits, &c.; and then the proctors, with their books; then the senior bedel, in his gold chain, (given him by the duke,) and in his velvet cap, went directly before the vice-chancellor; the Bishop of Durham and three other bishops in their rochets; then all the doctors, in their scarlets and caps; all these two in rank: and in this order they went until they came to York House forecourt; then, near the door in the garden, the masters of arts and bachelors in divinity made a stand in care; and then the bedels came to the vice-chancellor, and went directly before them, through the masters of arts, bachelors in divinity, and non-regents; the bishops and doctors following him into the duke's garden, and all the

aforesaid company after them, where they passed on almost in the midway that leadeth up into the duke's lodgings, and the duke, with other nobles, met the vice-chancellor, bishops, and doctors, and saluted them all in very kind manner; and, after he had saluted them, he made a low congé, or courtesy, to all the rest of the University; and then went forward, and, with Mr Vice-Chancellor, went up the stairs into the room appointed for the entertainment and orations. Whither, being come, the vice-chancellor stayed at the aforesaid table, and the duke and the nobles went up to the place where his chair stood. Then the vice-chancellor, after some stay, until the company and crowd was seated, made low obeisance to him, and began his oration, the heads whereof, as I remember, were these: the sorrow of the University for the loss of the former, and the joy of his grace, with many thanks for the favours he had formerly showed, as before he bore office with us, and the great hopes the University had of his favour and protection hereafter.

Then the vice-chancellor beckoned to the register for the patent, which, received, he opened and read; and then, according to the contents of the same, he desired his grace to accept of the said office and patent, and, kissing it, delivered the same to him; and then the vice-chancellor, stooping, went forward from the table, and took the duke by the hand, and said to him thus, or this effect: "*Dabis fidem te observaturum leges, privilegia, et consuetudines Academiæ Cantabrigiensiis.*"

Then, the vice-chancellor still holding the duke by the hand, the senior proctor also out of his book read as followeth: "*Dabis etiam fidem in verbo honoris, quod officium Cancellariatus Academiæ Cantabrigiensiis bene et fideliter præstabis.*"

Then the vice-chancellor called to the bedel for the book of Statutes, which he also kissed and delivered it to the duke, telling him that those were the laws and statutes which they were governed by; and desired him to be pleased for his part to see them observed, and to protect the university in the execution of the same.

Then he signified that the whole Senate of the University had sent their orator, who, in the name of the whole University, was to speak unto him, and desired his grace to be pleased to give him audience. The orator's oration ended, the duke made a speech to the whole assembly.

And then they all viewed the duke's lodgings, and walked in the gardens, where in one of the cloisters there was music. And when the tables were set, they went to supper. The vice-chancellor sat at the upper end of the table, by the duke, and nobles, and bishops, and the doctors sat, and the orator, proctors, taxers, and bedels, then the others in their seniority at another table, others at a table at the end of that table.

Note that no man was urged to pledge any health. Those that attended (if any health was to be pledged) gave him a greater or lesser glass, as he desired, and of what wine he called for. Remember, that there were two chairs set, one for our chancellor to sit in at his admission, and another on

the left side of it for the vice-chancellor to sit in, when he admitted the chancellor, and when the proctor readeth *Dabis fidem*, &c.^(a)

Vol. III. p. 197, *insert after* l. 5,

I am not able to explain the particular matter attended to in the subjoined Latin verses :

Cantabrigiensium oenopoliorum

Fatum miserabile.

Dre Goslin medico, iterum procancellario, 1626.

Triste nefas morbo languent sitiente tabernæ

Pellere quem nullâ sobrius arte potest,

Quodque magis liquidas, erit, miserasque sorores.

Hoc medicus vulnus fecit, opemque negat

Astringente nimis medicamine pené necavit,

Vix etenim quisquam qui modo solvet, erit.

Ite leves hederæ, mæstæque venite cupressi

Hæ cingant ægrum nunc tibi (mitra) caput

En rosa quæ placido cisit suffusa pudore

Pallet nec Veneri nec tibi Bacche vacat.

Tene rosam dicam aut voticam, nescio certè

Hoc scio te proprius tangere, quisque timet.

Hic qui sperabat quondam, sublimis Falco

Nunc muscas captat ne moriatur, humi.

Desinat Androphilus posthac Delphinus haberi

Heccatè Delphiphilus, nemo Philabus erit.

Nec modo nobilibus fatum hoc commune tabernis

Sed fulmen vilis quæque popina tulit.

En sol Eclipsin metuit, nec Lucæ diurna

Audet ad hospitium sollicitare suum.

Pristina de Phoebe, vetularum fabula cesset;

Jam recipit nullum pallida Luna virum

Fœnum habet in cornu taurus, quem, si modo tutus

Esse velis celeri tu pede pretereas.

Asclepi frustrâ sacer est tibi existiger ales,

Hostem cum medicum sentiat esse sibi

Deprensus crocitat Gallus nec voce leonem

Territat, historis sic negat ille fidem.^(b)

Vol. III. p. 198, *insert after* l. 13,

John Batchcroft, D.D., was elected Master of Caius College on the death of John Gostlin, M.D., who was Vice-chancellor at the time

(a) Birch's *Charles the First*, l. 126—129.

"The 16th of July, 1626, the Duke of Buckingham made a feast for the Doctors of Cambridge, which cost him £2000."—*Diary of Walter Yonge, Esq.*, 98.

(b) MS. Addit. 15227, fo. 56.

of his decease.^(a) The election seems to have been questioned: Mr Mead, writing to Sir Martin Stuteville, on the 11th November, 1626, says:

Caius College business is like to produce some strange precedent, to the utter overthrow of all elections of masters for ever. On Saturday came down Dr Mawe, with a commission from the king to the heads, to inquire and certify him: 1. what public proof of his sufficiency in learning, by any public exercise, and of his manners, by his carriage, the new elect hath given, as is fit for a man to be in that place and rank; 2. what he is in respect of his degrees taken in the sciences to his predecessors, the former masters of that college; 3. whether he was elected and qualified according to statute. The doctors have had their meetings, and are divided. The Courtiers, Drs Mawe, Wren, and Beale, over-furious against him; vice-chancellor, indifferent; Collins, Mansell, Ward, Butts, eager for him. He was chosen with unanimous consent of all the fellows; one only that was absent sent, notwithstanding, his consent under his hand. There is no exception will fasten against the proceeding of the election; so that now all exceptions are against the sufficiency of the elected, in regard of the credit and honour of the University. For, according to the college statute, he is every way qualified. There are near two hundred of us have given our hands we think him fit for the place, at the intreaty of the fellows.^(b)

Writing again to the same gentleman, on the 18th of November, Mr Mead observes:

The Vice-chancellor's funeral was on Thursday. Dr Ward preached. The doctors have not yet, as I hear, returned their certificates concerning the new election. The impediments hath been their division among themselves; but some of the fellows, with their new master, went up this day sennight with a memorial of six or seven score hands, which they had procured in the university, and a petition to the duke (as I hear) very home and downright, remembering him of his oath and his promises to defend the privileges of the university; but what success they have, I yet hear not.^(c)

The result of the business appears in a Letter from Mr Pory to Mr Mead, dated London, 23rd November, wherein the writer says,

Mr Badgercroft was yesterday accomplished, according to his wish, both by his grace, and also by the king; whereupon to-day he is gone to give thanks to them both, and all this he tells me hath not cost a groat.^(d)

Vol. III. p. 198, *add to note* (3),

In MS. Baker xiv. 117, and Heywood and Wright, Univ. Trans. ii. 359, are particulars of the property required. The owners were Henry Moody, bookseller, Alderman Wickstead, a lawyer, Mr Williams, bookseller, Henry Wray, bookseller, (the three last holding leases under C. C. Coll.). These particulars were delivered to the Duke, at Wallingford House, 29 Jan.,

(a) "In obitum Procancellarii, medici."—Milton's *Minor Poems*, ed. Warton, 493.

(b) Birch's *Charles I.* i. 169.

(c) *Ibid.* 171.

(d) *Ibid.* 172.

1627-8, by Drs Mawe, Pask, and Wrenn, they, and Drs Beale, Butts, and Eden, being the persons employed in the business by the Duke.

Vol. III. p. 200, *after* Cambridge, in l. 26, *insert as a note,*

In a Letter from Mr Mead to Sir Martin Stuteville, dated Christ's College, 22nd Feb., 1627-8, he says, "We have 2 or 3 comedies at Trinity this "Shrovetide, and the stage there built to that purpose. But of the king's "coming, it was not talked of when I wrote last; and if it be, it is but "private and accidentall. Some say, he will be here on the Monday; and "my Lord of Durham, that was [Dr Neile] is now in towne, as is thought, "for some direction to that purpose, yet others doubt whether he will come "or not. But our doctors will be with you on Sunday at Newmarket, and "so bring us home more certain newes. They say, the sword, &c. is not "come downe, which is the reason his coming is doubted of, being supposed "he would come down the first time in some state."—Birch's Charles I. i. 325; Heywood and Wright, Univ. Trans. ii. 364.

In another Letter from Mr Mead, dated 1 March, 1627-8, he says, "We "look for the king as you write, and the comedie will begin, we say, about "11 o'clock on Monday."—Heywood and Wright, Univ. Trans. ii. 364.

Vol. III. p. 200, *after* l. 26,

Dec. 16. Dr Matthew Wren to George Duke of Buckingham.

Most excellent Prince. It pleased His Majesty to signify his gracious assent for the foundation of a lecture on History by Lord Brooke in this his University of Cambridge as also for the present admission of the lecturer (Dr Dorislaus) appointed by Lord Brooke with assignment of place hour and auditors all which has been performed with as much conveniency as on such a sudden could be. Dr Dorislaus a Dutchman is sent by Lord Brooke for reader whose two lectures on the Annals of Tacitus have been heard by most of the University not without much distaste and exception; especially against the latter the argument thereof being the Regal power too much trenched upon by the subject. Yet were we shy of conventing him as well in regard of the countenance and respect His Majesty's letters required we should give him as [out] of our fear lest the founders good intention might be checked at so ominous a beginning and thereupon he should recall his pious purpose, so we resolved to send all to your Grace. The ingenuosness of the man was such that hearing of the exception taken to his doctrine that the right of monarchy rested on the peoples voluntary submission he came to us of himself both in private and public giving satisfaction in so free expressions of his best thoughts to the State with further offer of them as we are persuaded the worst was error taken from the liberty the nature of such a lecture seemed to give him without any intention at all of ill so as finding his abilities answerable we should be sorry that the University should hazard the loss of either so useful a lecture or of so able a reader which we doubt not but your wisdom will prevent. To this end we have entreated my Lord Bishop of Durhams mediation both of matter and man

whom yet till your Graces pleasure be further known we forbear to incorporate into our body it being incompatible for any member though but seeming to trench upon our Sovereigns right whose Royal heart standing so much for "Do my Prophets no harm" we hope shall find every affection in his University as much for "Touch not mine Anointed."^(a)

Vol. III. p. 206, note (4), *for colvicula read cotricula, for* Exod. ix. 11 *read* Ezech. xix. 11, *and for* Job xv. 25 *read* Job v. 17.

Vol. III. p. 210, *insert after* l. 10,

A detailed account of the ceremonial is subjoined.

THE MANNER OF INSTALLING OUR NOBLE CHANCELLOR THE EARL OF
HOLLAND, OCT. 29, 1628.

About 9 of the clock in the morning, the University met at Southampton House, where they put on their formalities in the Hall, &c. When word was brought us, that my Lord was ready, we ranked ourselves in this order: the Junior Bedel went before the Regents in their seniority, 2 and 2 together; then followed the non-Regents and Bachelors of Divinity, in the like manner: then the Taxers, and after them the Proctors. The Senior Bedel went before the Vice Chancellor. The Bishops followed him. Then came our University Doctors, in their scarlet gowns; and after them the Doctors of London, which had no scarlet.

When we were come to Warwick House, the Regents and non-Regents made a fair lane, by siding themselves in the court-yard, for our Chancellor, who came to meet the Vice-Chancellor, Bishops and Doctors, &c. When our Chancellor had given a courteous respect to all, he went up with the Vice-Chancellor next to him into the hall: the Bishops, Doctors, and the rest did follow after.

There were 2 chairs placed at the upper end of the Hall, and also a little table before them to keep off the crowd. The Vice Chancellor, standing before our Chancellor, did make his speech: about the middle of which, he willed the Senior Proctor to read the Patent: which being ended, the Vice Chancellor delivered the same unto our Chancellor, together with the book of Statutes fairly bound up: and then spoke some things concerning them, &c. Then he went and sat down in the chair upon the left hand of our Chancellor: and, when he had taken his right hand in his own, the Senior Proctor gave him this Oath, Domine, dabis Fidem in verbo Honoris, quod bene et fideliter Officium Cancellariatus Academiæ Cantabrigiæ præstabis.

Then they both rose up, and the Vice Chancellor went to the table again, and in 3 or 4 lines ended his speech, telling his Honour, that our orator should supply his defects, in a better language.

Then the Orator began his speech; and when he had done, our Chancellor spake something very briefly and softly concerning the preservation

(a) Calendar State Papers, Domestic.

of our Charters and Privileges, &c. Then he went up with the Vice Chancellor and the Bishops and the rest of the Company into the Dining Room, where there was a most sumptuous Dinner provided.

After dinner was over, our Chancellor came with the Vice-Chancellor and the rest of the company as far as the court gate, where he very courteously parted with them. Mem. He stood bare all the time of both speeches.

The Vice-Chancellor caused one of the Bedels to give the servants which kept the gate at Warwick House 10s., and the Porter at Southampton House 5s.^(a)

Vol. III. p. 219, l. 31, *after* Speeches *insert as a note*,

In Cleveland's Works, ed. 1687, is "Oratio habita ad Legatum quendam Gallicum et Hollandiæ Comitem, tunc temporis Academiæ Cancellarium." [This was spoken at St John's College.]

Vol. III. p. 220, *insert after* l. 34,

During the Duke of Buckingham's Chancellorship, four of the fellows of Emmanuel College had presented a Petition to him touching the College statute, "De Morâ Sociorum in Collegio,"^(b) upon which a letter for suspending it was granted by the king. About this time, however, Dr Sandcroft, Master, Anthony Tuckney,^(c) Thomas Hill,^(d) William Bridge, Samuel Bowles, David Ensing, and Anthony Burges, Fellows, presented a petition to the Earl of Holland, the Chancellor, (whom they style the noble ornament of their College) to move the king for the revocation of the suspension. They set forth their reasons at large, and the king referred the matter to the Vicechancellor and some heads of Colleges, upon whose report the king saw no reason to take off his dispensation, "altho' the Grandson of the Founder "promised to add more Spiritual Benefices to the Revenues of the "College, whereby the Fellows might be better provided for," and notwithstanding some of the fellows who had procured the dispensation joined in the petition to the Earl of Holland.^(e)

Vol. III. p. 222, *insert after* l. 18,

On the 9th of March, the King, by a proclamation, prohibited any common carrier, or other person, after the feast of St John the Baptist then next ensuing, to go or travel upon the common highways with any wain cart or carriage having above two wheels, or to load upon

(a) MS. Cole, xiii. 228, (from Buck's Book).

(b) Univ. and Coll. Documents, iii. 524.

(c) Afterwards Master of St John's Coll.

(d) Afterwards Master successively of Emmanuel and Trinity Colleges.

(e) Johnston on the King's visitational power, 347-352.

any wain cart or carriage at once, above 20 cwt., or to use for the draught thereof above five horses at any one time.^(a) Thereupon the University (probably by the Vice-Chancellor and Heads) sent the following Petition or Letter to their Chancellor, the Earl of Holland, on behalf of "their trusty and ancient carrier," Thomas Hobson.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE EARL OF HOLLAND, CHANCELLOR
OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

Right Honbl. and our Singular Good Lord,

We are earnestly requested by our trusty and ancient carrier, Thomas Hobson, to be humble petitioners that your lordship will be pleased to procure him a toleration to travel between Cambridge and London with his waggons with four wheels, without incurring the danger of the penalty mentioned in his Majesty's late proclamation. Upon his information, we have well considered of those inconveniences which will happen to his Majesty and the University carriages, without those waggons be suffered to go as they have done; for, first, it is impossible for him to carry from us to London those great vessels of fish for provision for his Majesty's household; secondly, the passengers, whereof most are scholars, women, or children, that travel to or from in them; thirdly, books, trunks, and other necessities for our scholars, without danger of overthrowing, and great loss and spoil of such things as are committed to his charge in them: all which have heretofore been safely conveyed at reasonable rates from the city of London hither, and so from us to that place, covered, and by him secured from harms and damage to the persons and owners, which cannot possibly be undertaken in carts, without greater charge and inevitable danger, the ways being deep in winter, and the carts more subject to overthrowing, and so spoiling of the owners' goods, and endangering the lives of those that pass in them.

This our request for him, and that petition concerning this matter, which we are informed he hath lately delivered to your lordship, we refer wholly to your wisdom, and that honourable care and favour which you have always had, and showed to us and those which anywise do good, or wish well to this University, or any the members of the same. So, with our most bounden thanks for all your lordship's most noble and honourable favours to us, we beseech you still to continue as ever heretofore, our most worthy patron and protector; and with our hearty prayers to the Almighty for your long life and happiness, we rest,

Your Lordship's most humble servants, &c.^(b)

Vol. III. p. 222, *insert after* l. 21,

The following occurs in a Letter from Mr Mead to Sir Martin Stuteville, dated Christ's College, 17th April.

There died this week of the plague at London, 11, &c. &c. &c. &c.

(a) Rymer, Foedera xix. 130.

(b) Fairfax Correspondence, I. lxx.

I suppose you have heard of the like calamitie begun and threatened us here in Cambridge. We have had some 7 dyed, the first, the last week (suspected but not searched), a boy. On Monday and Tuesday 2, a boy and a woman in the same house, and another. On Wednesday, 2 women, one exceeding foule, in two houses, viz., the 2 former. On Thursday, a man, one Homes, dwelling in the midst between the two former houses, for all three stand together at Magdalene Colledge end. It began at the farther house, Foster's, a shoemaker; supposed by lodging a souldier, who had a soare upon him, in whose bed and sheets the nastie woman laid 2 of hir sons, who are both dead, and a kinswoman. Some adde for a cause a dunghill on his backside close by his house, in a little yard, in which the foole this lent-time suffered some butchers, who had killed meat by stealth, to kill it there, and to bury the garbage in his dunghill, so to avoyd discovery, by which it became very noysome even to Magdalene Colledge. The other two houses, the one is a smith, the hethermost, and the middlemost, Homes, a tap-house, all beyond the bridge. But the worst news of all, told me this morning by one of the searchers, is, that this last night dyed a child of Pembroke Hall baker's, next the Cardinall's Capp, with all the signes of the plague, both spotts and swelling; which discovers the towne to be in very great danger. For ther dyed some fortnight since, one Disher, a bookbinder, suddainly, and another or two before, either his or hir neighbours, one being a souldier, whom this Disher, keeping an alehouse, lodged, and was comrade to the souldier that was supposed to have infected the shoemaker's house, at St Gyles. There was a very great number at Disher's funerall; but presently thereupon, by death of some other grew a suspicion, which, since the plague break out at St Gyles's, was examined, but nothing would be confessed, till now this is happened upon this child, whose mother is that Disher's wife's sister, and was with her both at and since the death of hir husband. We heare the plague, by some relation to these houses, is broken out at Histon and Gurton. Besides that, it is begun in Northampton and other places. God have mercy upon us, and deliver us."^(a)

The following Orders were made by Christ's College, on the 19th of April.

WHEREAS the Statute allows, that in time of plague the Mr and Fellowes may retire themselves where they may otherwise be conveniently provided for, with reservation of the same allowance, which they enjoy being in the college. AND WHEREAS the antient retiring place at Malton is now demolished: IT IS DECLARED & AGREED upon, by unanimous consent of the President (in the Master's absence) & the rest of the Fellowes of Christ's Colledge in Cambridge, that noe statute whatsoever, either concerning the Master's discontinuance or the number of the Fellowes discontinuing at once, or the time of their discontinuance, do any way so bind or limit them, but that both they, & also the schollers of the House

(a) Birch's Charles the First, ii. 72; Heywood and Wright, Univ. Trans. ii. 380.

have free liberty to absent themselves from the Colledge, in this dangerous & contagious season, from the eighteenth of this present Apr., A^o. Dni. 1630, so long as the University shall suspend their meetings at sermons or scholasticall exercises, without any prejudice to their places, or liableness to any censure for such their absence.

IT IS LIKEWISE AGREED upon the same grounds in Statute, that both the said Mr & Fellowes so discontinuing shall receive the full allowance due unto them for their commons, as also all other wages, stipends, & exhibitions, as if they had actually continued & discharged the severall offices which lye upon them, or any of them, in their own persons, untill the University by renewing their meetings shall declare that their return may be without danger.

IT IS LIKEWISE ORDERED, seeing the Statute of the schollers absence refers to the Fellowes, that they during the said terme shall have an allowance.

IT IS FURTHER AGREED that a copy hereof be registered in the Colledge booke.

April 19, 1630.

WILL. POWER.
WILL. LYDALL.
WILL. CHAPPELL.
JOSEPH MEADE.
MICH. HONYWOOD.

FRAN. COOKE.
NAT. TOVEY.
ROBT. GELL.
JOHN ALSOP.
FRAN. FENWICK.^(a)

Vol. III. p. 222, *insert after* l. 40,

In the same Letter, Mr Mead gives the following particulars as to the progress of the contagion :

"As for the present, the infection is not yet come neere our end
"of the towne, but remains still beyond the bridge, and in Trumpington
"street. Of which, since my last, have died five, viz., on Sunday
"morning, Forster himselfe, the good man of the house where it first
"began beyond the bridge, out of whose house had dyed 3 or 4 before.
"On Tuesday morning, dyed a child, by the Myter, of which more
"afterward. On Wednesday morning, or in the night preceeding,
"dyed one in a house called the Holt, behind Peter-house, who dwelt
"till a week before at the Castle end ; and, as it seems, fearing himselfe,
"removed thither without either consent or knowledge of the parish.
"On Thursday morning, at 4 o'clock, dyed a boy of one Miton's,
"dwelling behind the Castle hill. He is a tyler, and belonged to St.
"John's Colledge. He knew not how the infection should come at
"him, unlesse, as he sayd, by a dog his boy played with, which came
"from one of the infected houses. The last night save this, dyed a

(a) MS. Baker, xvii. 113, 114.

"maid in Disher's house, out of which house proceeded all this calamatie, and whence those 2 children which have dyed in that street, (viz., last week, by the Cardinall's Cap, and this week by the Myter,) received their infection, the mother of the one being his wive's sister, and the other his, or her, kinswoman. He was (as I think I in part told you in my last) by trade a booksellour, but kept an ale-house, and by that occasion, about the beginning of the last month, lodged a souldier, one Thorneton, a Yorkshire man, who died in his house the next day. One Watson and his wife, of the Spittlehouse end, stript him and wound him; and a taylor there, one Pue, bought his clothes; all three of them dying suddainly within 4 or 5 dayes after, which occasioned some muttering and suspicion then; but, the circumstances being not knowne, and the plague at London not then spoken of, it vanished, and was forgotten. About the beginning of this month, some 3 weeks since, dyed Disher himself suddainly, being walking and drinking till some houre before, which drinking humour made most conceive he dyed of distemper that way, though some, who had a little hint of the former circumstances, suspected the worst. However, the most were secure, insomuch, that because he was a booksellour all of that trade (saving Mr Greene, who was not at home) made a contribution to his funerall, and went there with others to bring him forth, to the number of 60 persons, or more. The wicked woman, his wife, concealed what had formerly happened; and though the buisines were examined after the plague broke out at the Castle end, yet she still denying it, as also did the rest whom it concerned, until that hir sister's child dying by the Cardinall's Cap, it was discovered, and now confirmed by the death of her mayd. Hirselve [who, they say, hath a soare or two upon her] was carried yesterday to the pest-houses upon the common toward Hinton, being till now only shutt up and watched, as are still all those that are found to have had any family relation or converse with hir or hir husband in that danger, or with those who died thereupon at Spittlehouse end."^(a)

Vol. III. p. 223, *insert after* l. 9,

Mr Mead, in a Letter to Sir Martin Stuteville, dated May Day, says:

For Cambridge, I send you a printed bill from the beginning to Saturday last, wherein those which I have marked with a stroke, thus—, died before the infection was publicly knowne, which was not till April 10. Besides

(a) Birch's *Charles the First*, ii. 74; Heywood and Wright, *Univ. Trans.* ii. 381.

those in the note I sent you on Saturday last, there died that week 3 more, namely, the night before and that morning wherein I writ, which, till I had sealed, I knew not of. The one of them was at the post-house. For this week, since Saturday, I look for a bill from the printing-house. The number, as I think, within the towne is some 5 or 6 at the most, and one of them broken out this night in a new house, in St Clement's parish; all the rest beyond the bridge, [unlesse a child that dyed last night in Trinity parish, a clean corse; but the mother dyed the week before of the plague]. At the pest-houses died 6.

Let H. L., or whosoever comes, bring the horse by Emmanuel Colledge, and not through Jesus Lane, as he is wont, for there is a house or 2 shut up thereabouts. All our Parish, all the Petticurie, all the Market-hill, and round about it, are yet (God be thanked) absolutely cleare and unsuspected. What the new moone will discover after to morrow God knows.^(a)

Vol. III. p. 225, *insert after l. 47,*

A considerable sum of money was also collected at Exeter, and sent to this Towne for those infected with the plague.^(b)

Vol. III. p. 228, *insert after day, in l. 28,*

Mr Mead, in a Letter to Sir Martin Stuteville, dated Balsham, 20 Oct., 1630, says :

There dyed this last week but 3, all in the pest-houses; but a suspicion is of a house in Jesus lane, where some are sayd to have dyed of the pimples. This morning one dyed at a house by the Tolbooth, who had returned from the greene, and was thought to have bin cleere, but now thought to die of the plague. All acts and assemblies of the Universitie are adjourned until the 20th of the next month; by which time the sophisters must returne to keep their acts, though but privately in their colledges.^(c)

Vol. III. p. 228, *insert after Colledge in l. 29,*

Mr Mead thus alludes to the plague, in a Letter to Sir Martin Stuteville, dated Christ's College, 27 November, 1630.

I will adde a list of our colledge officers and retainers who either have died or bin endangered by the plague, which I understood not so well till now.

We keep all shut in the college still, and the same persons formerly entertained are still with us. We have not had this week company enough to be in commons in the hall; but on Sunday we hope we shall. It is not

(a) Birch's *Charles the First*, & 78; Heywood and Wright, *Calv. Trans.* II. 355.

(b) Isaacks, *Remarkable Antiquities of the City of Exeter*, 132.

(c) Birch's *Charles the First*, & 76; Heywood and Wright, *Calv. Trans.* II. 357.

to be believed how slowly the University returneth. None almost but a few sophisters to keep their acts. We are now eight fellows. Bennet College but four. Scholars not so many. The most in Trinity and St John's, &c. The reassembling of the University for acts and sermons is therefore again deferred to the 16th of December.

Dr Chaderton tells me, there hath died of the whole number about 108 in our parish. I have not told them, as having not the bills. You may examine them. I hear not yet of any that hath died of the sickness this week.

The List referred to as enclosed was as follows :

1, Our second cook and some 3 of his house; 2, our gardiner and all his house; 3, our porter's child, and himself was at the green; 4, our butcher and 3 of his children; 5, our baker, who made our bread in Mr Atkinson's bakehouse, had 2 of his children dyed, but then at his owne house, as having no imployment at the bakehouse; 6, our manciple's daughter had 3 soares, in hir father's house; but hir father was then and is still in the colledge; 7, our laundress, (who is yet in the college) her maid died of the infection in her dame's house; 8, and one of our bedmakers in the college, whose son was a prentice in a house in the parish^(a) whither the infection came also.^(b)

In another Letter, dated 19th December, Mr Mead writes thus to Sir Martin Stuteville :

With us on Thursday, died one, in the same house where the last died three weeks and five days before; that is, within two days of the month expiring. But the house hath been all this time shut up, and so it disquiets us not.^(c)

Vol. III. p. 228, *add to note* (4),

"1630. A remarkable judgment fell upon one Cooper, a baker in "Cambridge: who returning into the town after the plague, instead of "giving thanks to God, fell to revelling, dancing and drinking, but in the "midst of his jollity, he fell down suddenly and died, not of the plague, but "some other stroke of God. Reported by Mr Thomas Aldersey, in a letter "to his father."—Burghall's *Providence improved*, [reprinted in Barlow's *Cheshire, its historical and literary associations*, 8vo. 1852, p. 152].

Vol. III. p. 229, *insert after* l. 4,

The following Paper relates to the Dearth during the time of the Plague.

A CERTIFICATE made by the Vice Chancellor, A°. Dni. 1630, in the Time

(a) "The parish" means Great St Andrew's. To this day the old inhabitants of Cambridge when they speak of "the parish," mean St Andrew's Street. It is almost the only large street in the Town which is all one Parish.

(b) Birch's *Charles the First*, ii. 81.

(c) *Ibid.* 88.

of the Dearth, by vertue of a Proclamation, and a booke of Orders, then published, and sent to the Justices of the severall countyes and shires.

THE CERTIFICATE of Hen. Butts, D.D., and vice chancellor of the University of Cambridge, (to whom, by charter and custom, the correction, punishment, and government of Victuall and Victuallers within the University and Town of Cambridge belongeth) in obedience to his Majesties Proclamation and orders, lately published, for the preventing and remedying of the Dearth of Graine and victuall.

1st, I certifie, that according to the directions in the said Proclamation and orders, and presently after the receipt of the same, upon this 15 Oct. 1630, I called before me 12 of the ablest and best understanding men in the Towne of Cambridge, and suburbs of the same, and gave them the charge in the said orders prescribed: who hereupon did make due enquire upon all the said articles and orders, and the 29th day of the same month did make presentment to me, under their hands, of all such matters as were given them in charge, wherein they did find and present as followeth.

FARMERS. } First, what quantities of Graine of all kinds was in every farmers hands and custody, within the Towne of Cambridge, and the suburbs thereof; and what quantity of land every such farmer had to sow with the same: and how much he is likely to spend in his house between this and next harvest; And I doe find, that the total of the remainder of all their corne and graine, their lands being sowed, and families maintained, will not be above 781 quarters.

BAKERS } By the Bill of Presentment it also appeareth, that the
and } common Bakers and Brewers in the University and Town,
BREWERS. } now in this time of the Visitation, do bake and brew every month 468 quarters, which for nine months yet to come before Harvest, is about 4100 quarters. And also I find, by the said Bill of Presentment, that all the common Bakers and Brewers in the town have before-hand about 1269 quarters of wheate, rye, and malt.

If the Schollers return to the Universitie, and the Colledges be filled as they were before the sicknesse, it is thought that the said Bakers and Brewers will expend as much more as they now do, which will be 8200 quarters. So that, except those of the Country about us be compelled to bringe their corne and graine to our marketts, wee have no hope to supply the wants of our Schollers, and the inhabitants of the towne.

The Brewers I have limited to brew the best beere at 8s. the barrell, and the smaller at 4s., that there may be the same beere in Alehouses and Inns, as is in the Colledges.

To the Bakers I have set and sent the assize limited by Statute, commanding them to observe it, and all other orders concerning them.

To the Ale-house keepers, and Inn keepers, I have, according to the Statute, appointed that they sell of the best beer, a quart for a penny, and of the worst, 2 quarts.

MALSTERS. } By the said Bill of Presentment it also appeareth, that there were 9 malsters in the Towne of Cambridge, 5 of which

I have forbidden to malt any more dueringe the time of Dearth, the other 4 are charged to observe his Majesties Proclamation and orders in every particular.

VICTUALLERS.} The number of Victuallers I have restrained and brought
to a third part that they were, and given order that the
Brewers shall serve none unlicensed; and the licensed are bound with
sufficient sureties to keep good order.

INGROSSERS } For Ingrossers, Badgers, Kiddars, and Loaders, our officers
and } look so strictly to them, that wee have none, or very few of
BADGERS. } them come amongst us. Concerning fasting and feasting,
the Schollers returning as yet very slowly, I have not much
matter for execution; only, for example sake, I have converted part of the
charge of one annual feast made by the Universitie, to the use of the Poor.
And for the rest, as by myne owne practice, I give example, so shall I as
occasion offereth itself, doe my best to see his Majesties commands effectually
observed.^(a)

Vol. III. p. 230, *insert after l. 25,*

The following punning verses refer to this year, but I am unable
to elucidate the occurrence to which they refer.

Verses upon the Vicechan: pulling down the signes.

Hen. Butts, tunc Procan. 1630.

The Vicechauncelour doth like the sunne appeare
Which shines most glorious in his Hemisphere
And rightly too I may him call a Sunne
Since hee of late through all the signes did runne
Those signes hee standing left which did shine bright
Aud cut downe them which did eclipse in light
For which with greife some did themselves consume,
And others wished him hanged in their roome
But in so wishing they did wondrous poore
For then hee would bee alwaies at your doore
Besides in this hee did not wrong the towne,
They hangd the signes, hee only cut them downe.
Yet by this fact hee them hath shrewdly baug'd
Their signes are never good, but when they're hang'd.
Unto the plow hee went, that's strange I vow
To see a Doctor goe unto the plow,
But I doe wonder that the Plow would yeeld
Hee should methinke have challenged the feild,
That hee might winne, hee might have prayers enough
There's none but would have sayd God speed the plow
But with great patience he this thing did bare
The Plow with others only had his share.

(a) MS. Cole, xlii. 282, (from Tabor's Book).

From thence hee sent his choler waxing rancker
Unto the bridge, and would have cast the anchor.
The fellow calme was, and did not take on
Had hee but storm'd his anchor had beene gone.
Then to the Crow hee went and that hee tooke,
And yet hee left behind an arrant rooke
That signe did wrong the schollers long agoe,
So that with her, hee only pull'd a Crowe,
A litle further then hee downe did reele,
And then hee spoake for to have downe the wheele.
Alas poore signe, the wheele may now goe mourne,
For shee of all received the shrowdest turne.
A little on the way from thence they fledde,
And then they did cutte off the Saracens head;
The woman there swore by her husbands mace
That hee should take noe rest in that same place
Because shee sayd so alas hee then came
Just streight horne mad unto the pushing ramme:
Noe sooner was hee gone, but all his trayne
Together to the ramme did flocke amayne,
When they came there his daughter shee fell sicke
To loose their head, did in her stomacke sticke.
The Wild Man all this while felt not a rubbe
For they were scar'd to see him holde his clubbe;
When they had passed then the wild man's doore
The Canon lowd for feare began to roare,
And yet they need not for there is great resort,
That signe doth beare with it a good reporte,
And 'tis the prime I thinke of all the towne
'Twill match with any, none can put it downe,
Nay more the Canon bears his mind yet higher,
Talke of matching him heele bee on fire;
If it bee so then Canon roare yet lowder
For you have scap't a scoring with a powder,
There long they did not stay being hotte,
But left the Canon for to pay the shotte.
Then to the Hand they went, and did not linger,
Swore that the hand in it should have a finger.
The hand it was cutte downe, 'twas wondrous ruffe,
It had beene enough to give the hand a cuffe
Hee that cut downe the hand I dare boldly say
Bee what he will he brought the palme away,
But one thing by the way I had forgot
I wonder how he mist the pottage pot.
But now I know the reason I dare sweare
Hee was afraid it stood so nigh the beare,
Yet in his way that should not be a clogge

Had he fear'd that, he might have loos'd the dogge,
 The Dogge had rather feed then fight a sotte
 His head is never out the porridge pottle.^(a)

Vol. III. p. 232, *add to note* (1),

Lusus Westmonast. 161; *Vincetili Bourne Poemata*, edit. Mitford, p. 155.

Vol. III. p. 235, head line, *for* 1680-31 *read* 1630-31.

Vol. III. p. 236, l. 6, *for* possess *read* possessed.

Vol. III. p. 236, *insert after* l. 10,

This picture was purchased of Messrs Swann, by subscription, in 1849, and presented to the Corporation. It is hung in the Guildhall.

Vol. III. p. 237, *insert after* l. 3,

In 1799 was struck from a die by Hancock, a token of the size of half-a-crown, having on the obverse a figure of Hobson on horseback, and underneath "Died 1630, aged 86," around the rim "Hobson, Cambridge Carrier, 1596," on the reverse a view of the old Conduit, above which is inscribed "Hobson's Conduit, built 1614," and around the rim "James Burleigh's Token, Cambridge, 1799."

Vol. III. p. 237, *insert after* l. 17,

Dr King facetiously alludes to a receipt for making "carriers sauce" in an ancient MS. remaining at the Bull Inn, Bishopsgate Street, by Hobson, Carrier to the University of Cambridge.^(b)

Vol. III. p. 242, *add to note* (1),

See a Letter as to this Licence, from W. Sanderson to Dr Butts, Vicechancellor, dated Oatlands, 12 Aug. 1631, MS. Baker, xxvii. 135.

Vol. III. p. 242, l. 31, *for* £120,000 *read* £12,000.

Vol. III. p. 242, *add to note* (3),

In MS. Harl. 980. fo. 74, the fine of Sir Giles Allington is stated to have been £10,000 only. (Collect. Topogr. & Geneal. iv. 53.) See Birch's Charles the First, ii. 113, 119.

Vol. III. p. 249, *add to note* (1),

Subjoined is a copy of a Letter from the Vice-Chancellor and Heads to Mr Adams, in 1636:

(a) MS. Addit. 15227, fo. 92 b.

(b) Dr King's Works, iii. 51.

"To our very lovinge and much respected friend Mr Thomas Adams,
"att his house in Gracious Street, in London.

"Worthy Sir,

"Having these foure years enjoyed your bountifull exhibition for the
"maintenance of a Professor for the Arabick tongue in our Universitie, and
"now also understand your pious desire for settling of it for perpetuity; we
"cannot but return you the Scholar's tribute of thankes and honour due
"to soe noble a benefactor, and shall uppon any intimation from you
"be ready to searve you with our best counsels and indeavours for the
"improving it to those good ends to which you intend it. The worke
"itselfe we conceive to tend not only to the advancement of good literature,
"by bringing to light much knowledge which is as yet lockt upp in that
"learned tongue, but also to the service [of] the King and State in our
"commerce with those Eastern nations, and in God's good time to the
"enlarging of Christian Religion to them who now sitt in darknesse. The
"gentilman you have pitched uppon for your professor, Mr Abraham
"Wheelocke, we doe every way approve of both for his abilities and for his
"faithfull pains and diligence in that employment. God prosper the worke
"according unto your pious intentions, and render a full reward of it to you
"and yours, making your memory as the memories of all our famous
"benefactors, ever pretious amonge us: It is the hartie desire and
"prayers of

"Your very loving friends,

"Dated at the Consistory,
"May 9th, 1636.

"HENRY SMITH, procan.
"SAMUELL WARD.
"S. COLLENS.
"THO. BAINBRIGG.
"GU. BEALE.
"THO. BATCHCROFTS.
"WILLM. SANDCROFTE.
"RICHD. STEARNE.
"EDWARD MARTIN."

—*Todd's Life of Bp. Walton*, i. 236, n.

In the same work (Vol. i. p. 232) is a Letter to Dr Minshull, Vice-chancellor, from Mr Wheelock, dated 17 March 1652-3, by which it appears that he was in poor circumstances. He held the office of University Librarian (at the salary of £10 per annum) till his death in Sept. 1653.

Vol. III. p. 250, *insert after l. 22,*

Sir Simonds D'Ewes says the King's and Queen's visit took place on the 19th of March, and that they did not leave Cambridge till the 20th. An extract from his Autobiography follows:

Friday, March the 16th, I began a journey towards Cambridge, in the afternoon, and came thither the next day. Monday, March the 19th, after dinner, the King and Queen came from Newmarket to Trinity College.

Whilst they were at an idle play there, that gave much offence to most of the hearers, I went into Trinity College library, and there viewed divers ancient manuscripts, which afforded me as much content as the sight of the extreme vanity of the Court did sorrow. The royal pair departed from Cambridge, Tuesday, March the 20th, in the afternoon; and the day following, after dinner, I left the University (having enjoyed conference with some learned men there) and came safe back to Islington, Thursday, March the 22nd. There passed divers degrees at this time in Cambridge, by virtue of the King's commendatory letters, of which divers new and unworthy Doctors of Divinity partaking, the whole body of the University took great offence; and, in the open Regent's house, told Doctor Buts, Master of Bennet College, then Vice Chancellor, to his face, that they did *istam graduum mendinacionem improbare*, (for all those doctors had paid Mr Sanderson, the Earl of Holland's secretary, large rates for their doctorships, which Earl was now Chancellor of that University,) and so would not give their votes and assents to pass and confirm that dignity to Doctor Martin, Master of Queen's College, in Cambridge, and to the other new doctors; yet Doctor Buts carried the business through with much disorder and violence, and pronounced them to have passed, and attained that degree.^(a)

Vol. III. p. 251, at end of year 1631.

May 10. Petition of the Vice-Chancellor and Mayor of Cambridge and of the Heads of Colleges and Aldermen of the Town to the King. Pray for leave to employ part of the collections made under letters patent for the relief of their poor during the visitation of the plague upon a House of Correction and stock for their Workhouse and that they may inclose 50 acres of one of their commons called Jesus Green.

The petition was referred to the Council, who are to certify to his Majesty by the Lord Keeper Steward of Cambridge and the Earl of Holland Chancellor of the University what they think fit to be done.

May —. Petition of the Vice-Chancellor, Mayor and others of Cambridge to the Council.—In the late visitation they found that the erecting of cottages the receiving of inmates and retaining of apprentices especially by home lace makers have been the causes of great poverty.—Pray them to re-establish theretofore made concerning cottages and inmates with such as have thatched houses, and that in Cambridge no one shall exercise any trade unless he have served there as an apprentice nor take as an apprentice or servant any one not born there.^(b)

(a) Autobiography of Sir Simonds D'Ewes, II. 67.

(b) Calendar State Papers, Domestic.

Vol. III. p. 251.

June 23. Petition of the Mayor and others of Cambridge to the King. Pray for a renewal of their Charter with certain specified additional privileges.

Referred to the Attorney General to certify his opinion.

Report of the Attorney General approving of some of the suggested new privileges but not of others.

Reference to the Lord Keeper, the Lord Treasurer, the Earl of Holland, Chancellor of the University. If they concur with the Attorney General they are to give order for renewing the Charter as desired.

Lord Keeper Coventry, Lord Treasurer Weston and Henry, Earl of Holland to the Attorney General. They approve his certificate and request him to prepare the new Charter.

On November 9, 1631. Grant to the Mayor, Bailiffs and Burgesses of Cambridge of new incorporation being a confirmation of their former charters with some additions.^(a)

Vol. III. p. 252, l. 5, *after* Bernard, *add* M.A. of Emmanuel College.

Vol. III. p. 252, *add to* note (1),

Mr Cole (MS. Cole, xlii. 282) intimates that there was a tradition that Dr Butts had appropriated to his own part of the money collected for the poor during the time of the plague. Sir Simonds D'Ewes (Autobiography, ii. 68) says that his conduct as to the creation of Doctors of Divinity at the Royal visit, "heaped so much distaste upon him in the said University. " (Mr Sanderson also being about this time turned out of his place by the "said Earl of Holland,) that the first day of April, being Easter-day, he "hung himself in the morning, in his lodgings in Bennet College, aforesaid. "It was certain the King himself, whilst he was at Cambridge, at this time, "had given him a check or two, which so daunted him, being an ambitious "man, and fearing his friends at Court would discountenance him upon it, "as it drove him into this extreme desperation. As soon as I heard of it, "I called to mind the ghostly look he had when I went to visit him at his "College, Wednesday March the 21st, being the same day I departed "from Cambridge. He had lying on his conscience that crying sin of "adultery, which he secretly practised; without which, doubtless, even the "devil could never have brought him to that sudden exigent upon the mere "frown of a prince."

Vol. III. p. 252, *add to* note (2),

Birch's Charles the First, ii. 225; Heywood and Wright, Univ. Trans. ii. 392-403.

(a) Calendar of State Papers, Domestic.

Vol. III. p. 255, *add to note* (1),

In the Catalogue of Mr Thomas Kerslake of Bristol, for January 1855, I find a copy of Platonis Opera, Gr. Basil, 1534, which had in the title "Ri Angerus."—"Richus Angerus dedit Johi filio sue xij. die Januarii "Ao. 1583." The same volume belonged to the celebrated Earl of Clarendon, having on the title-page "Edu. Hyde emit Cantabrigiæ, pre. 6s."

Vol. III. p. 256, *add to note* (1),

See a Letter of Mr Aungier respecting the State Trials at Winchester, dated 15th Nov. 1603, in Kempe's Loseley Manuscripts, 374.

Vol. III. p. 257, *insert after* l. 7,

This year the King granted a Commission to the Earl of Holland, Chancellor of the University, Dr Neile, Archbishop of York, and Sir John Crook, to visit Pembroke Hall.^(a)

Vol. III. p. 257, *insert after* l. 40,

On Sunday, the 17th of March, the newly erected Chapel of St Peter's College was consecrated by Dr Francis White, Bishop of Ely. The College service had been previously celebrated in the adjacent Church of St Mary the Less. In the Petition to the Bishop for the consecration of the Chapel, the Master and Fellows set forth the inconvenience arising from the use of this Church by the College; that it was irksome to have to go without the College walls in the winter before sunrise, and that after sunset an opportunity was afforded to the more disorderly members of the College to extend their rambles through the Town during the rest of the evening. They moreover alleged that the parochial services interfered with those of the College on Sundays and Holy-days, more especially as respected the celebration of the Holy Sacrament at canonical hours.^(b)

Vol. III. p. 258, *after* last line of that page,

1633. Sept. Notes by Sir John Lambe concerning Mr Holdsworth's election as Master of St John's College, Cambridge :

Holdsworth's election was against the form of the statute as the late Master died on the 5th of June and the announcement was not made till the 7th instead of on the next day as the statute required. Twenty voices were excepted against and twenty-nine were unexcepted against. A motion was made to lay aside those excepted against to which all consented, and of the 29 left Lane had 10 and Mr Holdsworth but 13. The protestations made on Mr Holdsworth's part were not repeated or pursued but on

(a) Johnston on the King's visitatorial power, 250.

(b) MS. Cole, xvii. 16 b.—26 b.

Mr Lane's part it was otherwise. The Senior Fellow ought to pronounce for the election which was not done for Mr Holdsworth. For Dr Lane it was. Mr Holdsworth went not into the chapel to say prayers and give God thanks as by the statute is required, but Dr Lane did. The two Senior Fellows ought to present the Master elected to the Vice-Chancellor. So it was done for Dr Lane but not for Mr Holdsworth. Wherefore we consider Mr Holdsworth's election not to be according to the statute. In case no election was good no devolution was to the Seniors, to the Bishop of Ely, or to the Chancellor of the University for that by the statute if the Fellows differ at the first scrutiny as they did, they should have had a second meeting which they had not. Then it falls to the King both by his prerogative and for that all elections of Abbots, Bishops and the like, not otherwise appointed, devolved to the Pope whose power now rests in the King.^(a)

Vol. III. p. 268, *insert after l. 11,*

On the 31st of July, Thomas Witherings was empowered by the King's proclamation to carry out a plan he had suggested for the entire re-organization of the Inland Posts which instead of producing any revenue to the Crown were a charge of £3400 per annum. His plan consisted essentially of three parts; the establishment of fixed rates of postage; substituting horse posts, travelling at the rate of 120 miles in 24 hours, for foot posts, travelling at the rate of 18 miles a-day; and giving to the public generally the use of the Post Office. In his plan he thus specifies the postal arrangements respecting Cambridge:

One Bagge to be directed to Cambridge with such lettres therein as shalbe directed to that place or neere thereunto; to take port for them as is now paid to the carriers, which is Two pence a single lettre, and so accordingle as they shalbe in bignes. At Cambridge a footpost to be provided, with a knowne badge of his Majesties Arms, whome upon the markett daies is to goe to all Townes within 6: 8: or 10 miles, there to receive and deliver all such lettres as shalbe directed to those places. The lettres that the said footpost shall then and there receive, he is to bring them to the said Towne of Cambridge before the retorne of the Portmantle out of Scotland, which is to retorne at a certain daie & houre by which meanes they maie be upon the verie instant coming back of the said Portmantle, as before, put into a little bagge, which said bagge is to be put into the said Portmantle as aforesaid. It is alwaies to be understood that upon the verie instant cominge of the Portmantle to Cambridge, the bagg of lettres for that place & thereabouts ymmediately to be tooke out of the said Portmantle; the said Portmantle being presentlie to go forwards, night and day, without stay, to Huntingdon, with fresh horse & man. At which

(a) Calendar of State Papers, Domestic.

place the like rule is to be observed as before at Cambridge, and so the said Portmantle is to goe from stage to stage, night and day, till it shall come to Edinburgh. The bags of lettres to be left at all stages as at Cambridge and Huntingdon, as before.^(a)

Vol. III. p. 268, *add to note* (2),

See Rawdon Papers, 23.

Vol. III. p. 270,

1634. June 24. Dr Wm. Beale, Master of St John's College, Cambridge, writing to Sec. Windebank, acknowledges Windebank's care of writer's self and college in backing their reasons why they should not pay the charges concerning the commission. But since they have had a letter from the Chancellor wherein they are charged as from his Majesty without delay to pay these charges. Upon supposition of his Majesty's Royal command are ready to give satisfaction. The writer is bold to tell Windebank that if his Majesty would bestow upon them some eminent Fellow the writer would have hope of raising St John's in a short time. Now Dr Lane is dead the writer thought it his duty to recommend Henry Masterson of Christ's College, a man eminently worthy, and such a one as they much need.^(b)

Sept. 4. The King in a letter of this date directed to Dr Wren clerk of the closet, and to the Fellows of St Peter's College, Cambridge, says: George Boteler, M.A., Fellow, is to avoid his Fellowship by reason of his admittance to the parsonage of Ilrington, dio. Worcester and is to take the degree of B.D. The aforesaid benefice being encumbered with great dilapidations and sundry suits touching right to same his Majesty grants that from two years from henceforth he shall hold his Fellowship.^(b)

Vol. III. p. 270, *add to note* (1),

The dispute as to Dr Brownrigg's Election as Master of Catharine Hall, is fully elucidated by documents in MS. Baker, xxvii. 46 seq., printed in *Life of Matthew Robinson*, edited by Rev. J. E. B. Mayor, 132—146.

Vol. III. p. 271,

1635. May 3. Certificate of John Aspland, constable of Cambridge, that by a warrant of Martin Pearce [Perse], J.P., and now Mayor of Cambridge, he warned Thos. Robson, Mr Tench, Mr Intwistle—Stimson—Harper to be ready to carry one load of saltpetre liquor for

(a) Report of Secret Committee of House of Commons on Post Office (1844) p. 5. Appendix, No. xxxv. No. xxxvi.

(b) Calendar of State Papers, Domestic.

the King's service, and they all answered they would not do it. He made the same known to Mr Foxton, then the Mayor of Cambridge, and Thomas Robson was before Mr Mayor yet no order was taken with him or the rest.^(a)

Vol. III. p. 272, l. 9,

1635. May 9. Stephen Barrett, saltpetre-man at Cambridge, petitioned the Lords of the Admiralty that his son Francis Barrett, who was joined with him, had taken Holy orders having been brought up in the University of Cambridge, and praying that his son-in-law Thos. Impie may be substituted for his said son. Ordered that petitioner should present a certificate how he has hitherto performed his proportion, that in case he has failed his bond may be put in suit.^(a)

In an abstract of the metropolitical visitation on behalf of Archbishop Laud made by Sir Samuel Brent, the Vicar-General during this year, which included the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, he states that "on my way to Peterborough I was used with much extraordinary kindness at Cambridge, although I laboured to conceal myself, "I was met on the way by some of the Doctors, visited by the Vice-Chancellor and had an oration and a feast at Magdalen College."^(a)

A PACKET POST.

In June a proposition was made to the Privy Council for settling a staffeto or packet post betwixt London and all parts of his Majesty's dominions for carrying and recarrying his subject's letters. The clear profit to go towards the payment of the postmaster of the roads of England for which his Majesty is now charged with £3400 per annum. The chief points of this proposal are—that an office or country house should be established in London for receiving letters, that letters to Edinburgh and along that road should be put into a "portmantle" with particular bags directed to postmasters on the road; for instance, a bag should be directed to Cambridge where letters were to be delivered, taking the same port as was then paid to the carriers, which was two pence for a single letter and so according to bigness. At Cambridge a foot post was to be provided with a known badge of his Majesty's arms, who on market days was to go to all towns within 6, 8, or 10 miles to receive or deliver letters and to bring back those he received to Cambridge, before the return of the portmantle out of Scotland, when the letters being put into a little bag, the said bag was to be put into the portmantle, that the portmantle should go forward night and

(a) Calendar of State Papers, Domestic.

day without stay, that the port should be advanced in proportion to the distance the letter is carried, that a horse should be provided for towns which lie far off the main roads as Hull. Similar arrangements were made for other main roads. By these means letters which were then carried by carriers, or foot posts, 16 or 20 miles a day (so that it would be at least 2 months before any answer was received from Scotland or Ireland), would go 120 miles in one day and night. At this rate of travelling it was declared that news would come from the coast towns to London "sooner than thought."

July 11. Information of Edward Croyley that James Priest of Cambridge, painter, came upon the Market Hill on Sabbath day, July 9, and said "Some scurvy Popish Bishop hath got a toleration for "boys to play upon the Sabbath day after evening prayer and so I will "begin myself," and so danced and played and used many unfit speeches. Also he said "Some foolish Bishop hath gotten a toleration "for these boys to play upon the Sabbath day which of the King did "understand himself he would not suffer it, but he is over-ruled by his "servants—a company of knaves." Priest used many more unfitting speeches against the Vice-Chancellor, about altars and organs in the Churches.

On August 27, the examination of James Priest was taken before Sir William Becher. The information having been read, Priest says he does not remember that he ever spoke such words and protests that he never held them in his heart for that he reverences the Bishops and holds himself bound to follow their direction and to honour those servants of his Majesty who approach his person. But he says that sometime before July 5, he was much afflicted in mind in regard he was unable to pay his debts and durst not go abroad to follow his trade of a painter whereby to provide for his family, and that being much weakened in his mind, on the 5th of July, ?July 9th, he drank half-a-pint of sack at the Falcon Tavern, and by and by another half-pint, but cannot remember that he drank more; but that his wife told him that at his coming home he drank another pint of sack but that he does not remember anything he did all that day or night after, only that he found himself next morning lying on the bare boards. But divers of his neighbours told him that he had used unseemly actions in the market place and had spoken against the Bishop and the Book of Recreation, but was not told those particular words mentioned in the information.^(a)

(a) Calendar of State Papers, Domestic.

July 14. The Commissioners for Saltpetre to the Mayor of Cambridge among others. Stephen Barrett, late deputy for making saltpetre, having failed in making the proportion assigned to him, has been displaced and Hugh Grove deputed in his stead. The Mayor is to see that Barrett proceed no further, and to assist Grove in the exercise of his deputation. The appointment of Hugh Grove is dated June 27, and he is appointed for the counties of Cambridge, Huntingdon, Lincoln and Leicester.^(a)

July 20. Petition of Caesar Williamson to the King.

Petitioner was King's scholar at Westminster and now Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, has suffered by the unjust dealing of Mr Povey, J.P. of Middlesex, and his clerk, injuries which have exceedingly impaired petitioner's private reputation, and disgraced the University, besides wasting petitioner's time, putting him to great expense, and the loss of a University place of great value. Annexed was a paper entitled "True state of the cause between Caesar Williamson, complainant, and Auditor Povey, defendant." Williamson hired two horses from Cambridge to London of Matthew Whitechurch, a hackney man, for himself and Thomas Darcy. On their arrival in London Whitechurch beset them with a crowd, charged them with suspicion of stealing the horses, and carried them before Mr Auditor Povey. Whitechurch desired only to have his horses again, but Povey committed Williamson on suspicion of felony, and his clerk preferred an indictment at Hicks Hall against Williamson and Darcy for feloniously stealing the horses, upon which indictment the Grand jury returned "an Ignoramus." The petition was referred to the Chancellors of Oxford and Cambridge, Abp Laud and the Earl of Holland.^(a)

About Sept. 8, a petition of the Mayor, Bailiffs and Burgesses of Cambridge was presented to the Privy Council. By the King's writ directed to the Sheriff of Cambridgeshire, your petitioners and others, they were commanded to provide a ship of 350 tons, and by the letter of instructions of the Lords, the town of Cambridge was apportioned to bear £100 of the charge thereof. More than one-third of the inhabitants of Cambridge, being men of the greatest ability in estate, consist of persons who, having gained their estates by trading in the town to avoid bearing office in the Borough, have purchased to themselves the privileges of being Scholars' servants in the University, and under that privilege they are now endeavouring to be exempted from

^(a) Calendar of State Papers, Domestic.

bearing their proportion of this assessment. On Sept. 5, when the Sheriff, Mayor and others had assessed all the inhabitants except Masters, Fellows and Scholars of Colleges at £100, the University Registry coming to the Sheriff and claiming this exemption for the Scholars' servants, the Sheriff alleging that he had been sworn not to infringe the privileges of the University, forebore to subscribe the assessment and respite the proceedings until Sept. 19. Prays for directions from the Lords. Annexed is a statement of the particular classes of persons by whom the exemption is claimed. Among them Mr Crane, an apothecary of £1000 land per annum, Mr Thomson, brewer of an estate of £4000 value, and Mr Fawley, vintner, with the like estate.^(a)

On Sept. 21, Dr Beale the Vice-Chancellor and the Heads of Houses acknowledge the receipt of letter of the Council wherein they advise them that the claim of exemption for all Scholars' servants, being inhabitants within the town of Cambridge, from the rate of the ship money may be withdrawn. The Vice-Chancellor refers to the charters of the University, especially the charter of 3 Queen Elizabeth confirmed by Act of Parliament of the 13th of the same Queen, wherein it is submitted that all persons of their body are exempted from such payment.^(a)

On Sept. 27, the Council made the order set out in full in the Annals, Vol. III. p. 270.

Dec. 9. The King to the Master and Fellows of Corpus Christi College to elect Thomas Norton, sometime scholar and M.A. in that house, into the Fellowship of one Roberts either already void or likely to be.^(a)

Dec. 9. Pardon to Robert Bainham and John Taylor his servant of a misdemeanor by them committed upon Newmarket Heath in making a pretence as if Bainham had been robbed and murdered, whereas there was no such thing, but afterwards Bainham went privily towards London and concealed himself, whereby trouble was occasioned to the justices of Cambridge and Suffolk, and the peace of the county disquieted.^(a)

Dec. 18. The petition of Robert Gill, keeper of his Majesty's lions and leopards in the Tower of London, complaining that notwithstanding no person should carry any lion to show for gain under pain of forfeiture, that Thomas Ward, although he has been warned and also prohibited by the Vice-Chancellors of Oxford and Cambridge, has gone

(a) Calendar of State Papers, Domestic.

about the country with a lion at the Act at Oxford, and at Sturbridge fair at Cambridge and other places to show it for money, and since has parted with it to Martin Brocas and John Watson, who in like manner carry the same about notwithstanding he has grown so fierce that he almost killed a child and bit his keeper so that he lay eight weeks of the sore. Prays the Lords to call the parties before them which was ordered.^(a)

Vol. III. p. 273, *insert after l. 14,*

The Elector was at Cambridge on that day, he alighted at Trinity College, and Sir Simonds D'Ewes says :

His Highness having seen St John's College, King's College Chapel, (and having been welcomed with a Latin oration in each of those two places,) went into the Regent House about three of the clock in the afternoon, where he was made a Master of Arts, which degree also I took with him, as did many of the nobility and others. There was afterwards a Latin comedy acted at Trinity College, the hearing and sight of which I purposely avoided, because of women's apparel worn in it by boys and youths.^(b)

Vol. III. *at end of p. 273,*

1635-6. Jan. 5. Petition of Thomas Chicheley, Sheriff of Co. Cambridge, to the King. Petitioner has rated the county of Cambridge to the shipping and therein divided one-third part of the whole rate upon the Isle of Ely in the same proportion as the same has been done these forty years, and in the two former rates according to the direction of His Majesty and the board signified by letter of 21 Sept., 1635 to the then Sheriff. Petitioner has been lately informed that upon the petition of the said Isle of Ely against the same proportion, His Majesty was pleased on 2 December last to refer the same to the Judges of Assize of that county and the Judge of the said Isle. In regard that the petitioners did not inform His Majesty of the former settling of the rates by his Majesty, and the board and the general rates being now set by the present petitioner and the particular rates subdivided by that proportion, as they have been for many years levied through the whole county, and partly now collected, prays that he may have direction to proceed according to the rate assessed.^(a)

Jan. 24. Robert Balam, Sheriff of Co. Cambridge and Huntingdon, having certified that he had not levied £4000 of the £5500 set on these two counties for ship money, that some persons are refractory, and that

(a) Calendar of State Papers, Domestic.

(b) Autobiography of Sir Simonds D'Ewes, II. 140.

there is in those counties much land assessed on which no distress is to be found, and the owners whereof live in other counties, It is ORDERED that the Sheriff send up all monies in his hands, that he executes His Majesty's writ on such as are refractory, and if the owners of lands live out of these counties and have no distress in neither of them, that then upon their refusal to pay he shall send up their names, that messengers may be sent for them.^(a)

Sept. 19. Sir William Russell acknowledges receipt of £3880 paid by Robert Balam, late Sheriff of Co. Cambridge and Huntingdon, in part of £5500 ship money charged upon the said counties by writ of 4 of August last. Also receipt for £515 paid by Charles Balam on behalf of Robert Balam, Sheriff of Co. Cambridge, for ship money under writ of 20 Oct. last.^(a)

Feb. 22. By the King's command Sir John Braunston, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and Sir George Croke, Justice of the King's Bench, who were appointed Judges of Assize for the county of Cambridge were required to take care that within the said county every keeper of a tavern, inn, or ordinary and every common cook and ale-house keeper become bound to his Majesty in £20 with condition not to dress any venison, red or fallow, or any hares, pheasants, partridges, or heath pout.^(a)

March 11. The petition to the King of Thomas Cooke, B.D., of Gonville and Caius College, was referred to Abp Laud, Henry Earl of Holland and Bishop Wren of Norwich. Petitioner complained that the elections of the Master and certain Fellows of Gonville and Caius College had not been made of Norfolk and Suffolk men according to the College statutes, that Dr Batchcroft the present Master had refused to sanction an appeal therefrom to the visitors and in consequence of petitioner's suggestions of these irregularities had endeavoured to make void his fellowship. The referees report in favour of the Master on all these points with strong condemnation of the personal conduct of the petitioner. In some trivial matters the referees deem the Master to have been misled by the practice of some of his later predecessors and with reference to those matters the referees suggest various amendments of the College statutes. The King directed a letter to the Master of the College authorizing him to administer an oath to the Junior Fellows as directed by a statute which had fallen into disuse.

(a) Calendar of State Papers, Domestic.

A resolution of the referees on the petition of Thos. Cooke to move the King to revoke the statute of the University of Cambridge which allowed the President of a College to hold a benefice and to command the Heads of Houses in that University to take upon them the names ordained by the statutes of their Colleges.^(a)

On May 16, 1636, the King to the Master and Fellows of Gonville and Caius College after reciting the petition of Thomas Cooke and the report thereon, made by Abp Laud, the Earl of Holland and Bishop Wren, approves the conduct of the Master and condemns the ingratitude and boldness of Cooke in presuming to trouble his Majesty with so groundless a complaint. The King further orders: 1. That the Master should yearly appoint a President for the year following. 2. That he shall administer an oath to the Junior Fellows upon their election. 3. That no lease *de futuro* be made of any impropriation for longer than five or ten years. 4. That after expiration of present leases of College lands they be not renewed to any persons who have lands of their own in the same town. 5. That they take bonds of their tenants to reside on the College lands. 6. That there be kept a book of account of the expenses of the house, a register of all leases, and a book of annals of the most memorable acts and accidents in the College.^(a)

On April 5, 1636, Thomas Cooke presented the following petition to Archbishop Laud. In the late hearing of the differences between Dr Batchcroft and petitioner by streights of time and the opposition of advocates some things were omitted which he entreats the Archbishop to consider. I. The question whether the year after promotion to a living at the end of which a Fellow's place becomes void, runs from institution or induction has heretofore perplexed the Fellows (witness Dr Batchcroft's own complaints against Dr Branthwaite a former Master) and was never determined by the visitors. Petitioner entreats the benefit of that doubt and although the Archbishop has now determined that it runs from institution that such interpretation may be obligatory only from the time of its promulgation. II. That the President of every College should hold a benefice with his Fellowship for three years, and that petitioner is President as senior socius is manifest out of the statutes of Bishop Bateman. Entreats that he may enjoy the favour of that statute until it be altered or abrogated. Lastly if he has in any way offended against statute it may be considered but an offence of error and pardonable under the statute

(a) Calendar of State Papers, Domestic.

de indulgentia, and that the Archbishop will concur in allowing him to hold his Fellowship upon the giving over of his benefice till he is competently provided for.^(a)

Vol. III. p. 275, *insert after l. 4,*

The following Licence was granted by Dr Smith the Vice-Chancellor on the 11th of April, in favour of Dr Philemon Holland.

XI April, 1636. In consideration of the learning and worthy parts of Dr Philemond Holland, and in commiseration of his want of meanes to relieve him now in his old age, I have given leave, that he shall receive such charitable Benevolence, as the M^r and Fellowes in every Colledge, shall be pleased to bestow upon him

H[enry] S[mith], Procan.

Dr Holland is 84 yeares old, Pupill to Dr Whitgift, Fellow of a Colledge, Master of the King's Free-Schole in Coventrye for 20 yeares, & commenced Doctor 40 yeares since. He translated divers Books, & for 60 yeares kept good Hospitality, *sit tota Coventria testis* & by age being disabled to travell abroad and practise, & confin'd to his Chamber, he is impoverished and indebted, having had a great charge of children.^(b)

It is to be hoped that the charitable benevolence of the Master and Fellowes of every Colledge tended to alleviate the distress of this aged, learned, and laborious scholar.

Vol. III. p. 275,

1636. On Sept. 18, the Privy Council write to Sir Ludovic Dyer, Sheriff of Cambridge and Huntingdon. There remains unpaid of ship money payable by the said counties £390, whereof Sir Ludovic affirms by his letter of Sept. 8, there remains uncollected by him only £290, and that £100 is in the hands of his predecessor. He is to send to his predecessor and require him forthwith to pay in the money in his hands or to attend the Board on Sept. 25. And for the £290 it is His Majesty's command that the person addressed instantly levy the same and pay it within *ten days*, His Majesty being resolved to hearken to no further excuses in a service of this importance, and wherein so much time has already been trifled away.^(c)

Oct. 20. Receipt of Sir Wm. Russell for £400 paid by Robert Balam, late Sheriff of Co. Cambridge, in part of £5500 charged on that county for ship money.^(c)

1636-7. March 7. Sir John Carleton, Sheriff of Co. Cambridge,

(a) Calendar of State Papers, Domestic.

(b) MS. Baker, xxxiii. 224, (from MS. Hen. Smyth, S.T.P. Procan. & Coll. Magd. Prof. manu propria. This private Memorandum is added: "He wrote the Lepanto Battell finely. "Md. to gett it of his Sonn.—H. S.")

(c) Calendar of State Papers, Domestic, 1636-7.

sends certificate of assessment of his county for ship money. No man refuses to pay, but they are backward and slow as men that are loth to part with their money. He has received £1000 of which he is very desirous to be discharged as soon as he has order for it. He hopes to have so much more within this month.^(a)

January 30. Letters patent of this date after reciting the existence of a controversy between the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge respecting the right of the Archbishop to visit those Universities, and certain documents relating thereto, the King declared his judgment in favour of the Archiepiscopal right.^(a)

Vol. III. p. 277, *add to note* (1),

Report of Oxford University Commissioners, Appendix C, p. 39.

Vol. III. p. 284, *add to note* (3),

The University Sermons were resumed 8th January, 1636-7.—Worthington's Diary and Correspondence, ed. Crossley, i. 4.

Vol. III. *at end of* p. 285,

1636. April 7. Petition of Hugh Grove, saltpetre-man, to the Lords of the Admiralty. Petitioner having been enforced for doing His Majesty's service to erect a work at Cambridge which cost him £200, and being there at work sustains great loss for want of assistance and of carts and carriages to do the service. The greatest part of the inhabitants of that town pretend themselves to be privileged because they belong to some of the Colleges and the other part of the same pretend they are not able to do the work. The Vice-Chancellor claims privilege for the University with its servants, grounds and cattle. The Mayor has directed his warrant to the constables to charge carts and carriages but many able men absolutely deny as by the annexed returns appears. Such denial has been often certified to the Mayor and to Mr Copley a justice of the peace, but no order is taken. Prays letter of assistance to the Vice-Chancellor and Mayor and that a course may be taken with those who have denied to do the service. Annexed (1) Certificate of Edward Kent, constable of Cambridge, that by virtue of a warrant from Martin Pearce [Perse] the Mayor, he on 31 of March, 1636 charged Mr Sherwood to provide a cart and team to carry a load of liquor to the King's Saltpetre house at Barnwell on the 1st

(a) *Calendar of State Papers, Domestic, 1636-7.*

of April. He answered that the cart should not go and bade Kent tell the Mayor so. (2) Certificate of Thomas Amos, constable of Barnwell. On 29 March, 1636 he charged Thomas James to carry a load of liquor, on the day following he answered he would not carry it. Being summoned before Mr Crolepy the Mayor's deputy, James answered that he would not "carry the carriage" because he had before that time to carry a load of fish for Mr French.^(a)

On June 29 Hugh Grove, saltpetre-man, writes to the clerk of the Council thanking him for presenting his petition respecting the obstacles thrown in his way at Cambridge. Unless the Lords restrain others from doing the like he shall not be able to do the service. Incloses various certificates which prove not only the refusal of five persons one after another in one day, but a brawling of the Mayor and Constable. Incloses also a certificate of his own to what he had been enforced to do since the warrants were issued to charge the various persons to provide carts. Martin Pearce the Mayor had died, and Mr Foxton had succeeded. The testimony of Hugh Grove as to the circumstances complained of. Coming to Cambridge to work in the King's service in February, 1635-6, he repaired to Martin Pearce [Perse] the Mayor, who made his warrant to the constables to provide carts. The constables Thomas Amos, John Aspland and Edward Kent, charged certain inhabitants accordingly but they refused. The constables certified the Mayor and solicited him to take a course with the refusers. He delayed whereupon the number of refusers increased and Grove was obliged to remove his vessels out of the town. The Mayor having died the refusers remain unquestioned and the work hindered.^(b)

1636-7. Grove seems to have been at Cambridge in February, 1636-7, for in a letter to the Secretary dated February 14 he makes most piteous complaints of hindrances, specifying the instances at Newport in Essex, and from a person named Mercer at Loddon. To complain, he writes, is in vain. The Commissioners neither believe the complaints or pity the losses as plainly appears by their last expression to him which was a poor reward after his enleavour and the loss of £200 to be called a *Knave*. It is better to submit himself to the King's and the Commissioners' mercies for the forfeit of his bonds, than to spend himself in vain. He prays the Secretary to help him and concludes: Since the Commissioners think him a *Knave* he thinks himself unfit for the King's service.^(b)

(a) Calendar of State Papers, Domestic.

(b) Calendar of State Papers, Domestic, 1636-7.

On Sept. 25, 1637, Grove sends another petition to the Lords of the Admiralty in which he states that as the King has displaced him, he being aged, prays that he may leave his employment and that the bond he entered into for the performance of his duties be delivered to him.^(a)

On October 10, 1637, the Lords Commissioners for Saltpetre appointed David Stevenson to make saltpetre in the counties of Cambridge, Huntingdon in the place of Grove and on Nov. 30 Leonard Pinckney was added to act with Stevenson to be deputies for the Commissioners in the counties of Cambridge, Huntingdon, Rutland and Lincoln, the Isle of Ely and the University of Cambridge. He was dismissed in April, 1639 and Harold Pinkney appointed his successor.^(a)

1636. June 21. Order of the King in Council concerning the Archbishop of Canterbury's right to visit the Universities metropolitically. After a statement of the case and of the principal objections with the counter evidence in support of the asserted right. His Majesty adjudged the right of visiting both the Universities as Universities, and the Chancellors, scholars, their servants and all others enjoying the privileges of the said Universities to belong to the Archbishop's and metropolitical church of Canterbury, and that the Universities should be from time to time obedient thereunto. The order was to be drawn up by the King's counsel and to be put under the broad seal. The Universities were exempted from episcopal and archidiaconal visitation and it was declared that the Archbishop might visit on any emergent cause but that after his first visitation he should not visit on any such cause unless the same were first made known to his Majesty and approved by him. [In the first page are some words introduced in the handwriting of Abp Laud respecting the unsatisfactory nature of the evidence adduced against his claim.] The paper bears this endorsement by Nicholas the clerk to the Privy Council. "This was showed to His Majesty and the additions in it were by His Majesty's especial command."^(a)

July 13. Letter from Dr Arthur Duck dated from Doctors Commons to Sir Edward Littleton, Solicitor-General, approving of the draft of the order as to the Abp's right of visiting the Universities as agreeing with the King's declaration and with the business but suggests two alterations, one in the exemption of visitation from Bishop

(a) Calendar of State Papers, Domestic, 1636-7.

and Archdeacon, and the other in the omission of all mention of triennial as a term improper for a metropolitan visitation.

Vol. III. p. 287,

1637. Oct. 2. The Council send a letter to the Sheriff of the county of Cambridge for the assessment and levy of £3500 ship money with a special clause exempting the Heads of Colleges and Halls, and also Fellows and Scholars, from taxation in respect of such part of their incomes as were received out of the possessions of the Colleges.^(a)

1637-8. Jan. 27. The King to the Provost and Fellows of King's College, Cambridge, declaring that the whole college of Clare Hall, the chapel and libraries excepted, shall be removed 70 feet lower to the west and that such portion of ground as shall remain between Clare Hall and the south-west end of King's College shall be conveyed to them for enlarging the chapel yard of King's College, and that for supply of room for their building at Clare Hall the Provost and Fellows of King's College are to convey to them all that part of the Butt close which lies northward of the bridge and causeway in their college of Clare Hall, together with the said bridge and causeway upon such rent to be reserved as the same are reasonably worth to be let.^(a)

On March 12, Dr John Cosin to Dr Steward, Dean of Chichester and Clerk of the closet, gives him a full relation of that which had passed among the Heads of Houses concerning Mr Adams' sermon on 25 of June in St Mary's Church. A copy of the Sermon having been called for during the Vice-Chancellorship of Dr Comber, there were no further proceedings until Dr Brownrigg became Vice-Chancellor, when after various proceedings a form of submission and recantation was prepared by the Vice-Chancellor and passed, but with great difficulty, and as Dr Cosin insinuates by management in taking advantage of the absence of some of the members of the Court known to be adverse to the form of recantation prepared. Mr Adams had not recanted and had withdrawn his intention to keep his act for his B.D. degree.^(a)

Vol. III. p. 288,

1637. May 15. Sir Wm. Russell acknowledges receipt of £105 paid by Samuel Spalding on behalf of John Lewkin, Mayor of Cambridge, in part of £3500 ship money charged upon county of Cambridge by writ of August 12 last.^(a)

(a) Calendar of State Papers, Domestic.

Vol. III. p. 292,

1639. In this year the King addressed the following letter to the Vice-Chancellor and Senate of the University of Cambridge :

Complaint having been made by John Turnay, clerk, Fellow of Pembroke Hall, that he having had your approbation for the degree of B.D. and performed such exercises as are required by the statutes has been notwithstanding hindered from his admission thereunto in a disorderly manner upon pretence of some offence given by him in a sermon lately made *ad clerum*. Our will is that you forthwith admit him to the degree of B.D., but because we will not pass by any just offence or scandal, if any be given in his said sermon, we purpose to commit the examination of this business to some of our learned and grave Bishops here, upon whose report if we find him worthy of punishment we will then cause him to be delivered over to the justice of that University, to be proceeded with either by degradation or otherwise, according to his demerits, which course will be much more just and exemplary than the staying of his degree in the meantime before he be heard.^(a)

Petition of the Corporation of Cambridge complaining of misdemeanors committed by the Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge University since the cause heard by the Lord Keeper and Secretary Windebank. Robert Norman, committed to the Town prison by the Vice-Chancellor for keeping a victualling house without license, was condemned in 20s. and 4s. costs, and being so in prison two of his creditors laid actions of debt upon him in the Mayor's court, whereupon the Vice-Chancellor ordered Norman to be brought before him and directed that no actions should be laid upon any man in prison by his commandment. A horse belonging to Benjamin Pryme the beadle, being taken in the corn of Alderman Robson, was impounded in the back yard of the Alderman's house, when the beadle's man coming for it a fight ensued between him and the Alderman's son who, having given the servant a broken head, was sent for by the Vice-Chancellor and committed to gaol. On Midsummer Eve the Vice-Chancellor and a number of doctors with a great company attending them came to the fair where they smashed several bushels without specifying any fault found with them, the same measures having formerly been sealed and proved by themselves. The Mayor and Corporation besecch for a reformation of these wrongs and oppressions, which are both particular wrongs to the parties and impugn the liberties of the town.^(a)

Vol. III. p. 294, *add to note (3)*,

Dr Worthington calls Mr Nichols, Fellow of Peterhouse, and says that he was in Jan. 1639-40, put into prison here for speaking against the King's

(a) Calendar of State Papers, Domestic.

supremacy and seducing to Popery.—Worthington's *Diary and Correspondence*, ed. Crossley, i. 7.

Vol. III. p. 296, *add to note* (1),

Commemoratio Benefactorum in MS. Cole, xlvi. 406; Heywood and Wright, *Univ. Trans.* ii. 430—437.

Vol. III. p. 296, *at end of year* 1639,

1639. Petition of Edward Clench of Grantchester, Co. Cambridge, to Archbishop Laud. Petitioner having just cause of action against Thomas Whatton, Vicar of Grantchester, caused a warrant to be delivered to two bailiffs for his arrest, who incontinently arrested him in the church after divine service, for which offence the bailiffs, having been censured and committed, submitted themselves to the censure of the High Commission Court. Petitioner being innocent of any the least abetment in that action and by reason of his country employments unfit to maintain a suit in this Court entreats your Grace to refer the determining of the cause to Sir John Lambe and Sir Nathaniel Brent, or any other whom you shall think meet.^(a)

July 4. Sentence of the Court of High Commission in a cause against Edward Clench of Grantchester. Thomas Whatton being vicar of Grantchester, Clench in June 1635 did vilify his person and function, saying that Whatton was a contentious man and a knave, and that he carried the word of God in his mouth and the Devil in his heart, and that he would shortly see him Pope of Grantchester. In May 1637, in the chamber of Charles Eden at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, Clench again called Whatton knave with other reproachful terms. Further, about the feast of St Bartholomew in the church of Grantchester Clench used many scolding and brawling speeches. On another occasion Clench talking with the neighbours about secular matters in the church, Mr Whatton put them in mind that such matters were not there to be treated of, when Clench used many disgraceful speeches calling Whatton Sirrah and saying that he kept every day as good a man as him to wipe his shoes. Immediately after Clench told Whatton that he would provide for him and getting out spoke with two men named Smith and Russell, who coming into the church pulled and haled Whatton out of his pew, tore his clothes and drew blood from him in the church, when Clench looking in at the window bade them if they had him to hold him and pull him out of the church. The Court fined Clench £500 and ordered him to perform a public submission *conceptis verbis* at such time and in such manner as shall be prescribed

(a) *Calendar of State Papers, Domestic.*

in the church of Grantchester, and also of St Mary's in the University of Cambridge. He was moreover, for his brawling in the church, suspended as *ingressu ecclesiae* during the pleasure of the Court and was condemned in costs. Lastly as Clench in his defence had excepted against Whatton's testimony as his prosecutor, and had made some proof of some obscene and beastly act committed by Whatton whereby his testimony was not only much weakened, but his person and function exposed to scandal, the Court directed Dr Eden, Master of Trinity Hall and Chancellor of Ely, to inquire into the said act of Whatton's and certify the Court what he shall find therein that Whatton if guilty may receive punishment.^(a)

On Aug. 5 Edward Clench petitions Archbishop Laud. Acknowledges the justice of the Court, the proof being against him. Prays the mercy of his Grace and the Court. 1. That he may be absolved from his suspension which has kept him above a month already from church and without which no penance can be performed there. 2. That his penance may be mitigated or commuted, to which petitioner will submit. 3. Petitioner has grown in debt by this suit and other troubles, having but £40 per annum in all, which is but poor means for a gentleman to live and keep his family on. Is unable to pay the £100 unless he sells his land. Prays his Grace to remit or moderate the same and to appoint times of payment, which he will observe. The petition was referred to Sir John Lambe.^(a)

Nov. 21. It appears by the acts of the Court of High Commission that on that day Clench having paid in £20 as costs of suit his petition (Aug. 5) was read praying that his submission at Cambridge and Grantchester might be taken off. Referred to the Vice-Chancellor to certify the Court the feeling of the University as to the enormity of Clench's scandal, when the Court will proceed to a final ordering of this matter. On Nov. 28 the certificate of John Cosin, D.D., Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge, having been read and approved by the Court the suit was dismissed.^(a)

May 26. The Council to Dr Cosin, Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge University :

We send you enclosed petition presented to the Board by the Wardens and Company of Tailors in Cambridge complaining of Everard Fathers who contrary to his Majesty's letters patents and former orders of this Board in a refractory and turbulent way continues to use the trade of a tailor not having served his apprenticeship, and for a colour for so doing has obtained

(a) Calendar of State Papers, Domestic.

to be admitted Dr Beales' privileged man under whom he is of late protected. We require you to examine the truth of the allegations, which if proved we then hold the abuse not to be permitted and require you to take a speedy course to compel Fathers to yield obedience, and that henceforth there be no such privileges given to any foreigners to the prejudice of the Company of Tailors.^(a)

On June 19 Dr Beale answered the charges :

If I should but answer so much of the petition as concerns myself alone I should and do acknowledge this only that Everard Fathers was sworn and admitted my privileged servant. All the rest concerns the University and the party [inculpated] who if he has leaped beyond the sphere of his privilege has received no countenance from me, and thus much I thank the Honourable Board they have allowed me. I am not guilty of so much knowledge as that the Company of Tailors had ever any suit or suits with this Everard when I admitted him. Power I have as other Heads of Colleges to retain two servants householders in town, one of which places being void and I being requested retained Fathers. Now by the Charter of King James all Colleges and scholars' servants have grounded and used the liberty and custom of setting up any manual trade in the town. And my suit to their Honours is that my privileged servant may fare but as others of my rank and place now do, and hereafter have done. This very business has been debated before the Vice-Chancellor in Consistory and Court where upon mature deliberation and with all humble regard to the Lords' order and His Majesty's letters patent the cause was sentenced and the said Everard Fathers condemned according to the statute in that case provided for all the time he exercised his trade before his privilege, but since it the Vice-Chancellor was of opinion he might set up trading by virtue of our charter and the rather because this Fathers has served as journeyman among the petitioners these ten or eleven years. The Vice-Chancellor has both his hands full of business betwixt this and the Commencement otherwise himself had presently given the Lords an account of his proceedings, and if it shall please the Lords to respite the inhibiting of the party and the ordering of the business until after the Commencement he will then *cum bono deo* endeavour to give them satisfaction. As for this present return of mine pray to do me the favour to present it to the Board with all just and fair advantage to my cause and person. If yet you find this answer unsatisfactory and that more is expected, pray do me the favour to let me know.^(a)

Vol. III. p. 296, *insert after l. 21,*

On the 11th of March, Thomas Eden, LL.D., Master of Trinity Hall, and Henry Lucas, Esq., of St John's College (Secretary to the Earl of Holland, Chancellor of the University) were elected to represent

(a) Calendar of State Papers, Domestic.

the University in Parliament. At this election Sir John Lamb^(a) was an unsuccessful candidate.^(b)

Vol. III. p. 296 *after* l. 21,

1640. Petition of Wm. Eaton to the King. Petitioner, born in Japan, one of the remotest parts of the East Indies, was by the charity of some well-disposed people brought over to England and since matriculated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he is now senior sophister. At the last election of scholars he was visited with extremity of sickness whereby he lost his turn, and is thereby deprived of all hope of preferment in that College. Prays that he may be recommended for the next scholar's place.

Aug. 7. The King to the Provosts of King's College, Cambridge, and of Eton College and to the electors there. Recommends Francis Wyatt, a scholar of Eton College and son of Sir Thomas Wyatt, Governor of Virginia, to be chosen and admitted at this election to the first or second place in King's College, Cambridge.

Vol. III. p. 300,

1640. May 1. This day was spent [in the House of Commons] about Dr William Beale, Master of St John's College, Cambridge, for some passages in a sermon of his, viz. that the King might make laws without Parliament, and that the Parliament served the King as a man served an ape, gave him a bit and a knock [they give two or three subsidies and take away Ship money and other Royal prerogatives. See Mr Treasurer Vane's first message from his Majesty to the House of Commons]. On a division it was carried by a majority of 100 that the Serjeant at Arms should be sent to bring Dr Beale before the House.^(c)

July 27. In a letter of this date from St Peter's College, from Dr John Cosin to Sir John Lamb, the writer says:

The letters from Abp Laud sent me concerning Dr Beale's appearance next term came not to my hands until a month after they were dated, being written June 25 and delivered to me by Dr Martin's man the 23rd of this July, so I could not answer before this. [Dr Martin was then President of Queens' College.] I believe they concern Dr Wm. Beale, Master of St John's College, though by the mistake of the Registrar that wrote the letters I am

(a) Doctor of Laws and Dean of the Arches. He was a great persecutor of the Puritans, who forced him to leave his station and retire to the king at Oxford. He afterwards suffered much for the royal cause, paid a large sum of money for his composition, and was in a manner utterly ruined. He died in London, (it is said at the Bell Inn, St Martin's Lane) in the beginning of 1647. — Wood, *Ath. Oxon.* B. 717.

(b) Worthington's *Diary and Correspondence*, ed. Crossley, I. 7.

(c) *Calendar of State Papers, Domestic.*

required to give notice to Dr John Beale of this University, whereas we have no doctor of that name among us. I desire therefore further directions either by new letters from the High Commissioners or otherwise. Meanwhile however Dr Wm. Beale is ready to appear, yet I cannot make any other formal answer than that there is no John Beale, Doctor of Divinity in this University. I am required also to warn all other persons that I know to have any hand in preferring matters of complaint against the said Dr Beale in the late Parliament, but I know of none and therefore cannot warn any.....unless I were more specially directed to them who they be. For your own private letter and for your warning concerning myself, I am very much beholden to you, and shall be ever ready to justify myself from those scandalous aspersions you say are cast upon me. I suppose you reflect on Mr Smart's bill of complaints exhibited against me and others in the late High Court of Parliament, being the same vain accusations he preferred there 12 years since, in the Parliament of 1628, at which time I was put to trouble and no small charge to defend myself and the Church of Durham against him, and had the Parliament been continued I should surely have given full satisfaction to them all as at the same time I did to his Majesty. Since that time he prosecuted his complaints at several Assizes held in Durham where first Judge Whitlock refused to admit them, and afterwards Judge Yelverton forbade them to be put upon the file, besides Judge Hutton who under his own hand held them vain and unworthy of any Court. But if they be questioned now anew in the High Commission, I hope some promoter will appear first to exhibit the articles and pay me both my credit and my charges if he fails in his proof, otherwise the world will but wonder from whence this extraordinary evocation of myself and Dr Beale from our places in the University should proceed, especially when they neither know, nor shall have means to know, the reason that your private and kind advertisement seems to give me.^(a)

July 27. Dr William Beale to Sir John Lambe :

I have had now a treble notice. The first antecedent to the letters missive, the second the summons sent to the Vice-Chancellor, and the third from yourself. The citation is for John Beale but I shall obey it quite as readily as if I had been rightly named William. If I knew my accusers I would desire of them this favour, that they would neither shrink nor delay. I believe they will do that which they think will do me most harm and if they can hold me foul play till they have spent all their shot. I trust I shall find favourable justice from the Honourable Court (of High Commission) and all fair assistance from yourself. My comfort is if every article as they framed it, put into the Parliament against me, had been in my sermon, yet not a syllable would have been false, though indiscreet. What those faithfully deposed to God, the King and the Church shall have to look for is shown by the Puritans' usage of me. My good name is already bespattered all over England, in Cambridge and St John's, and worst of all it has already

(a) Calendar of State Papers, Domestic.

half foiled me in the government of my College, which was the ordliest body for so great a one in the University. The worst is my month of service and this of trouble are coincident.^(a)

July 29. Sir John Lambe to Dr Cosin and Dr Beale :

It was the clerk's fault that put "John" for "William" and it is now mended, do you but mend all else. Now for your adversaries it will not be the least work to find who they are, next to bring them to show themselves and then to see that they neither shrink nor delay. For reading homilies hereafter if you were the Curate of St Mary's you might perhaps do much that way. But if you come there in your scholastic course you come not for that purpose. Christ you know went over the brook Kedron not to wear a surplice nor a cappe [cope] but to preach the Word ; so you there. Besides where did you learn to threaten the Puritans if ever you get out of their hands ? You do not consider that they may bind you to the peace and the quorum too. Indeed your good name has been abused but that was the clerk's fault who wrote "John" for "William" and not the Puritans'. They think John is too good a name, and like William better for you, being no scriptural name unless they bring out Ulam in (1) Chronicles (vii. 16) ; and then let them bring 30 such beasts as are there mentioned and you shall bring 30 of your sons out of St John's to ride them and so have some relation to the text nearer than they can come sometimes. For your commending St John's I am of the same side, and Sir Lettes if he have so much skill as voice shall help me to justify it. P.S. Though the matter were long since yet the malignity it seems continues, and it is fit it have an end, which I think is all that is intended by those who wish you well.^(a)

August 3. Dr Wm. Beale to Sir John Lambe :

I conceive it will advantage my cause if the articles come in, but to find out who they are is hard and for me to desire my foes to do me a good turn is improper. If I could command their appearance I would, although that were to proceed *ex officio* against myself. Yet were I certainly informed of them I would write them a challenge. One of the grandees of our University who was reported to be a chief party utterly disclaims it to the Vice-Chancellor who is most studiously endeavouring to find out the plaintiffs. Your two proclamations will not fill my head. I have three sermons which do that against this next October, my month of service at Court. There three homilies can't serve.^(a)

Aug. 3. Dr John Cosin to Sir John Lambe :

Now that the name is rectified I have again given notice to Dr Wm. Beale to appear at Lambeth. But I neither know nor can I conceive who of this University had any hand in complaining against him in the Parliament when Dr Love, whom I have again spoken with, does so seriously deny it. I have no authority to set up any public intimation upon the school doors

(a) Calendar of State Papers, Domestic.

for that purpose, but if you please to send down any process there to be affixed, the Vice-Chancellor or the beadles shall be your servants therein. Dr Beale knows of none here that were his accusers in Parliament or are like to be so in the High Commission Court. For that which concerns myself I return you very hearty thanks, and after my letters which now I send be presented to his Grace of Canterbury, so soon as I know his pleasure I shall take the best course I can for my own quiet and safety.^(a)

Vol. III. p. 302, *add to note* (3),

D'Ewes's *College Life*, 83—89. *Prævaricator's Speeches* may be found in Abp Hutton's *Correspondence*, pp. x, 293; MS. Univ. Lib. Dd. 6, 30 (where is one by Fuller); and MS. Wall, No. 3.

Vol. III. p. 303,

1640. Sept. 21. Dr John Cosin to Archbishop Laud :

I lately received a duplicate from my Lord Keeper and after that a direction from you sent by the Bishop of Ely about the taking and administering of the oath in this University. I beseech you to let me know if I shall expect any other direction therein than what I have already. A great noise is made by them that have got sight of it elsewhere about the omission of the word "Popish," which I believe is nothing but the scribe's error, and about the uncertainty of the "&c." whereat many froward men are likely to stick. If there be any thought of altering the former and sending out a new commission, I would represent to you an observation concerning this University. By the commission already sent the Vice-Chancellor is to administer the oath to the several Heads of Colleges and all others that have taken Holy Orders, all Masters of Arts, all Bachelors and Doctors of Divinity, Law and Physic etc. resident in the University. And then the Heads of Colleges are likewise commanded to administer the same oath to all persons resident in their several houses that have taken the degrees above mentioned. Now the former words comprehending all that live in Colleges, unless an exception be added after this manner, "residents in this University and not members of any College or Hall," both the Vice-Chancellor and the Heads are required to give the oath to the same persons, though I presume the meaning is not as the words imply that the same persons shall take the oath twice. These times are exceedingly bad. I was about to crave of you in two or three lines to signify his Majesty's pleasure, signified to you when I was first chosen Vice-Chancellor, to the Dean of Durham for the allowance of my dividend there this year, wherein I have been wholly tied to residence in the University. And if all be true that I hear reported at all hands I doubt there will be neither any dividend nor any church or other place left to me in that county, when all I have to live on is in the hands of the rebels. I beseech God send me better times and long preserve your Grace in health, courage and safety against the malignant enemies of the Church.^(a)

(a) *Calendar of State Papers, Domestic.*

Vol. III. p. 303, *add to note* (3),

1640, Aug. 3. "This night there was great thunder and lightning" (the like thunder was never heard by old men now living) together with "hail, rain, and winde."—Worthington's Diary and Correspondence, ed. Crossley, i. 8.

Vol. III. p. 303, *add to note* (4),

On the 16th of September the Lord Keeper came to Emmanuel College, and was entertained there.—Worthington's Diary and Correspondence, ed. Crossley, i. 8.

Vol. III. p. 304, *after* Mr Hopkins in l. 30, *insert as a note*,

Henry Hopkins, Esq., Warden of the Fleet, 1630-1654.—See Worthington's Diary and Correspondence, ed. Crossley, i. 8.

Vol. III. p. 309, *add to note* (1),

See in Autobiography of Sir Simonds D'Ewes, ii. 289, a Letter from the Earl of Holland, Chancellor of the University, to Sir Simonds D'Ewes, complimenting him on the publication of this speech.

Vol. III. p. 310 l. 5,

1640. April 22. A petition was read in the Lower House against Dr Cousins, Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge, and warrants are out to fetch him to the House for saying and teaching that the King had nothing to do with ecclesiastical matters.^(a)

Vol. III. p. 310, *after* Pocklington in l. 7, *insert as a note*,

John Pocklington who was first of Sidney College, had been Fellow of Pembroke Hall, and was at this period (1640-41) Canon of Lincoln, Peterborough, and Windsor, Rector of Yelden, Bedfordshire, and Vicar of Wareseley, Huntingdonshire. In Howell's State Trials, (v. 766) are "Certain Articles against Master Pocklington found in the records of the "University of Cambridge, and truly transcribed by Master Tabor."

Vol. III. p. 310, *insert after* l. 17,

In March there was a project for founding a new University in the north. Manchester and York contended for the honour, and petitions from each place to the Parliament are extant.^(b)

Vol. III. p. 313, *add to note* (1),

The Letter and Petition from the University were delivered to the House of Commons by Dr Bargrave, Dean of Canterbury.—Verney's Notes of Long Parliament, 76.

(a) Calendar of State Papers, Domestic.

(b) Fairfax Correspondence, ii. 180, 271-280.

Vol. III. p. 314, *insert after* l. 18,

On the 6th of August, the following Articles were exhibited in Parliament, against William Beale, D.D., Master of St John's College.

1. That he presumptuously preached a sermon at St Paul's in London, 1640: which did not only contain Hereticall Doctrine, but did also applaud & extoll the Papists, to be the King's truest subjects, & most loyall in the whole kingdome.

2. That in another sermon at the same Church, he did positively confirm with an audacious confidence & insolency, that the Puritans were traytors to the Crown, in three respects (or at least as bad as traytors). 1. of their obstinacy, 2. of their Schismaticall Religion, 3. of their Disloyaltie. And therefore, in his opinion, they either ought by coercion to be compelled to their conformity, or to suffer extremity of Law.

3. That by sufficient proof & authority he preached in St Marie's against the subjects freedome & liberty.

4. That in the same Sermon, he sayd it was a sinn of damnation not to bow at the name of Jesus, & his argument he produced out of the Scripture false quoted, & that the sinn was the same, for not bowing with submissive reverence to the Communion Table, both at our first entrance, & departure out of the Church.

5. That in his Colledge, he did most Tyrannically usurp conformity, & did exult in a most Majesticall way, commanding the Deans of the said colledge, to execute the inflictions of severe punishments, on all those who would not observe Conformity: as to bow very low, at the coming in at the Chappell to the Communion Table, & likewise at their going out thereof, without any exception both of the Fellows, Scholers, & Students of the said Colledge.

6. That because those Papisticall Innovations did oppose the pious consciences of some, which would not observe them, there were four expelled upon the non-performance thereof.

7. That after the expulsion of those, he commanded the President, Lecturers, & Deanes, to admit none into the Colledge, unless they tooke an absolute Oath of the performance thereof.

8. That he was the sole encourager of Dr Cosins in his Vicechancellorship, to tyrannize in that Jesuiticall, Popish, & Canterburian Religion, which doth manifestly appear, first, that by his speciall meanes, he was elected Vicechancellor, then by his often frequenting & encourageing him, unto Tyrannicall usurpation, & publick promulgation, of that Romiah Religion.

9. That he commanded the Deanes of the said Colledge, to severely punish, according to the exprest infliction, who would not likewise convert their face toward the East, at *Glory be to the Father, &c.*, & many times in Divine Service, so that he did luxuriously introduce Popish innovations & ceremonies.

10. That at the offering at the Communion, he compelled the Fellows to give 12 pence, the Batchellors of Arts 8 pence, & the Pensioners 6 pence,

& the Sub Sizars 4 pence, which after it was collected, was never given to the poore, according to the intent of those which gave it charitably, but was forthwith put to their private use, either for erecting pictures, or images, or divers other idolatrous things, or wax candles, & a numerous multiplicity of the like detestations.

11. That he did seduce & allure divers young Students, out of other Colledges, promising them upon their conformity, great preferment in his Colledge, which he did frequently : & those who were proper for preferment, were frustrated & withall greatly contemned without any respect, because they did not observe his Papiasticall Superstition.^(a)

Vol. III. p. 317, l. 16, *insert as a note to Oliver St John.*

This Oliver St John, who was of Northamptonshire, was a fellow-commoner of Catharine Hall, and was matriculated 15 December, 1460. He has been often mistaken for Oliver St John, afterwards Lord Chief Justice, who was Chancellor of the University. The latter who was of Bedfordshire, was admitted Pensioner of Queens' College, 16 August, 1615.

Vol. III. p. 319, *after Shawberry, in l. 37, add as a note,*

Elsewhere called Shawbridg. It seems he was a candidate for the degree of M.D. Verney's Notes of Long Parliament, 163; Lister's Life of Clarendon, i. 124.

Vol. III. p. 320, *add to note (2),*

Commons Journals, ii. 478.

Vol. III. p. 322, *add to note (2),*

In Worthington's Diary and Correspondence, (ed. Crossley, i. 11,) the Prince's visit is stated to have taken place on the 12th of January, and that of the King on the 14th of March. The first of these dates is apparently incorrect.

Vol. III. p. 323, *add to note (4),*

See in D'Israeli's Curiosities of Literature, (ed. 1834, iii. 350,) a humorous little poem entitled "The Eccho" printed at the end of a Comedy by Francis Cole, presented at the entertainment of the Prince, by the scholars of Trinity College.

Vol. III. p. 340, *insert after l. 13,*

The prisoners taken by Colonel Cromwell, at Lowestoft, on the 14th of March, amongst whom were Sir Edward Barker, Sir T. Barker, Sir John Pettus, Mr Knyvett of Ashwelthorpe, Mr Catline, Capt. Hammond, Mr Thos. Cory, Jacob Rous Vicar of Lowestoft, Mr Thos. Allen (afterwards Admiral), Mr Simon Canham, and Thomas Canham, were sent to Cambridge.^(b)

^(a) MS. Baker, xii. 184, (from a 4to. pamphlet printed 1641); Heywood and Wright, Univ. Trans. B. 442-444.

^(b) Gillingwater, Hist. of Lowestoft, 429 n.; Cromwelliana, 3; Carlyle's Cromwell, 2nd edn., 164; Suckling's Suffolk, i. xxix. ii. 67.

more, if their be cawse. And for Sir Thomas Farfax his monie, their is fower moneths complate sent upp both for Towne & Countie, & their is fower moneths more a gathering, & likewise the proporcion of horse, that is to be sent to Oxford, & those partes be all readie (men bring them in vari felie, being gentlie dealt withall), they shall all be sent awaie to morrowe, or uppon Mondaie at the furthest, with sufficient monie in their purses, & they will be I believe the best horses that will be sent. If their should be anie thing moved, that conserue the Town & the Universitie, I pray you let it be put ofe, untill either my Partner Mr Cromwell or my self be theare, that their may be nothing done to the preagedise of our Towne, who are so faithfull & so reall for yow. Thus hoping of your Justice in this particular, I shall take my leave, and Rest

Your servant, JOHN LOWRY.

From Cambridge, this, first of Aug. 1645.}

[Endorsed From the Maior of Cambridge, August 1st, 1645.](^a)

Vol. III. p. 389,

On April 5, 1645, the Committee of both Kingdoms ordered :

That Dr Brownrigg be committed to prison at Winchester House for being accused of publicly preaching a seditious sermon in Cambridge.

On April 2, the Committee of both Kingdoms to Committee at Cambridge and Governor of the Castle :

Upon information of some miscarriages lately committed by Dr Brownrigg we desire you to send him up in custody.

On April 8, committed to Dr Dillingham's house.^(b)

Vol. III. p. 394, *after* MILD MAY in l. 12, *add as a note,*

Sir Henry Mildmay was Governor of Cambridge Castle at or about this time.—Autobiography of Sir John Bramston, 124.

Vol. III. p. 394, *insert after* l. 32,

The following is an extract from the Life of Matthew Robinson, at this period a student of St John's College :

Butt hee had not settled him self many weekes in quiett, till the King's Army broke into the Associated Countys, tooke Huntingdon, & in parlyes came neere to Cambridg, on which Alarum the Bells rung backwards, & the Beacons were fired as if Hanniball had bene at the Gates: all the Cantabrigian Students in 4 hours time, were all fled two & 3 on an horse, & the rest footed it to freinds in safe places. Hee being an absolute stranger left with another Freind of his, by his advice betooke them selves to his old Stratageme,^(c) flyeing into marchy countrys, & making to the Ile of Ely, where enemys horse could not come, but by Boat. But the country circumjacent being called in on payne of death to defend Cambridg,

(a) MS. Baker, xxxv. 57.

(b) Calendar of State Papers, Domestic.

(c) This passage refers to former incidents in his Life.

the rude Rabble stopped him flyeing, & beate his companion, bringing them back to Cambridg after 2 or 3 escapes, other Rusticks treated them in like manner. He being thus brought back to Cambridg, & remembering his many Flights of this nature,^(a) resolved never more to flye, though hee dyed on the spott. Therefor to the Castle in Cambridg he goeth, addressing him self to the Governour, who was a Master of Arts & a Captaine,^(b) offering his service in that juncture to live & dye in the defense of that cittadell. The Governour armed him with sword, fireloek, & Bandoliers, taking him into his own poost. In this Castle hee was upon his military duty every night, & in the mornings stole into the Colledge with his Gowne, none knowing this his new adventure, untill the King's forces were driven away: after this time hee mett with noe interruption att all in his studdys.^(c)

Mr Lowry, the Mayor, on the 27th of August, wrote the following Letter. It was probably addressed to the Speaker of the House of Commons:

Hon^d. Sir, I shall give you a shorte accounte of the affaires here. The King beate our forces at Huntington, & tooke Major Gibbs & some 60 Prisoners, being all common Soulders, which are sente to Cambridge, in exchange of some of our Prisoners, & not above 5 killed in the fight. Wee have had stronge alarums, within 4 miles of our Towne we stood uppon our guard, & summoned all the Countye^(d) to come in, which accordingly came in to our assistance, (onlye Essex) not a man of theirs came in, notwithstanding Letters sent unto them divers times of our dangers. The last answer I hard from them was, that our Towne & Castle was taken, & soe thought not fitt to come, I have bine draweing all our forces this 3 nights into the feilds, taking noe rest, which I beleive standing uppon our guard both in Towne and feilde, hath hindred the king of his dissigne, now soe it is with us for the present, our feares are some what blone over. The King marched from Huntingdon yesterday unto St Noates, & this morning wee heere, that he is at Bedford, & they are very much affrighted, as appeares by some Prisoners we have taken, wee heere that Collonell Roshester with some Scotts is come to Stilton, which is about 35 Miles from us, & wee have sent 6 Troopes of our horse in the pursute of the Kinge this morneing, & I accompanied them a good parte of the waye, that they might loose noe time. I shall not trouble you anye farther for the present, but Remane,

Your faithfull Servant,

JOHN LOWRY.

Cambridge, this 27th of August, 1645.

Sir,—Since the Sealeing of my Letter, our sixe Troopes of horse are retreated, where they were ten miles from us, & they report that the

(a) This passage refers to former incidents in his life.

(b) Col. Mildmay.

(c) Life of Matthew Robinson, MS. in St John's Coll. Library, lately published, with valuable notes by the Rev. J. E. B. Mayor.

(d) Country is evidently the word intended.

enemy was there with a strong party, but how true, I know not, which hath putt us into new feares, yet however, are resolved to stand to it for the Safe gard of the Towne.^(a)

Vol. III. p. 397, *insert after l. 4,*

On the 13th of November, the Cambridge Committee wrote as follows to the Speaker of the House of Commons :

For the Most Honble William Lenthall, Speaker, &c.

Honble Sir, Wee have sent out our proporcion of Horse & Dragoones for the Straitening of Newarke, under the Command of Major Gibbe, Major Haines, & Major Le Hunt, and have upon the Creditt of the ordinance of excise borrowed in our poore County divers greate summes of money, to sett forth and pay those forces. But the forces still continuing in those parts, the officers are very instant with us for more paye, which wee have indeavoured to have borrowed, but cannot possibly procure any more money out of our Countie, without an ordinance, or some other coercive power to levy the same, we humbly beseech you to consider the extraordinary charges this cuntry hath been putt unto, by Allarums, that it was agreed by the Committees of the whole Associacion at Bury, that those Frontiers to which Allarums first came, should make all possible defence that may be without regard of Proporcions. And that the whole charge should afterwards be borne by the whole Associacion ; upon hope of having had this Ordinance longe since sent unto us, wee got creditt to borrow divers greate sommes of money, which long since wee promised to have repaid. And the want of this ordinance is a great hindrance to us in our creditt to borrowe any more moneys. Sir wee had yesterday an Alarum, & wee wish the Honble Houses would take notice how unable wee are for want of moneys to make any considerable defence. Wee beseech you to present our humble Peticion to the Howse to be inabled to give all readie obedience to your Commands, which without the speeding of the said Ordinances to us, wee are altogether unable to doe. Sir we are,

your most humble Servants,

THO. PARKER,

THO. DUCKETT,

EDW. CLENCHE,

DUD. POPE.

JAMES THOMPSON.

From Cambridge,

13th Nov. 1645.^(b)

Vol. III. p. 400, l. 14, *for May read at the latter end of April, and insert as a note,*

"Apr. 28, 1646. This day it began to be publisht, that the sickness was "in Cambr. in St Andrew's parish."—Worthington's Diary and Correspondence, ed. Crossley, i. 23.

(a) MS. Baker, xxxv. 58.

(b) MS. Baker, xxxv. 60.

Vol. III. p. 400,

Jan. 22. Committees of both Kingdoms by an order from Derby House of this date state that the number of recruits to be supplied to Sir Thos. Fairfax's army is: Cambridge 100, Hunts. 100, Beds. 150, Ely 50, these to be at Newport Pagnell on 20 Feb.^(a)

1645-6. Jan. 29. Order of the Houses upon reading the petition of Samuel Basnett, student of Emmanuel College in Cambridge:

That the Mayor and Ald. of the city of Coventry, or the committee of Sequestrations, do forthwith pay to Sam Basnett the £20 per annum, payable with arrears, to him upon the gift of Sir Thos. White, bequeathed in his will long since made. The case standing so in regard of these distractions, he cannot make himself a student of St John's College in Oxford, now being the King's head quarters according to the direction in the will.^(a)

Vol. III. p. 405, *add to note* (3),

See Letter of thanks from the University to Selden, *Selden's Life*, by Wilkins, p. xli; and an allusion to the increase of books in Arrowsmith's *Oratio Prima Anti-weigeliana*, at the end of his *Tactica Sacra*. There are some amusing verses about the transfer of the library, and a counter claim by Sion College, in Matt. Poole's *Verses on Richard Vines*, in Clark's *Lives of Eminent Persons* (1683), p. 55. A MS. Catalogue of the Lambeth Books is in the University Library, (EB 9, 5).

Vol. III. p. 411, *add to note* (3),

Amongst the Scholars who came to the King at Childerley, was Owen Stockton, then of Christ's College (afterwards fellow of Caius and Minister of St Andrew the Great). He was of very diminutive stature, and "His Majesty made special observation of him, and gave him his gracious benediction, saying *Here's a little Schollar indeed, God bless him.*"—*Fairfax's Life of Owen Stockton*, (London, 12mo. 1681) p. 8.

Vol. III. p. 412, *insert after* l. 3,

The following Letters from some member of the University, whose name is not given, have every appearance of authenticity: they furnish many interesting details of what took place whilst the King was at Childerley and Newmarket.

Cambridge, June 7, 1647.

Sir,—I beleeve you are big in expectation of receiving news from these parts. Thus, therefore, the king on Saturday was brought by a very small party, under the conduct of no greater an one then a coronet, within four miles of this place; and all the noise was, that he would be here, the harbingers in the meane time buying up the whole market. But wee (who usually are not taken with the first reports of things) thought not fit hereupon to assemble together, either in the head or body; whereas

(a) Calendar of State Papers, Domestic.

the major and aldermen (somewhat more credulous) fitted their saddles and foot-clothes unto their horses, and had provided a present for his majesty, which quickly after came as acceptable to his cares as if to his hands. The townsfolkes had in all those streets through which it was conceived he would passe, deckt their stables and windowes with green boughs and whole rose-bushes, and the ground all along with rushes and herbs. But the king turned aside unto my lady Cutts her house, and there yet abides, whither people flow apace to behold him. He is exceeding chearfull, shewes himselfe to all, and commands that no scholler be debarred from kissing of his hand: and there the sops are (as if no farther then Barnwell) in their gowns and caps: it was mirth to see how well yesterday they were admitted into the presence; Generall Brown signifying and furthering the king's pleasure unto them. Then the king had a large table of diet; but this day (I beleeve) about to have a farre greater, for the generall, lieutenant-generall Cromwell, and others of the commanders and council of warre, are gone this noon to dine with him. It is conceived that by to-morrow somewhat may be discerned.

Sir, Your unfeigned friend.

Postscript. The generall quarters at master Buck seniors house; but the report is, that it will be this night the kings quarters.

Camb. June 8, 1647.

Sir, the court is still at the lady Cutts house. The officers of the army returned last night, all of them highly extolling the king for his great improvement. Hee argued his own and his subjects case with each of them (one by one), to their no small astonishment. He desired a speedy remove from that place; but back to Holmby, and those parts, he will by no means. He told the generall, that those which brought him hither promised that they would carry him to Newmarket; and he hoped that they were men of honour, who would make good their words. Recreation he much desired; and told them withall, that if they would not take order for his removall, he would remove himselfe; for confident he was that there were those about him which would further him in it. This afternoon, therefore, he passes through Cambridge to Newmarket faire, for this is the day. To-morrow at Botsom-beacon is to be the generall rendezvous, as is yet intended, though some do fear deep inconveniences may ensue thereon; the counsels being yet various, and the soldiers talking high, so that it is thought the appearance shall be but of some part of the army. The vice-chancellour had the generall last night to a great supper: and this morning he made a spirituall breakfast at St Maries; but neither the generall nor any of them were thereat. The king sent on Saturday (so that you may discern that then he thought he might have been for Newmarket) for doctor Brownrigg, doctor Collins, and doctor Comber, to be in the way, because he intended to see them: and so they then were; and no doubt will be to day, if so be the first be yet in town, or can have timely notice of this his march. It were infinite to set downe the facetiousness that flowes from his lips upon all occasions to all: that one day may be in his

chronicle. The major-generall Browne is much his attendant, and gaines credit of all for gallantry and great civility. It is conceived that after the rendezvouz they may fall back into these their quarters againe, or else incline somewhat more neere Roystone, and Roystone become the head-quarters. Meethinks I foresee eminent ruine, if not a speedy peace. God of his mercy avert the former, and guide whome it concernes into the best and safest meanes of the latter. This from him, who (doubtlesse) may safely write thus, even from,

Sir, your friend.

Postscript.—The King is now (being two of the clock) gone by: he left Cambridge and went as low as Grantchester; to Newmarket, still they say; but perchance it is to Royston. The rendezvouz holds to-morrow, but to be on Og-Magog Hills.

June 9, 1647.

Sir, I told you yesterday that the rendezvouz, intended for this day, was like to be but of part of the army, and it will prove true; and it is not to be at Botsum-beacon, but at Bennett Church, and the rather by way of an humiliation-day than a numbering their hoasts. There is to be three sermons preached by Mr Peters, Mr Saltmarsh, and Mr vice-chancellour. God grant that they may promote his glory and our peace. The more generall rendezvouz is put off untill to-morrow, and to be (as is now reported) about Fulmore. The king is at Newmarket, and it is conceived that they will not bring him into the head of the army at the rendezvouz, but still quarter him at the back of the army, rather then he should be accounted pertaining unto it. The great ones still speak high in his worth, whose presence and aspect caused trembling in some of their greatest and their stoutest, as if it had been some angelical salutation. What is good or may with safety be, I communicate unto you; but the wickednesse of some is so great as not to be made so open as in paper; and I feare it will have too great an influence (in time) upon the hearts of many. Let me know when you returne, that I may not lose my labour in sending a letter more then you in friendship may expect from,

Sir, your servant.

June 11, 1647.

Sir, the humiliation-day was kept at St Maries, and Mr Seaman came in for the fourth man: you have (I know) a presumption that I was not there; but I heare that Mr Peters is still Mr Peters. That day and yesterday a fellow preached against him (I think, or else against his way) on the Market-hill. I with the rest of my company kist the kings hand, and saw him at supper. So long we stayed, because he was all that afternoone alone in his closet, at his prayers or pen; as who can conceive otherwise? For his treasure might in farre less time (sure) have benee runne over. He came out very cheerfully, lookes very well, and communicated himself very freely in discourse with some two or three that attended him. That day Colonel Thomson (formerly of the kings army)

endeavoured, as others, to have a sight of the king; but was not only refused at the Guards, but also dispatched out of the town. Yesterday the three doctors were with the king, whom he lifted from off their knees, and he had opportunity of some little discourse with them.

The army removed yesterday from us, took with them tenne loads of ammunition from the castle, and the ordnance follow them this day. They seem truly to look more towards such ordnance still then the ordinance of parliament. I know not how they come to take so great a distast against the houses. After all that the commissioners brought was read at the head of each regiment, and major Skippon had in like manner glossed thereon, and in a plausible way assayed to be a mediator; they first were askt by major I. Skippon whether they had heard and understood what had been delivered, who answered, Yes, yes. Being asked next whether they were satisfied therewith, replied, No, no. What would they then? they cried out, Justice, justice, justice. And so went it through the whole army, most saying they long enough have had faire words; others wondring how the commissioners durst come unto them; and some crying, Lets vote them out of the field. By the rules of some knowing ones, I discern that they intend to purge the houses and synode of somewhat which they account destructive to the whole. Could they truly deserv it, and set about it impartially, it might be the crown to (what they yet have not) a victory. Their head-quarters were last night at Royston, and inclining (as I am informed) towards Ware. W. tells one they are expected this night at Theobals. Well then may this be Barnaby-bright, by such a march, and by my letter. But I march on, though chiefly, if not freely, to tell you that if you feare such approaches may (as doubtlesse it will) breed distraction in the city, then my affection bids you, Come out of her, come out of her, etc. To the best cause, I wish the best successe, and to my friends safety, and (if it please God) peace unto us all. Let me not be forgot to any that likes well of my being,

Sir, your servant.

Postscript.—I cannot heare how the generall and commissioners parted, but by the soldiers they were hooted out of the field. Neither was there so good correspondency between them and the generall as to sup or breakfast together whilst they were here in town.^(a)

Vol. III. p. 414, *add to note* (3),

Various papers relative to the disputes in St John's College at this period may be found in MS. Baker, xxvii. 109—130.

Vol. III. p. 415, *after December in l. 5, insert as a note,*

Mr Worthington, Fellow of Emmanuel College, has the following entries in his diary under this year:

"Sept. 2. The College gates were shut up.

"Sept. 6. One died of the plague (most probably) in Eman. Lane, where "old Mother Pate lived.

(a) Heywood and Wright, Univ. Trans. II. 521, (from a printed pamphlet)

"Sept. 12. One died of the plague at the Bird Bolt.

"Sept. 26. One died at the Bird Bolt. Sept. 27th. Another died "there."—Worthington's Diary and Correspondence, ed. Crossley, i. 29.

Vol. III. p. 421, *at end of 1647,*

1647. March 1. Paper book, dated as above, is in the Record Office, containing:

1. A note of goods belonging to resident Fellows of the University of Cambridge seized by virtue of the ordinance of Parliament for sequestration.

2. An inventory of the same, the names of the owners being almost identical with the former list, but arranged according to their Colleges as follows:

PETERHOUSE. Dr John Cosins, Master, Mr Tollye, Mr Pennyman, Mr Bargrave.

PEMBROKE HALL. Dr Benjamin Lany, Master, Mr Frank, Mr Holder.

BENNETT (CORPUS CHRISTI). Mr Heath, Mr Tunstall.

QUEENS'. Mr Couldham, Dr Cox.

KING'S. Mr Young.

CLARE HALL. Mr Oley.

TRINITY HALL. Mr Hatley, Mr Lynne.

CAIUS COLLEGE. Mr Moore, Mr Gostlyn, Mr Pickerin, Mr Blanckes, Mr Rant, Mr London, Mr Buxton, Mr Blaithwaite.

TRINITY COLLEGE. Dr Rowe, Dr Meredith, Mr Marshall, Mr Nevill, Mr Rhodes, Mr Thorndike.

ST JOHN'S COLLEGE. Dr Wm. Beale, Master, Mr Bodardo, Mr Cleaveland.

MAGDALENE COLL. Mr Howarth, Mr Pullion.

JESUS COLL. Mr Greene, Mr Boilston, Mr Bushy, Mr Robinson, Mr Lincoln, Mr Mason.

SIDNEY SUSSEX. Mr Pendreth.

CHRIST'S COLLEGE. Mr Norton, Mr Brierly, Mr Wilding, Mr Honywood.

EMANUELL COLL. Mr Sowersby, Mr Weller, Mr Hall, Dr Richard Holdsworth [Master].

TOWN. Mr Beale, Mr Gery Tabor, Mr John Franck, Mr Thornton, Mr Jacklyn, Mr Staggs.

There is also an inventory of the goods of Mr Willis, Dr Batchcroft, Master of Caius, and Mr Barrowe.^(a)

(a) Calendar of State Papers, Domestic.

Feb. 11. 1571. *After dinner.*

At a Common Day held on the 11th of February, a warrant was read from the Lord General, touching the success of the war.

Feb. 11. 1571.

1571. April 15. The Council of State wrote to Dr Hill, Master of Trinity House, Cambridge.

That such students as that house is not willing to go to the common hall may not be presented in their session at Fallowfield to be made about Michaelmas.

June 11. The Council of State to the Master and Fellows of Trinity Hall, Cambridge.

We have heard of the great necessitation and number of Dr Dorsians at the House of which the Parliament and Council are very sensible, and have also a tender consideration of his fatherless children for whom they hold themselves obliged to do what they may reasonably. Being informed that Dr Dorsians took lodgings in Doctors Commons from your College in March last, and paid £25 for a time, and has been at £35 charge in reparations, when lodging he was to enjoy during life, paying £5 a year, and his life being lost in the service of the commonwealth, and thereby both his time and charges lost to his children who are ill able to bear the loss, we at request of his children recommend to you that the children may enjoy the said lodgings for some convenient number of years, in respect of his time and charges, they paying the rent agreed upon.³

Sept. 14. The Council of State to Lady Brooke.

There are some arrears in your hands due to Dr Dorsians upon the pension settled upon him by Duke Lord Brooke, for the History lecture at Cambridge, which was paid him during the life of the late Lord Brooke. By the death of the donor, who was barbarously murdered in the service of the commonwealth, his children are not only bereaved of their father but of their subsistence. The employment in which he died being put upon him by this Council, we hold ourselves obliged to see justice done to his children, and therefore at request of his son recommend the case to you and doubt not that you will be sensible of the condition of the children and order what remains due to them to be paid with convenient speed suitable to their necessities.⁴

Oct. 16. The Council of State to the Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge:

In pursuance of the late Act against unlicensed and scandalous books and pamphlets, and the better regulating printing, you are to call the printer or printers of your University before you and take their recognizances with

(3) Corporation Common Day Book.
(4) Calendar of State Papers, Domestic.

two sureties in £300 "Custotibus libertatis Angliæ autoritate Parlamenti" with the enclosed condition to be acknowledged before you, and certify us the recognizance or its refusal before November next.^(a)

On Oct. 26, Thomas Buck and John Buck, printers of Cambridge, entered into the required recognizances not to print any seditious or unlicensed books, pamphlets, or pictures, nor suffer their presses to be used for any such purpose.^(a)

Vol. III. p. 429,

1650. July 24. On this day John Legate and William Graves, stationers of Cambridge, entered into recognizances with two sureties of £300 each not to print any seditious or unlicensed books, pamphlets, or pictures, nor suffer their presses to be used for that purpose.^(a)

Vol. III. p. 443, *add to note* (7),

See extract from a Letter from Mr Norgate to Robert Read, Esq., dated Barwick, 27 May, 1639, in Birch's *Charles the First*, ii. 284.

Vol. III. p. 444, *add to note* (2),

Herrick has the following encomiastic verses on Norgate :

TO THE MOST ACCOMPLISHED GENTLEMAN, MASTER EDWARD NORGATE,
CLERK OF THE SIGNET TO HIS MAJESTY.

For one so rarely tun'd to fit all parts;
For one to whom espous'd are all the arts;
Long have I sought for; but could never see
Them all concentr'd in one man, but thee.
Thus thou that man art, whom the Fates conspir'd
To make but one, and that's thyself, admir'd.

—*Hesperides*, ccclxxvi.

Vol. III. p. 448,

1651. June 11. Patent dated from Cambridge from Edw. Montague, Earl of Manchester, Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, granting to Thomas Fettiplace, medical student after examination by Francis Glisson and Robert Eade, M.D.'s, the right of practising medicine wherever he pleases.^(a)

Vol. III. p. 454, l. 2, *after* William Dell, *insert as a note*,

"The Stumbling-Stone; or, a Discourse touching that offence which the
"World and Worldly Church do take against

- | | | | |
|---|----|----------------------|---|
| " | 1. | Christ Himself. | } |
| " | 2. | His true Word. | |
| " | 3. | His true Worship. | |
| " | 4. | His true Church. | |
| " | 5. | His true Government. | |
| " | 6. | His true Ministry. | |

(a) *Calendar of State Papers, Domestic.*

"Wherein the University is reproved by the Word of God. Delivered partly
 "to the University-Congregation in Cambridge, partly to another in the
 "same Town. Together with a brief touch in the Epistle (for the present)
 "on the late quarrelsome, weak, and erroneous Animadversions of one
 "Mr Chambers, called Doctor in Divinity, and Pastor of Pewsey, in Wilt-
 "shire. By William Dell, Minister of the Gospel, and Master of Gonvil and
 "Caius Colledge, in Cambridge."—London, 4to. 1653.

Vol. III. p. 454, l. 5, *after* Robert Boreman, *insert as a note,*

"Παίδεια θριαμβός. The Triumph of Learning over Ignorance, and of
 "Truth over Falsehood. Being an answer to foure Queeries

- " { Whether there be any need of Universities?
- " { Who is to be accounted an Hæretick?
- " { Whether it be lawful to use Conventicles?
- " { Whether a Lay-man may Preach?

"Which were lately proposed by a Zelot in the Parish Church at Swacie,
 "neere Cambridge, after the second Sermon, October 3, 1653. Since that
 "enlarged by the Answerer, RB. B.D., and Fellow of Trin. Col. Camb."—
 London, 4to. 1653.

Vol. III. p. 454, *add to note* (1),

From the Shepheard's Oracles delivered in certain Eglogues by Francis
 Quarles, 4to. 1646. (See Sir E. Brydges's *Restituta*, i. 48.)

Vol. III. p. 456,

1653. August 18. On petition of Robert Minshall, Vice-Chancellor
 of the University of Cambridge, it was ordered by the Council of State
 that the restraint upon the receipt of the revenue be taken off, and the
 allowance for a Divinity Professor and preacher paid notwithstanding.^(a)

August 2. Order on petition of John Tucker of Tiverton, co.
 Devon, to the Council of State that he be admitted as a beadsman at
 Trinity College, Cambridge.^(a)

Dec. 1. On this day a warrant was issued to Dr Love for £33. 6s. 8d.
 the stipend of the Lady Margaret's Professor and Preacher and a
 pension allowed by Henry VII. to Cambridge University.^(a)

Vol. III. p. 458, *add to note* (1),

The curious Articles against Mr Akehurst (25 in number) with his answer
 thereto are in MS. in Univ. Lib. Dd. 3. 8. art. 13, wherein the result of the
 case is thus stated: "For these Articles he was confined by the short
 "parliament where he lay at Lambeth for about half a yeare, and then the
 "busines being referred to Trinity Colledge (whereof he was Fellow, Bursar,
 "& Vice-master), he was after two or three meetings, & some interposition
 "of defence by the Junior Fellowes ejected out of his Fellowship."
 Mr Akehurst is noticed in Hunter's *Life of Oliver Heywood*, p. 22.

(a) Calendar of State Papers, Domestic.

Vol. III. p. 463, *insert after l. 25,*

About this time, as it is said, certain Jews of the western parts of Asia, who came to England, at a private audience with Cromwell, negotiated the purchase of the library of this University. They obtained permission to repair to Cambridge, and in the presence of the Librarian, examined and took a catalogue of the most valuable books.^(a)

On the 19th of January, a Letter of Privy Seal, issued for payment to Lazarus Seaman, Vice-Chancellor, of £49. 10s. for the use of the University.^(b)

Vol. III. p. 463,

1654. Aug. 25. Petition of Lazarus Seaman, Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge, to the Protector. The University bought on 9 May, 1650, certain fee farm rents reprizing in the purchase the amount of the pensions payable from the Exchequer to the University and Professors, but William Moyle collector of part of the said rents in South Wales before he heard of this contract paid it to Receiver General Falconbridge £40. 10s. which was due to the University. Order in Council on the petition and of certificate of Thomas Tadder—whereby it appears that a fee farm rent of £33 a year from the rectories of Llanridian and Penrice, Co. Glamorgan, was purchased of the trustees May 9, 1650, by Dr Rich. Love for the University and that he was to receive the half year's rents due Sept. 29, 1650, and that notwithstanding the first year and a half's rent amounting to £40. 10s. was paid to Falconbridge—that the £40. 10s. be repaid, and a warrant was issued accordingly.^(c)

Aug. 22. Petition of the Vice-Chancellor, Masters, and scholars of the University of Cambridge to the Protector. King James for the better maintenance of the Divinity Professor settled on him Somersham rectory, Co. Huntingdon, to which the University was to present him. On the death of Dr Sam Collins, Dr John Arrowsmith was chosen Professor and presented to the Rectory and took it by order of a committee of Parliament who afterwards at the instance of some suspended the possession and voted that £200 a year should be settled on the place instead, intending to report to Parliament, but other business has prevented so that for two years the Professor has been hindered from the emolument. We beg that out of your great

(a) J. H. Hunt, *History of the establishment and residence of the Jews in England*, 71. See also *Tovey Anglia Judaica*, 275.

(b) *Pella Patent Book*, No. 12, p. 11.

(c) *Calendar of State Papers, Domestic*.

zeal for the advancement of learning you will see that the Professor enjoy the benefit of so noble a gift. Order in Council that £300 a year be settled on the Regius Professor in Cambridge out of some donative in his Highness' gift instead of Somersham Rectory. Rous and Cooper to confer with the Vice-Chancellor and Mr Nye thereon and report.^(a)

1654-5. March 2. Petition of Benjamin Whichcot, Provost and Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, to the Protector. Henry VI. granted them two tuns of Gascony wine yearly in lieu of which they have received £10 a year and it is 2 years in arrear. There being a late order to bring moneys into the Exchequer and issue none without a great seal or a privy seal, begs an order for £20 arrears and £10 yearly. Order thereon that the Treasury Commissioners enquire into their rights as to the £10 a year in lieu of the wine and report. On May 25 it was ordered that £25 be paid them for 2½ years arrears of the £10 a year to which they have a right in lieu of two tuns of Gascony wine and £10 yearly in future.^(a)

1655. Nov. 8. By an order of Council £300 worth of timber assigned out of Somersham Park for building Clare Hall, Cambridge. On Dec. 10 the Admiralty Commissioners were to deliver trees of the value of £300 to the nominees of the Master and Wardens of the College.^(a)

1654. Aug. 15. Petition of Mary Cosin for herself and five other children of Dr Cosin's to the Protector. Her father being sequestered 10 years since the County Commissioners ordered ½ of the estate to be paid to John Blackston late M.P., their uncle, for maintenance &c. He being dead and the Dean and Chapters lands from which most of their father's estate of £1500 a year issued being sold, they have little left, and the profits of the small estate left them are detained by those who enjoy it as Dr Seaman, Master of Peterhouse, Cambridge, and Mr Lever of Brandspeth, Co. Durham. Got an order for their ½ from the late committee for Plundered Ministers but it was rendered fruitless by the dissolution of that committee. Their mother and uncle being dead they have no friend to move for them. Their father's library is at Peterhouse and they got an order that it should not be disposed of, but by loss and embezzlement it is not now worth ½ of what it cost. Begs an order for the books and ½ of the estate having spent in solicitation most of the little substance left her by some

(a) Calendar of State Papers, Domestic.

friends of her mother. With reference to Mr Strickland, Col. Mackworth, Sir Gilb. Pickering and Sir Ant. Ashley Cooper to think of some relief and move Council to direct it. Report thereon by Strickland and Mackworth that the children should have $\frac{1}{3}$ of the estate and especially of Brandspeth Rectory in Mr Lever's hands, also that the books should be delivered to them by inventory they repaying to the College £40 paid to the sequestrators on their delivery and the profits of the books may be employed for their maintenance and education. Order in Council confirming the report and granting Mary and her sisters $\frac{1}{3}$ of their father's estate with arrears to be paid by all who receive the profits thereof, and also the books delivered by the sequestrators by inventory to Peterhouse, Cambridge, which the Master is to deliver up on payment of disbursements.^(a)

March 28. Petition of Dr Ant. Tuckney, Master of St John's, and Dr Dillingham, Master of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, to the Protector and Council for the payment of £200 a year allowed them by augmentation of the University Commissioners 26 Sept. 1650 with the arrears for the last quarter. Order thereon for Falconberg to pay the same the late restraint notwithstanding.^(a)

March 28. Petition of Dr Sam Bolton, Master of Christ's College, Cambridge, to the Protector and Council. Had an augmentation of £50 a year to enable him to reside upon his employment which he has done but for $1\frac{1}{2}$ years it has not been paid. Begs arrears and payment in future not having means to subsist. Order granting the petition.^(a)

March 28. Petition of John Worthington, Master of Jesus College, Cambridge, to the Protector to remove the restraint that his last year's augmentation may be paid. Has resided constantly in the place till last summer, part of which he was absent supplying a place in the country on account of the uncertainty about the augmentation without which his place is wholly insufficient for his subsistence. Order made that Falconberg pay his augmentation and arrears.^(a)

March 28. Petition of Benj. Whichcot, Provost, Edmund Vintener, Bursar, and the scholars of King's College, Cambridge, to the Protector. On 1 March, 1652-3 the Revenue Commissioners ordered Thomas Falconberg to pay them £80, balance due of a pension of £10 granted by their founder Henry VI. out of the fee farm rent of the butlerage of England and prizals of wine. He paid £40 but was prevented paying the rest by a general order of restraint which was taken off as regards

(a) Calendar of State Papers, Domestic.

this payment by an order in Council of 30 August last, but now he is disabled by a general order of restraint from the Commissioners of Inspection. Beg payment of the said £40. Order made granting the petition.^(a)

April 4. Petition of Thomas Horton, Master of Queens' College, Cambridge, to the Protector. The augmentation ordered me by Parliament on account of the smallness of my maintenance is a year in arrear. I beg speedy payment of the arrear and its future continuance. Order that arrears be paid and augmentation continued any order of restraint notwithstanding.^(a)

April 4. Petition of Dr Lazarus Seaman, Master of Peterhouse, Cambridge, to the Protector. There is £60 arrears of the augmentation granted me due and residing at Cambridge and in a chargeable office of employment in the University my attendance is necessary and my means of subsistence not answerable to my expenses. I beg payment of arrears and payment for the future. Order accordingly for payment.^(a)

April 4. Order by the Council that no Master of any College in either of the Universities that has any benefice not annexed to his Mastership shall have augmentation granted him.^(a)

April 7. Order on a letter of Dr Love, Master of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, to the Protector that Fauconbridge pay him the money in arrears for his augmentation and continue to do so in future any order of restraint notwithstanding.^(a)

On the same day a like order to pay Dr Francis Glyssen, Professor of Physick in the University of Cambridge all moneys in arrear for his fee.^(a)

May 9. Order that Falconbridge do pay Mr Dell, Master of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, his half year augmentation due last Lady Day any order of restraint notwithstanding.^(a)

May 17. Similar order by the Council to pay to Dr John Bond the arrears due to him as Master of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, for the augmentation granted to that Mastership.^(a)

April 27. Petition of John Lightfoot, Master of Catherine Hall, Cambridge, to the Protector and Council. The late committee for the Universities allowed him £90 a year augmentation of maintenance most of which is in arrear. Began an order for payment and con-

(a) Calendar of State Papers, Domestic.

tinuance as granted to other Masters, his Mastership being the least in the University. Order made by the Council accordingly.^(a)

Aug. 10. Order for a warrant to the Treasury Commissioners to pay Dr Rich. Minshall, Master of Sydney College, Cambridge, the arrears of the augmentation settled by Parliament on the Mastership.^(a)

Aug. 11. Petition of Rich. Griffith, late scholar of Eton College, to the Protector. I lost my preferment with King's College, Cambridge, by the designation of Mr Mole to the first vacant place. I hear of a resolution to send to Dr Owen or Dr Arrowsmith to reserve a place for one of the Eton scholars who might come short on Mr Mole's account, and beg it may be bestowed on me as being the first that should have been preferred.^(a)

On the same day Pres. Lawrence to Dr Owen, Dean of Christ Church, Oxford, and Dr Arrowsmith, Master of Trinity College, Cambridge. Rich. Griffith a person of merit, piety, and proficiency, would have obtained University preferment before now but for His Highness' respect for Mr Mole, whose father lost his life in the Romish Inquisition for the truths of the Gospel. His Highness and Council request Griffith's preferment on the first occasion.^(a)

Vol. III. p. 467,

1657. July 23. On petition of Mary Cosins shewing that her father, Dr Cosins, had his estates and offices sequestered and himself forced to fly beyond sea, leaving herself and four sisters unprovided for, and that for their support His Highness and Council ordered Dr Cosins' library at Peterhouse, Cambridge, to be allowed them, but Dr Seaman, Master of the College interposing, the library was retained for the use of the students, and the Council was to consider of a fit recompense for them, but no order has been given. Order that Scobell and Jessop, clerks of Council, speak to Dr Seaman about the value of the library, how the College became possessed of it, and how they shall give satisfaction for it and report. On Oct. 20 Mary Cosins again petitioned the Protector, "You ordered my banished father's library then at Peterhouse for the maintenance of his distressed children, but on Dr Seaman's petition you ordered me recompense some other way. During attendance I have spent my own little estate and contracted debt to keep my poor sisters from perishing, and I hope soon to mature some ways to help them without being chargeable to you: but meantime I beg a warrant for £200 payable in six months, to pay those

(a) Calendar of State Papers, Domestic.

who have my sisters in charge, and I will not trouble you again till I can offer something for the public advantage as well as my private interest." Order thereon for a warrant to be issued gratis to pay her 20s. a week for her sisters' maintenance till further order.^(a)

Vol. III. p. 469, *insert after* l. 27,

In May and June, the sum of £55. 18s. was collected in the University, towards the relief of the Protestants in Poland.^(b)

Vol. III. p. 473, *at end of* 1658,

1658. Dec. 24. The Protector to the Master, President and Fellows of St Peter's College, Cambridge :

We have seen his (late) Highness's letter to you of 21 June, 1658, recommending Jos. Seaman, B.A. of your College to Mr Moning's Fellowship which has been void 14 years. The President of the College received the letter 26 June and for his part obeyed. Hearing from a member of our Privy Council that Seaman has the Fellowship, as there is no visitor for the College, and his place during vacancy can only be supplied by the Chief Magistrate, we declared Seaman admitted by ourselves as visitor and ordered the Master to admit him, but he is obstructed by some of the Fellows. We therefore declare our pleasure that he be a perpetual Fellow from the time of the delivery of the former letter. This order needs no dispensation, but as some of the Fellows desire it we grant it and dispense with any statute to the contrary. We wish this and the former letters to be registered and forbearance of further opposition.^(a)

Vol. III. p. 474, *add to note* (4),

See an account of Matthew Poole's "Model for the maintaining of "students of choice abilities at the University" in Bayle, General Dictionary, ed. Bernard, Birch, & Lockman, viii. 472 note [A]. A revised edition of the Model is reprinted in the appendix to the Life of Matthew Robinson, ed. Mayor, 159—195.

Vol. III. p. 475,

1658. Nov. 1. Order by the Protector to the Master and Fellows of Queens' College, Cambridge, to admit Martin Pindar, B.A. of their College to the Fellowship lately held by Simon Pateveke.^(a)

1659. July 18. Pres. Johnston to the Master and Fellows of Christ's College, Cambridge :

Sam Nicholls having represented to Council by his petition that after 8 years residence at Christ's College as Fellow, he went on to the public

(a) Calendar of State Papers, Domestic.

(b) Worthington's Diary and Correspondence, ed. Crossley, I. 108.

service in Ireland with Lient.-Gen. Fleetwood, on assurance that he should not be dispossessed of his Fellowship, but that notwithstanding in his absence it was disposed of, and after the late interruption in Parliament he was dismissed from his employment in Ireland, they recommend him to you desiring that he may have the next vacant Fellowship.^(a)

Vol. III. p. 476, *add to note* (3),

Further extracts from Mr Pepys's Diary relative to this visit to Cambridge may be seen in the third edition, i. 34. Other visits of Mr Pepys to Cambridge are recorded under the following dates in the last mentioned edition :

1661, Aug. 3. Vol. i. 257, 258.
 — 18 & 19 Sept. Vol. i. 276.
 1662, 10 Oct. Vol. ii. 44.
 — 15 Oct. Vol. ii. 48.
 1668, May 23. Vol. iv. 452.
 — May 25. Vol. iv. 454.

Some curious particulars as to Mr Pepys's life when in College, are given in Vol. iv. 216, where, and at p. 451, are notes respecting Betty Aynsworth, whom he mentions as having known here.

Vol. III. p. 477, *add to note* (1),

See Draft of Letter from Dr Dillingham, Vicechancellor, to General Moncke, in Notes and Queries, vii. 427.

Vol. III. p. 483, l. 40, *for Whichot read* Whichcot.

Vol. III. p. 483, *insert as a note after* Worcester *in* l. 42,

See various papers as to Dr Whichcot's ejection, and Dr Fleetwood's appointment, in Heywood and Wright's Laws of Kings and Eton Colleges, 287—295.

Vol. III. p. 484, *insert after* l. 8,

1660. June. Instructions from the King to the Vice-Chancellor. To observe all the directions given by his father and grandfather especially as concerning obedience to governors and restraint of lecturers in Cambridge without due order, also to call in all licences granted since 1643 and have the persons licensed put to the vote of the present University and to choose others in the place of those rejected.^(a)

July. Petition of Dr James Fleetwood to the King for the appointment to the Provostship of King's College, void by death of Dr Collins, the present Provost not being duly elected but brought in by a private committee.^(a)

(a) Calendar of State Papers, Domestic.

Petition of Benj. Whichcott, D.D. of King's College. To be confirmed in the place of Provost there which he has held 15 years on authority derived from both Houses of Parliament, having well managed its affairs whilst matters of this nature are under the consideration of Parliament. Form of the letter requested by the King to the Vice-Provost and Fellows of King's College to continue Dr Whichcott as Provost till further orders, notwithstanding his previous letter for them to elect Dr James Fleetwood, which they could not do statutably, there being no voidance 15 days previous. Certificate by Matt. Barlow, Vice-Provost and 22 Fellows in favour of the petitioner's conduct as Provost and his peaceable and prudent management.^(a)

Petition of James Fleetwood, D.D. For a second letter mandatory to the Vice-Provost and Fellows of King's College to receive him as their lawful Provost, to which office on his Majesty's former letters mandatory he was duly elected, taken the oath and received the statute book, and seals and keys of office, but has since been opposed by the late pretended Provost and a few of the junior Fellows. Annexing. Request of Dr Fleetwood that the King should be informed that Dr Whichcott is incapable by statute of the Provostship of King's College having never been a Fellow, that of the 70 Fellows and Scholars only 30, 22 of whom are juniors, signed his certificate, the others refused and resolved to stand by Dr Fleetwood, Dr Whichcott having never been elected but put upon them by a private committee at Cambridge.^(a)

July 16. Dr James Fleetwood to Sec. Nicholas. Was well received at King's College but is shut out from the Provost's lodgings by the order of Dr Whichcott, whom he allowed to continue there as a convenience. Begs the King's commands thereon.^(a)

Dr Wm. Godman, Dean of Divinity and Fellow of King's. On the 11th of July, Dr Fleetwood with the Fellows, Scholars and servants of King's College went to the Provost's lodgings, but some of Dr Whichcott's servants left there by him refused Dr Fleetwood's entrance by force, contrary to letters mandatory, though he is duly elected, admitted and sworn Provost and put in possession of the office. Entreats that his Majesty would punish the contempt of Dr Whichcott who himself formerly turned out Dr Collins. Dr Fleetwood will see the statutes observed in filling singing men and chorister's places &c., which the other neglected.^(a)

(a) Calendar of State Papers, Domestic.

1660. July. Petition of Fellows of Trinity College to the King numerously signed. Congratulate the Restoration and beg confirmation as their Master of Dr John Wilkins, formerly Warden of Wadham College, appointed at their earnest petition on the death of Dr Arrowsmith in 1658. Dr Wilkins was removed.^(a)

Henry Ferne, D.D., to the King. For the Mastership of Trinity College to which he was designed by the late King. The present Master was put in by Rich. Cromwell and is incapable by statute being a married person. Dr Ferne was appointed.^(a)

Petition of Edmond Barker, late Fellow of Gonville and Caius College, for letters mandatory for the Mastership of the said college in which he was Scholar and Fellow for 17 years till in 1653 he retired and became chaplain to Lady Capel. On account of the extreme old age of the present Master he is requested to assume the office. Annexing. Certificate of Lady Capel as to his piety and conformity, and also letters from Fellows of Gonville and Caius to E. Barker. Thanks for his care of the interests of their college. Though Dr Batchcroft's present engagements to another prevent their showing their gratitude now they hope at some future time to choose him as their Head.

Petition of some of the now and ancient Fellows of Christ's College. To appoint as their Master, Mich. Honeywood who is according to statute one of their Fellows but was formerly rejected for his loyalty.

Petition of seven Fellows of Corpus Christi College. As authorised by statute they made election for their Master of Dr James Duport, chaplain in ordinary, but before the completion thereof received letters from his Majesty to another purport. Request leave for the election of Dr Duport, a person of worth and experience in government, of whose learning even foreign nations have a sufficient testimony. Annexing. The King to the Fellows of Benet College. Being sensible of the ill effects of the late disorderly times on the Universities to whose ruin their malice aimed, is anxious to restore them to their former splendour by furnishing them with persons of known piety and merit and therefore commends Dr Peter Gunning to the place of Master void by the death of Dr Love as a person of worth and piety, who has laboured for the preservation of the Church in the hottest persecutions. Requests them to allow no other to interfere with his election. In Aug. the King to the Vice-Master and Fellows of Benet College. Is sur-

(a) Calendar of State Papers, Domestic.

prised at their non-compliance with his former letter to them to elect Dr Peter Gunning to the Mastership, and commands them to elect him without fail.^(a)

1660. Aug. The King to the Master and Fellows of Sidney Sussex College. The reasons assigned for refusing to comply with his former request to admit Ralph Barker Fellow in place of John Downing being no way valid, they are required to admit him forthwith. In April 1661 Wm. Frere, Dean of Sidney, and 3 Fellows petitioned the King for a letter to the college to signify that his former mandate for admitting Barker and displacing Downing be obeyed or the matter referred to the Bishops of Durham, Carlisle and Chester. A party in the college defers the execution of the mandate on some petty exceptions against Barker.^(a)

August 16. The King to the Vice-Chancellor. Wishes him to restrain the students from keeping dogs, using nets, &c., on account of the great destruction of game thereby.^(a)

Sept. The King to the Master and Fellows of St John's College. Is anxious to recover the Universities from their late state of disorder and knowing the merits of William Kings, Scholar of their college, commends him for a Fellowship and begs that his present occupation may not prejudice him therein.^(a)

Petition to the King. Edward Abney, M.A. and Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge. His election to a Fellowship there is in danger of becoming void by another Leicestershire man being chosen, the statutes not permitting two from the same county. Was admitted to Edward VI. Fellowship which is not limited to county, and requests confirmation therein. The King to the Master and Fellows of Christ's College, Cambridge. From tender regard to the statutes and laudable customs of that college requires that Edward Abney have liberty of faculty and county and other privileges belonging to his Fellowship, which is of the foundation of Edward VI.^(a)

Petition of Guy le Moyne for the Fellowship in Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, appointed for a Frenchman. Has spent most of his life in teaching French to the English nobility and gentry, served the late King and Duke of Buckingham, and taught his Majesty. Is 72 years old and has spent the last seven years at Cambridge where he wishes to end his days.^(a)

Petition of Arthur Williams, B.A. of St John's College, for the

(a) Calendar of State Papers, Domestic.

Fellowship void by marriage of Mr Herne, is otherwise incapable of college preferment because of the place of his birth.^(a)

Petition of Ralph Barker, B.A., for recall of the King's letter recommending John Downing to Sir John Hart's Fellowship in Sydney Sussex College for which the petitioner is the only lawful candidate as being from Coxwold School, Yorkshire. Annexed was a certificate from the Fellows that Ralph Barker would have been elected to the said Fellowship in December last but the election was deferred, and that John Downing's election was the result of a false impression that there was no candidate from Coxwold. The King to the Master and Fellows. His former letter in favour of John Downing having been obtained fraudulently he revokes it and wishes them to remove John Downing from the Fellowship and appoint Ralph Barker, B.A., according to the intention of the founders of which it seems Downing was in no way capable.^(a)

Petition of Thomas Cock, student in physic. For a mandamus to the University of Cambridge to grant him a Doctor's degree being of Doctor's standing. Was taken prisoner at Worcester fight on suspicion of being the King.^(a)

Oct. Letter of Roger Daniel for his restoration to the place of University printer which he held many years. Printed the late King's declaration of 12 August 1642, the Commission of Array, and other things of high concern for which he suffered imprisonment and ejection.^(a)

Vol. III. p. 491, *insert between l. 22 and l. 27,*

Richard Love, M.A., on the 12 Oct. 1629, was presented by the King to the Rectory of Hildersham.^(b) On the 1st March 1629-30, the King presented him to the Rectory of Stokesley, with the Rectory of Heringby in the Diocese of Norwich;^(c) and on the 10 April 1639 (being then D.D.), the King presented him to the Rectory of Barleborough in the Diocese of Lichfield and Coventry.^(d) On the 17th January 1644-5, was read twice in the House of Lords, and committed an Ordinance for settling Dr Love to be Master of Trinity College^(e) but he was not appointed to that office.

Vol. III. p. 493, *insert after l. 17,*

There were great rejoicings here on the 23rd of April, the day of the King's Coronation. The following is the account of a contemporary :

(a) Calendar of State Papers, Domestic.
(c) *Ibid.* 145.

(d) *Ibid.* xx. 889.

(b) Rymer, Foedera, xix. 142.
(e) Lord's Journals, vii. 142 b.

In Cambridg, On the Coronation Day the town was strewed with green hearbs, the windows hanged with tapistry, picturs, and garlands, with much plat and Jewles, his majesty's picture exposed to view richly adorned, the Chaple encompassed on the out sid by Maids hand in hand; the two County troops, and Captain Rose, in armes, and gave many Vollyes upon the market hill, where in the morninge was hanged on a gibbet the effiges of Oliver Cromwell, carved very like him. It was designed by James Alders, the promoter of that contemned spectacle, to have the effiges, gibbet, and al burnt at night; but on of the troopers about noone fired it before the designed time, all except the head, which was afterwards fastened on the top of the Gallows, and so stood all day till night, when it was burnt with the Gibbet; the Conduit in the meane time running with wine.^(a)

Vol. III. p. 495, *add to note* (3),

MS. Baker, xxv. 232, xxx. 349, xlii. 55.

Vol. III. p. 496, *end of* 1661,

1661. Feb. 14. Petition of Nic. Bullingham, Senior Dean, and 23 Fellows of St John's College, to the King for assistance. The government of the college has lately become notoriously remiss and negligent on account of the Master (Dr Tucker) withdrawing himself from the college chapel which he never did before the introduction of Common Prayer, and his entire neglect of everything relating to public worship, so that any show of worship is stolen in by others. With reference thereon to the Bishops of Durham, Ely and Sarum.^(b)

1661. March 15. Petition of the Master, Fellows and Scholars of Clare Hall, Cambridge, for letters of mortmain to enable them to receive lands of the value of £800 a year of any benefactors. Will finish the building of their college begun during the late King's reign, but hindered by the troubles. The Attorney General reported in favour of the petition and in April a license was granted to purchase manors, &c. in mortmain to the value of £800 a year.^(b)

March 15. Petition of the Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge, to the King for alteration in the allowances for the three public lectureships on Henry VIII. foundation which, though ample at first, yet by reason of the change in the value of money are not now a competent maintenance, whilst the burden of reading so often as required is hardly tolerable. With reference to Bishop of London and his report, March 21, that the Greek and Hebrew readers should be allowed to retain their Fellowships or enjoy a prebend or any other sinecure, and that the three Professors should be obliged only to read

(a) Rugge's Diary, I. (MS. Addit. 10, 116) 287.

(b) Calendar of State Papers, Domestic.

twice a week, and that only during term time. A warrant was issued to carry out the above suggestions.^(a)

March 18. Dr Thomas Smith from Christ's College to Williamson. Could not see him in London, having to clear Mr Abney, Fellow of his college, from Mr D'Arcy's false assertions. Thanks for the King's letter on his behalf, it rejoiced all the college and they returned a letter of thanks, the Fellowship will not be void for 2 years, but the college would not have been united for any other man. Begs the King's mandate for Wyvill, Fellow of this college, but ejected by Dr Wid to obtain an M.A. degree.^(a)

March 30. Brian Turner of St John's College to Williamson. Hears that some one has attempted to procure a mandamus for that college. There is no one desirable and moreover there are 6 or 7 already entered for Fellowships, so it is like catching for dead men's shoes when they put them off.^(a)

April. Petition of Sir Ant. Aucher to the King for a mandamus for his son Hatton Aucher to be admitted to a Fellowship in Trinity Hall, his preferment being prevented by his own loyalty in the late evil times. The mandamus was granted on account of his deservings and the great sufferings of his father.^(a)

April. Petition of Hen. Ferne, Master, and 13 ancient lawful Fellows of Trinity College to the King. Though they are restored they cannot secure the orderly government of the college because the new intruders are to be retained for peace and quietness sake. Beg power for the Master to fill up the eight Senior Fellows appointed by statute and then retain as many of the new ones as are found worthy, and also to call to account persons who hold money, writings, &c. of the college and to choose and admit the officers.^(a)

April. Petition of the Master and Fellows of Christ's College to the King. That Dr Ralph Widdrington, late Fellow, and guilty of high misdemeanours very detrimental to the college, should be remitted according to their statutes to the jurisdiction of the Vice-Chancellor and two Senior Doctors. He has refused to submit to examinations or return at citations and is therefore justly expelled the college. Annexing a statement dated April 20, 1661, that Dr Ralph Widdrington being examined for a failure in trust whereby he made the college liable to a bond for £1000, also for fraudulent dealing with the college and with his pupils, and other crimes, was in part found guilty but

(a) Calendar of State Papers, Domestic.

leaving town and refusing to return on summons, was removed from the college for contumacy and neglect of statutes.^(a)

June 11. Petition of John Beresford, B.A. of St John's College, to the King for a mandate to the Fellows of that college to invest him with one of the Fellowships founded by his great-grandfather John Beresford, of Bradley, Co. Derby, to be given to such of his name and kindred as should be students there, but granted to strangers during the late troubles on account of the loyalty of his family. The petition was supported by John Bishop of Durham who certifies that the family of Beresford have been loyal subjects and great sufferers. The Master and 7 Fellows of St John's College also certify on behalf of the petitioner.^(a)

June 11. Petition of Thomas Coke, M.A., to the King for a letter to the Master and Fellows of St John's College to admit him to the first vacant Fellowship as he willingly retired from one on the return of Mr Lacy, who was ejected during the late troubles.^(a)

June. Petition of Arthur Walpoole to the King for a dispensation to continue for three years longer a Fellow of Queens' College, Cambridge, from which he was ejected 16 years ago, although he cannot take his degree of B.D. next summer, nor reside there as ordained by the statutes of the House.^(a)

July 6. The King to Dr Hen. Ferne, Vice-Chancellor, and Master of Trinity College, Cambridge. Has granted a dispensation to Nathl. Willis to hold his Fellowship although the late distracted times his engagement in the mourning houses of Richmond and Lenox and his own sickness prevented him coming to the college to perform his exercises, and although the value of the rectory granted him exceeds by 13s. 4d. the sum limited by statute. Requests that on performing the exercises he may be elected one of the preachers of the college so that he may hold his Fellowship with the rectory.^(a)

Oct. 13. Dispensation for Dr Wm. Sancroft, King's chaplain, whom the Fellows of Emanuel College have elected Master of the college, from the statute which requires that the Master shall not be absent from the college for more than one month in a quarter of a year under penalty of loss of office, but permitting them to make a fresh election in case he is promoted to any ecclesiastical benefice.^(a)

Dec. 3. King to Fellows of Trinity Coll.

Rec. Dr Pearson to the Mastership of the College void by the

(a) Calendar of State Papers, Domestic.

promotion of Dr Ferne to Bishopric of Chester. Doubts not of their compliance as the recommendation aims only at the benefit of the Coll.^(a)

Dec. 9. Warrant for presentation of Dr John Pearson to the Mastership of Trinity Coll. in the King's gift by promotion of Dr Hen. Ferne, with dispensation for him to hold the said place, he being in a state of marriage.^(a)

Dec. 24. Dispensation to Emanuel College to choose Ralph Hancock, M.A., of St John's College, Fellow of their college, any local statute to the contrary notwithstanding.^(a)

Petition of John Gostlin, M.A., late of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, to the King for a letter to the college to admit him to the next vacant Senior Fellowship, was debarred from preferment for his known loyalty during the government of Mr Dell, late pretended Master of the college. Annexed a certificate of Dr Brady, Master of the college, and 2 others in favour of the petitioner who has ground of expectation of preferment beyond others as being related to Dr Gostlin, Master and an eminent benefactor of the college. Registrar's certificate that John Gostlin of S. Peter's College, Cambridge, took his M.A. degree in 1654. The King to the Master and Fellows of Gonville and Caius. Finds from the petition and certificate of John Gostlin that he is capable of a Senior Fellowship, being of the kindred of Dr Gostlin, former Master and benefactor to the college, and that his promotion has been hindered by his loyalty. Requires them to elect him into the first Senior Fellowship void.^(a)

1662. Jan. 12. Dispensation to Ferne to hold Mastership of Trin. with Bishopric of Chester for one year.^(a)

March. Grant of office of Master to Dr John Pearson.^(a)

July 5. The King to the Master and Fellows of Emanuel College, Cambridge, recommends George Usher, B.A., a scholar there whose father suffered much for loyalty, for a Fellowship.^(a)

July 7. The King to the Vice-Chancellor. Formerly recommended Dr Paman of St John's College as Public Orator, but being unwilling to prejudice other pretenders of whom there are several, and particularly one to whom being related to his service he wishes well, leaves them to freedom of choice.^(a)

Aug. 27. The King to the Master and Fellows of Eman. College, recommends their election of Dr Sancroft, whose loyalty, learning and eminent abilities make them already well inclined to him, to the Mastership of the college void by removal of Dr Dillingham.^(a)

(a) Calendar of State Papers, Domestic.

Sept. 2. The King to the Master and Fellows of Queens' College, Cambridge. Requires them to admit Edw. Maydwell, B.A., to the next vacant Fellowship on account of his desire to follow his studies and his many sufferings.^(a)

Sept. 17. The King to the Master and Fellows of Christ's College. Recommends Henry Ullock, B.A., Scholar of that college, to the next vacant Fellowship there, on account of the loyalty and sufferings of his near relations during the late disaffections.^(a)

Sept. 23. The King to the President and Fellows of Queens' College. Dispensation for Charles Smith whom they wish to choose as Fellow from the statute of county and recommends him for a Fellowship there, to whatsoever county belonging. On Sept. 27, a similar dispensation for Nat. Gurdon, M.A., but leaving it to their choice whether or not to elect him a Fellow.^(a)

Vol. III. p. 504,

1662. March 15. The King to the University of Cambridge. Recommends William Sancroft, B.D., chaplain in ordinary, who for his loyalty was ejected from his Fellowship at Emanuel College for the degree of D.D., although unable to attend academic courses because of his attendance on his Majesty's person, employment in his service, and obligation to reside in remote parts of the Kingdom. In June the King sent a letter to the Fellows of Emanuel College, requesting them to choose Dr Sancroft as Master of their College in the place of Dr Dillingham.^(a)

May 8. The King to Dr Theo. Gillingham, Master of Clare Hall and Vice Chancellor of Cambridge. Wrote to the Fellows of Queens' College on the death of Dr Martin to elect as Master Dr Ant. Sparrow, his chaplain, which the Vice-Chancellor and Senior Fellows tried to do but were outvoted by the juniors who chose another. He is to summon before himself all the Fellows, the Divinity Professors and others to hear the whole state of the election, confirm Dr Sparrow, and suspend the disobedient Fellows from all privileges but their chambers and attendance at service, until they promise dutifulness and gratitude for the clemency which confirmed them in their Fellowships to which they had no legal right.^(a)

Vol. III. p. 506, *insert after* l. 11,

On the 21st of September (St Matthew's Day), the Chapel of Corpus Christi College was consecrated by Dr Matthew Wren, Bishop

(a) Calendar of State Papers, Domestic.

of Ely.^(a) This Chapel had been erected about 1579, by Sir Nicholas Bacon Lord Keeper, and other benefactors.^(b) In the Act of Consecration, it is stated to contain within the walls, in length, from east to west, 61 feet or thereabouts, and in breadth, from north to south, 26 feet or thereabouts.^(c)

Vol. III. p. 508, l. 30, *for* (3) *read* (2).

Vol. III. p. 508, l. 31, *for* (2) *read* (3).

Vol. III. p. 508, *add to note* (3),

In 1638, the Vicechancellor granted a Licence to James Tabor, M.A., Registrary of the University, and his Wife, to eat flesh in Lent, upon a certificate from Dr Glisson, the Regius Professor of Physic of their being in a weak and infirm state of health.—Masters' Hist. of C. C. C. 387.

Dr Hale, on the 7th of March, 1662-3, gave 6s. 8d. to the Poor of the Parish of St Mary the Less, "upon the account of his Licence for eating of "flesh this Lent."—Parish Register of St Mary the Less.

Vol. III. p. 509,

1662. May 31. Order for a license to the Master and Fellows of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, to receive in mortmain the castle and park of Framlingham in Suffolk, conveyed in 1635 by Theophilus, then Earl of Suffolk, to Sir Rob. Hitcham, who bequeathed it to the college.^(d)

August 5. The King to the Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge. Complaint is made by his printers of great injury done them by those of Cambridge in printing the New Testament against Orders of Council in 1623 and 1629, not authorising them in printing the Testament alone and restraining them from printing the Bible except in quarto and folio. He is to order them to forbear so doing in future on pain of His Majesty's high displeasure and just punishment.^(e)

On Aug. 26 the King to the Vice-Chancellor. Is much displeased with the high contempt of authority shown by the printers of the University in spite of his late letters, not only continue to print the Bible and New Testament otherwise than is allowed them, but also presume to print the Book of Common Prayer lately set forth by authority, he is to order them to forbear, to secure the sheets of the said books that none may be disposed of, and to inquire why former orders were not obeyed.^(e)

Sept. The King to the Master and Fellows of St John's College, Cambridge. The letters and dispensations for Fellowships granted in favour of persons put out for their loyalty have produced ill effects in

(a) MS. Cole, vii. 57.

(c) Calendar of State Papers, Domestic.

(b) Masters' Hist. of Corp. Chr. Coll. 208-212.

causing deserving persons to leave the college and younger men to seek interest at Court rather than proficiency in learning. Henceforth therefore all the older fellowships and scholarships are to be granted according to local statutes, the will of the founder, and the qualifications of the persons elected. Revokes all letters and dispensations not yet executed and will grant no more mandatory letters without a college certificate of the fitness of the person. This letter to be entered upon the register as a mark of his Majesty's favour.^(a)

Vol. III. p. 510, *add to note* (3),

Mr Lucas was of St John's College, after leaving which he became Secretary to the Earl of Holland, Chancellor of the University. His bequest to the University Library was intended to supply as far as he could the loss occasioned by the removal of the Lambeth Library.—(Ackerman, *Hist. of Univ. of Camb.* ii. 142.) He founded a Hospital at or near Wokingham in Berkshire.

Vol. III. p. 511,

1662-3. March 6. The King to the Master and Fellows of Clare College, requests the election of William Manby, M.A. of that college, to a vacant Fellowship, from a sense of the great sufferings of his father, Dr Manby, for his loyalty. Dr Manby was for 18 years sequestered from Cottenham parsonage for his zeal to the Church of England and his loyalty.^(a)

1663. July 8. The King to the Master and Fellows of St John's College. Requests them to dispense with the absence of Brian Turner, Fellow, who is in attendance on the Earl of Carlisle, Ambassador extraordinary to Russia, still allowing him the profits of his Fellowship and admitting him college preacher although his catechising is only partly performed.^(a)

Nov. 24. The King to the Master and Fellows of Trinity Hall, Cambridge. The constant usage of that college requires that one of the Fellows should be in Holy Orders to discharge divine offices, but no Fellow is so at this time. Recommends Ralph Davenant, M.A., clerk, to the next vacant Fellowship notwithstanding any commendation of any other not in Holy Orders.^(a)

Vol. III. p. 511, l. 4,

1663. Grant of a license to the holder of the Lucasian Professorship to hold a Fellowship in any college and to enjoy any other emoluments at the same time and not to be obliged to enter holy orders unless he desire it.^(a)

(a) Calendar of State Papers, Domestic.

Vol. III. p. 511, *add to note* (1),

The Deed of Foundation of the Lucasian Professorship by Robert Raworth, of Gray's Inn, Esq., and Thomas Buck, of Cambridge, Esq., Mr Lucas's Executors, dated 19th Dec. 1663, the Letters Patent confirming the Foundation, dated 18th January, 15 Car. II. [1663-4], and the Letters Patent containing a Dispensation to the Professor to hold a Fellowship without taking Holy Orders, dated 20th April, 16th Car. II. [1664] are given in the Report of the University Commissioners, Part ii. 95-97.

Vol. III. p. 513, *at end of year* 1663,

1663. April 1. Dr Dillingham, Master of Clare, to Sec. Bennet. The King's letter about Mr Manby was read at a full meeting but having refused him at three elections they could not feel justified in accepting him now. Nothing else was done that his friends can complain of nor will the college as reported make so ill use of their freedom as to elect one of no better deserts than Manby. Petition of the Master and Fellows of Clare College to the King for freedom to elect a person of learning and good manners to the vacant Fellowship. Wm. Manby, M.A., recommended by his Majesty as of sober carriage and of hopeful parts is quite unworthy of favour, and has been three times rejected for a Fellowship.^(a)

June 10. The King to the Master and Fellows of Emmanuel College, Cambridge. Recommends Hen. Miles, B.A. of their college of a second year, for one of the Fellowships now vacant, dispensing with the clause in their statutes which requires Fellows to be Bachelors of the third year and but one Fellow at a time from the same county, the said Miles being too poor to prosecute his studies at his own expense, and his father impoverished by his sufferings during the late calamities.^(a)

Vol. III. p. 514, *insert after* l. 10,

On the 10th May it was decreed in the consistory, that the inceptor who keeps the Divinity Act for D.D., at the Commencement, should not spend less than 30*l.* nor more than 40*l.* on the dinner, and that every other Doctor then commencing, should contribute 5 marks towards these charges.^(b)

Vol. III. p. 515,

1664. Jan. 9. The King to the Master and Fellows of Sydney Sussex College recommends John Fuller for the next vacant Fellowship.^(a)

(a) Calendar of State Papers, Domestic.

(b) MS. Baker, xiii. 59.

Feb. 15. The King to the Master and Fellows of Peterhouse. Recommends Elijah Rowlat, B.A. of Gonville and Caius, to a foundation Fellowship in their college.^(a)

April 1. The King to the Master and Fellows of Peterhouse. Recommends Sam Ruth, B.A., nephew of Dr Cosin, Bishop of Durham, their late Master, for a Fellowship, dispensing with the statute which would require his being of the northern division of the county out of favour to his uncle.^(a)

April 1. The King to the Master and Fellows of St John's. Recommends Francis Washington, B.A. of that college, for a Fellowship, dispensing with the statutes ordering the election to be only on one day in a year and of one person from each county.^(a)

Sept. 28. The King to the Master and Fellows of Jesus College. Recommends John North, B.A. of that college, to be one of the two to be presented to the Bishop of Ely, their visitor, for the election to the Fellowship vacant by death of John Machill, dispensing with his incapacity if elected as being of a southern county, because there are not two of their society who by plea of birth are capable of nomination.^(a)

Vol. III. p. 516, *add to extract from Pepys's Diary, in note (4),*

"Very wrongfully and shamefully, but not to his reproach, but to the
"Chief Justices in the end, when all the world cried shame upon him
"for it."

Vol. III. p. 516, *add to note (4), at the end,*

Pepys's Diary, 3rd edit., iv. 292.

Vol. III. p. 517, *add to note (1),*

The firing from the batteries at Boulouge, 15th July, 1804, was heard at Reading, as also on a subsequent occasion in 1805. At both periods the wind was at N.E., and nearly calm.—*Man's Hist. of Reading, 99.*

Vol. III. p. 518, *add to note (2),*

Some academics during the plague in 1665 and 1666 retired to villages at no great distance from Cambridge. John Sharp of Christ's College, (afterwards Abp. of York), removed first to Sawston, where he boarded with Mr Covell of the same College (afterwards Master) and others who removed their pupils, and afterwards to Dullingham, near Newmarket.—*Sharp, Life of Archbishop Sharp, i. 14.*

Vol. III. p. 519,

1665. April 24. The King to the Master and Fellows of Christ's College. Recommends Charles Smithson, B.A., student of that college,

(a) *Calendar of State Papers, Domestic.*

to the first vacant Fellowship, on account of his father's loyalty during the late distractions.^(a)

May 4. The King to the Fellows of Emmanuel. Recommends Dr John Breton, prebendary of Worcester and late member of that college, for election to the Mastership void by resignation of Dr San-croft. Grants him also a dispensation from the unusual severity of their college statutes which would discourage and render him less useful at a time when the Church most needs the labours of such persons. The King also grants dispensation on behalf of Dr John from the statute, whereby absence from college for more than a month is forbidden, from that prohibiting the Master to hold any other benefice with cure of souls, or from *any other* that should interfere with Breton's election as their Master.^(a)

July 24. On the petition of Thomas Smoult, M.A., to the King for letters for his election to the Fellowship, now void in St John's College, Cambridge, denied him by the late Master, because of the loyalty of his family, the King recommends Thomas Smoult to a vacant Fellowship in the college on account of his orthodox learning and sobriety.^(a)

Oct. 25. The King to the Master and Fellows of Christ's College, Cambridge, recommends James Cookson, formerly a student, for the Manciple's place.^(a)

Oct. 26. Petition of Richard Purney, B.A., of Sidney Sussex College, to the King for a letter mandatory to his college to confer on him the Fellowship void by the preferment of one of the Fellows as chaplain to the Guinea Company. Certificate of the Master, Dr Minshull, and seven of the Fellows in his favour. Brian Viscount Cullen also requests the King's mandate for a foundation Fellowship. He (Purney) is qualified for it but takes this way to get in because most of the Fellows are inclined to choose a person whose loyalty is not sound. The time of the Fellows meeting is uncertain because of the sickness. The mandate should be worded for a foundation Fellowship as some others are not worth the having. A letter was sent by the King recommending Richard Purney, B.A., to be Fellow of the college.^(a)

Petition of Thomas Hughes of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, to Lord Arlington for a mandamus that no other than he be chosen to a Fellowship in the said Hall. There is an obstruction to a former letter in his favour because being debarred of his election he held a

(a) Calendar of State Papers, Domestic.

small benefice for 2 years as a livelihood which he has now resigned. Annexed is the request of Thos. Hughes, the son of loyal parents, seven years a scholar in Trinity Hall, and having a right by statute to a Fellowship, for a letter mandatory in his behalf, having been several years put back by mandates in favour of others.^(a)

Petition of James Harope, B.A., of St John's College, Cambridge, for a letter to the said college to grant him Mr Kennian's Fellowship if void, or else to pre-elect him to some other. Had three houses pulled down for his loyalty and was obliged to live in obscure places, remote from his family, for three years.^(a)

Nov. 14. The King to Viscount Fanshaw, Lord Alington and others. They are with Sir Bernard De Gomme, chief engineer, Jonas Moore and others skilled in such matters, to consider how the river Cam or any other near may be brought to join the Weer and fall into the Thames, and whether the Cam could not be made navigable higher than Cambridge, it being very desirable to bring rivers from Cos. Cambridge, Huntingdon and Norfolk to fall into the Thames.^(a)

Vol. III. p. 520,

1666. Jan. 25. Dr Francis Wilford, Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge, to the Earl of Manchester. The University and town thank him for his liberal supply and hope of additional help. The town being relieved, the University is ready to beg for help for they dare not call home their company by reason of the sickness. The day approaches for those who are to commence Bachelors to do many things in order for their degrees which the statute has no provision for their deferring. Begg a letter from the King empowering them now and on any future like occasion to choose such times as may be of no disadvantage to the University. On Feb. 10, the King to the University of Cambridge. Gives leave for prolonging the time fixed for the profession of Bachelors, being the Wednesday before the first Sunday in Lent, to any who on account of their being detained in a town by the plague cannot without great danger to Cambridge be present. The same to be done any year when the plague threatens.^(a)

Feb. 8. The King to the Master and Senior Fellows of Christ's College, Cambridge, recommends Charles Fanshaw, M.A., to the first vacant Fellowship on account of his loyalty and learning, any pre-election or statute contrary notwithstanding.^(a)

March 21. The King to the Master and Fellows of Emmanuel

(a) Calendar of State Papers, Domestic.

College, recommends Sam Richardson, M.A., to be a Fellow there notwithstanding the statutes of the college which would render him incapable of election.^(a)

March 27. Declaration by the King that he has referred the examination of divers abuses in the election of Fellows in Trinity Hall, Cambridge, to Gilbert, Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Chancellor Clarendon, and others, who are to endeavour to compose all differences, or on failure thereof to make a report on the state of the college.^(a)

May 8. The King to the Master and Fellows of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. Requests them to suffer William Rawley still to enjoy his Fellowship there notwithstanding that by a pretended interpretation of the statutes of the college he might forfeit it for not having taken Deacons' orders before Feb. 25 last.^(a)

May 25. Proclamation forbidding the holding of Barnwell fair near Cambridge on June 24, for fear of spreading the infection to Cambridge which is now free.^(a)

Vol. III. p. 520, *add to note* (3),

Report of University Commissioners, part ii., 456.

John Palmer, B.D., Fellow of St John's College, sometime Arabic Professor, gave £1000 for augmenting the stipend of the Professor.

Vol. III. p. 522,

1666. Aug. 20. In a letter from Ralph Hope to Sec. Williamson dated from Coventry, writing of the plague, he says: "At Cambridge it is so sore that the harvest can hardly be gathered in though 7s. a day is offered to labourers."^(a)

Nov. 23. The King to the Master and Fellows of Trinity College. Wishes them to admit Henry, son of Sir Henry Carey, as a Fellow on account of the services and sufferings of his father in the Royal cause and his own merit.^(a)

Vol. III. p. 524, *add to note* (3),

As to the confiscation of the estate of Lord Craven, see the Trial of Major Richard Fauconer, at the Upper Bench Bar in Westminster Hall, upon an Indictment for Perjury 1653, in Howell's State Trials, v. 323—366.

Vol. III. p. 526, *add to note* (2),

As to the place of Bishop Taylor's birth, and his early and College Life, see a very interesting Letter by a Caius Man (Mr Collett), in Gentleman's Magazine, N.S., xliii. 376—380.

(a) Calendar of State Papers, Domestic.

Vol. III. p. 527,

1667. The Master and Fellows of Christ's College did not elect Mr Fanshawe a Fellow in accordance with the Royal mandate, but chose Mr Leigh, the son of a schoolmaster. Lord Arlington wrote to the Master protesting against the disregard of the King's authority and in reply Dr Cudworth apologised and continued :

Since the Restoration this little college has received and obeyed ten Royal letters and even received a manacle imposed by letter though it was a thing never known before, but their oaths should be respected, statutes preserved, and some regard had to the wills of noble founders. When mandates are so plentifully granted they cannot possibly be obeyed.^(a)

Jan. 15. The King to the Master and Fellows of Christ's College, recommending Thomas Lovett, M.A., for the first vacant Fellowship in their college. Certificate by Ralph Cudworth that Thomas Lovett has always been of unblameable conversation, conformable to the Church, is of eminent parts, and much improved in his studies.^(a)

January 29. The King to the Master and Fellows of Sidney Sussex College. Requests them to admit Edw. Alston to the Fellowship void by the failure of — Fuller to subscribe to the Act of Uniformity.^(a)

June 12. The King to the Master and Fellows of Magdalene College. Recommends Charles Preston, scholar of the college, for election to a Fellowship on John Spendlove's foundation, now void, which should be supplied by a capable person presented by the governors of Alford School, Co. Lincoln, but none such has appeared for 12 months past.^(a)

July 24. The King to the Master and Fellows of Trinity College, recommends Valentine Petit, B.A., scholar, for a Fellowship at next election.

Sept. 19. The King to the Master and Fellows of Queens' College. The majority of them having petitioned for a Royal command to admit Dr Wm. Wells, archdeacon of Colchester, as Master of the said college, in order to avoid great disturbance, which is feared from an election according to statute, requests their admission of Dr Wells accordingly.^(a)

Nov. 25. The King to the Master and Fellows of Christ's College. We recommend Thos. Fairmedon, B.A., scholar of that college, to the first vacant Fellowship.^(a)

Dec. 28. The King to the Master and Fellows of Emanuel College. Dispenses with the statute of county whereby Hen. Lee, B.A., is

(a) Calendar of State Papers, Domestic.

prevented being elected Fellow of that college, and finding him otherwise well qualified for preferment empowers them to elect him if he proves worthy on examination.^(a)

Vol. III. p. 532, *insert after* l. 22,

On the 8th of February, it was agreed at a meeting in the Consistory, by the Vice-Chancellor and the greater part of the Heads of Colleges, that the Library Keeper for the time being, should have a salary of £35 per annum, besides the usual fees from the Commencers, out of which allowance he was to pay one that he would trust under him. It was also ordered that £10 be given him extraordinary for his pains in setting the books in order. "And for the writing the Catalogues, the University will take those into consideration when they shall be finished."^(b)

Vol. III. p. 540, *insert after* l. 21,

The following advertisement appears to have been designed to quiet apprehensions on the part of the public, as to the sanitary condition of the Town at this period.

Upon a General account of all the Burials in the University and Town of Cambridge, from the Twenty-ninth of September, 1669, until the Fourteenth of February, 1672, Signed by Doctor Fletewood, the Pro-Vicechancellor, and Mr Williams, the Mayor; it appears that the number of all the burials during that time, amounts to One Hundred and eighty, whereof of the Small-pox, Sixty five; of which last number, onely Fourteen died out of the Colledges.^(c)

By "out of the Colledges" (an ambiguous expression), was probably meant in the Colleges.

Vol. III. p. 540,

1668. Jan. 20. The King to the President and Fellows of Queens' College. We grant at your request a dispensation to Rich. Manning, B.A., enabling you to elect him to a vacant Fellowship, although he does not belong to the diocese of York, you having no capable man from that diocese.^(a)

Feb. 14. The King to the Master of Clare Hall. Recommends Timothy Burrage, M.A., now enjoying a small Fellowship on his uncle's foundation in that college, to a Fellowship on the old foundation unless it be already the right of any other probationer.^(a)

(a) Calendar of State Papers, Domestic.

(b) MS. Baker, xlii. 62; Iyer's Privileges, l. 330.

(c) London Gazette, No. 447.

March 7. Earl of Manchester to Lord Arlington. Recommends Wm. Moore, B.D., for the King's letter for the next foundation Fellowship at Magdalene.^(a)

April 7. The King to the Principal and Fellows of Jesus College. John Dawson, B.A., scholar of your college, having been several times disappointed in his pretensions for a Fellowship in this college, we grant him a dispensation for one now void though he is not a North countryman, and recommend him for election. The King to the Bishop of Ely. We request you as having the power of nomination to forbear from electing any other person to the said Fellowship. It is stated in the letter to the Bishop that Dawson was Dutch M.A.

No date. The King to the Master &c. of Peterhouse. We recommend Richard Boldwer, B.A., scholar of the college, to a Fellowship of the old foundation, and after his year's probation to return him perpetual Fellow, not preferring "any nice circumstances or exception "before the dutiful regard you owe to us and the powers of our pre-rogative."^(a)

April 22. The King to the Master and Fellows of Sidney Sussex. Recommends Thomas Fowler, B.A., scholar there, for the next foundation Fellowship.^(a)

May. The King to the Master of Emanuel College. Requests him to admit to a Fellowship Francis Heardman, M.A., scholar there, the statute of counties notwithstanding, if on examination he is found otherwise qualified.^(a)

June 19. The King to the Master and Senior Fellows of St John's. We grant a dispensation to Martin Lister, M.A., 6 years Fellow, from taking Holy orders or losing his Fellowship, he having applied himself to the study of medicine, and we require you to continue him in his Fellowship till one of the physic places in the college be vacant.^(a)

June 20. The King to the Master and Senior Fellows of Trinity Hall. Requests them to admit Francis Coell of that college to the first vacant Fellowship on account of the constant loyalty of his relations. On July 10, the Earl of Manchester writes to the Master of Trinity Hall. The King understanding that his late letter on behalf of Francis, son of Sir John Coell, for a Fellowship is obeyed to the prejudice of Suetonius Parry who had a previous letter, wishes Coell to resign in favour of Parry, but in consideration of Sir John Coell's ready compliance with this request Francis Coell is to be entered on the register for the next Fellowship.^(a)

(a) Calendar of State Papers, Domestic.

WORMLEY MARTIN.

1669. Oct. 12. The King to the Master of Bennet College. We recommend Wormley Martin, Scholar of Jesus College, to the first vacant scholarship, & fellowship, see King's letter, Feb. 1670 *supra*, in Bennet College in consideration of the loyalty of Burrage Martin his father.

Oct. 15. Wormley Martin to Williamson :

I was detained at Thetford through my father's illness or I should have answered your letters before. I found one of them at Cambridge, whereby I find your willingness to assist me to a preferment. The Fellowship of Mr Hall, a Norfolk man of Corpus Christi, alias Bennet's College, will be void in 6 months and a mandamus thereto will therefore be welcomed by me.

Testimony of Erasmus Lane, Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, Sam Beck, junior Proctor of the University and others, to the dissolute and improper conduct of Martin who endeavours to obtain a Fellowship in their college.

The King to the Master and Fellows of Bennet College, Cambridge. Wrote to them on 12 Oct. last to choose Wormley Martin, student of Jesus College, to their next vacant Fellowship, but they have not only after receipt of the letters pre-elected a Fellow but on his decease elected another to a vacant Fellowship. Requires them to admit Martin to the Fellowship last void and orders the Master and two Seniors present at the said election to repair to London to answer their contempt for his Majesty's letter.^(a)

Lord Arlington to the Master of Bennet College. Having examined their objections to the King's letter for the election of Mr Martin as Fellow and received good testimonials in his favour, requests that the letter be obeyed by his admission to the last vacant Fellowship. Wishes not to drive matters to extremity and to save the college from the King's resentment, and begs that after the patience exercised in waiting their compliance, they will not engage in a contest but admit one whom His Majesty recommended at the writer's particular intercession.^(a)

Wormley Martin of Thetford asks Lord Arlington for a mandamus to the Master of Pembroke Hall for a Fellowship, and that the Master of Bennet be soundly reprov'd for his contempt.^(a)

The Master and Fellows of Pembroke Hall to Lord Arlington. The reasons of their reluctance to admit Wormley Martin, B.A., of Jesus Coll, to a Fellowship according to the King's mandate are that

(a) Calendar of State Papers, Domestic.

it will discourage the graduates in their own college who look for such promotion, and that he is unworthy of preferment and has been rejected by other colleges, but they do not wish to question His Majesty's prerogative or power to send the mandate.^(a)

Reply on behalf of Martin, showing that the dislike to elect him as Fellow is an infringement on the prerogative of the King, who sent him a mandamus, and contraverting their assertions that it is unusual to elect a member of another college, and that Martin is not well known and is liable to objection.^(a)

1670. Jan. 13. Wormley Martin to Williamson :

Hearing that Mr Hall's Fellowship at Bennet's (Corpus Christi College) would be void within 6 weeks, I delivered my mandamus to the Master, Dr [John] Spencer, who gave me a more favourable answer than I expected, which I attribute either to your interest or to the knowledge that the Earl of Manchester will get it retracted. My tutor has waited on him since and finds him more dubious than he was to me, but I hope as you procured the mandamus on my behalf you will also endeavour to frustrate any attempts by the Doctor and Fellows to revoke it.^(a)

January 22. Wormley Martin to Williamson :

I am informed that the Master and Fellows of Bennet College have pre-elected one into Mr Hall's fellowship and therefore take little notice of the *mandamus*. I have not heard from Dr Spencer since delivering him the *mandamus*. Our Master (the Master of Jesus) will not appear for me lest it should be a precedent to other masters to stand up for their scholars, and my tutor will not concern himself in the business, so I fear that I shall lose it unless you and Lord Arlington stand my friend. Pray write to Dr Spencer requesting an answer to the *mandamus* and asking whether if a person be designed for the Fellowship it is allowed by their statutes to proceed to an election before the Fellowship is actually void, as pre-election will frustrate the King's letters.^(a)

Feb. The King to the Master and Fellows of Bennet College :

On 12 Oct. last we requested you to admit Wormley Martin, student of Jesus College, to the first vacant Fellowship, but you elected another who died before the Fellowship was actually void. You have again lately in high contempt of our letters elected another to the Fellowship. We require you to admit Martin forthwith, and we summon the Master and the two Senior Fellows, who consented to the said election, to appear before us and answer their contempt.^(a)

March 12. Testimonial by Edmund Boldero, Master, and the Fellows of Jesus College, Cambridge, to the learning, religion and good conduct of Wormley Martin, M.A., during his residence in the college.^(a)

(a) Calendar of State Papers, Domestic.

April 15. Dr John Spencer, Master of Corpus Christi College, to Lord Arlington :

I assure you in reply to your many arguments as to the reception of Wormley Martin into this college that I have as little will as power to contest with your lordship, much less his Majesty. But I have several things of some moment to offer, and if what I offer be reason I am sure your lordship will be concluded by it, but as it cannot be so well done by letter as by a personal attendance, and as I have other business crowding upon me, I beg a respite of this business for another week when I suppose you will have returned to London with the King.^(a)

April 23. Wormley Martin to Williamson :

I am informed that Dr Spencer intends for Newmarket to-day where he keeps court in Suffolk side, and I presume he will do his best to keep me out and trounce me, as some of the Fellows threaten. I would have waited upon you if I could have procured a horse.^(a)

April 25. Thomas Whitehand of Little Wilbraham to Dr Spencer, Master of Corpus Christi College :

After parting from you I found the gentleman you wrote about at Newmarket who gave the same account of Sir Martin (i.e. Wormley Martin) as I gave you, that when he and two or three others of the same college were with Dr Boldero at his living at Snaylewell [Snailwell] the Doctor desired this gentleman to persuade (Wormley) Martin and others to keep from the ale house, protesting that he had not sufficient command over them to do it. He also desired them that they being Jesus College men and he formerly a member of the same society, they would sometimes give him a visit, but they went 3 times to the ale house in the parish for once to his house, yet Dr Boldero then, and often since, has said that he was a dunce and an idle lad. I told him I intended to meet you at Newmarket on Saturday when we would discuss further of this business, but he conjured me on account of his interest in, and relations to, Jesus College, not to mention his name or make this discourse public which I might have done from such a person as he is and might have done you service. Excuse me writing more, having an attack of the ague.^(a)

April 30. Wormley Martin to Williamson :

Hearing nothing from Bennet College I went to see Dr Spencer but he was supposed to have gone to London so I was advised to see Dr Boldero to acquaint you with it that Lord Arlington may be satisfied of the neglect and contempt of his letters to Dr Spencer. I wonder that the Doctor being accounted to be a wise man should engage himself in a contest of such a nature so much unbeseeming a discreet person that men of common judgment and reason condemn him for it. All my friends are big with expectation as to the issue of the business and I hope you will no longer suffer Dr Spencer to make delays and to look with such indifference to Lord Arlington's letters.^(a)

(a) Calendar of State Papers, Domestic.

May 20. Wormley Martin to Williamson :

I beg a line or two from you with reference to the business in hand. I have not heard from Dr Spencer since he came from London which makes me fear all is not going on well. I do not distrust your power or will in performing this, having already experienced your favour towards me.^(a)

November 23. The King to the Master and Fellows of Pembroke Hall :

We wish you to admit Wormley Martin into the next vacant Fellowship having received good testimony of his proficiency from Dr Boldero, head of Jesus College.^(a)

Dec. 19. James Tasburgh to Williamson :

Burrage Martin thinking I have some interest with you has solicited me to use it for his son's success at Cambridge and to intreat you to prevail with Lord Arlington, so that no new affront may be put on his son. I send an abstract of Martin's own letter and join with him in hoping the mandamus will be made as effectual as was intended, whereby you will be eased of much pain, and Martin of distress. I hope you will not forget my former solicitations.^(a)

Burrage Martin to Tasburgh :

My son delivered the mandate to the Master of Pembroke Hall, Dr Rob. Mabletoft, who promised to communicate with his Fellows and then give an answer, but instead of doing so he has privately gone to London, to prevail, as Dr Boldero conceives, with the Archbishop of Canterbury to go to Lord Arlington to recall the mandate. Pray write to Mr Williamson to induce Lord Arlington to have it obeyed and not taken off by false suggestions and assertions, as was the other to Bennet College, the Master whereof coming off so well makes others as obstinate as himself, otherwise my son will be ashamed to appear in the University.^(a)

1671. Jan. 6. T. Povey to Williamson. Concerning Mr Martin's Fellowship and enclosing a letter from his father and one from Mr Yarborough both much bewailing the misfortunes of the young man, and the reflections which reach others much more considerable by his repeated repulse.^(a)

January 7. Dr Edmund Boldero to Williamson :

I had a letter from Thetford about Mr Martin's son's concerns at Pembroke Hall. They were then very much troubled that they had no certainty whether that affair would speed or no. We in Cambridge think it strange that the King's letters should be neglected there, long heretofore it used not to be so, and I am sure the authority is the same now as then. I shall not engage myself now in a dispute of what has passed heretofore, but if I may be serviceable in my advice for the future to let you know how affairs stand in that college, or how the next letters are to be directed, for another I'll assure you there must be, I shall not now be unwilling publicly

(a) Calendar of State Papers, Domestic.

to appear in it. At present the Master is at Lincoln. He took no notice of the letters at his being in Cambridge, neither does he intend to return until Midsommer, so that if you be resolved that his Majesty's letters shall lie dormant till that time and when he comes have the same entertainment they had before, not only the young man's reputation is lost, but all the interest his father had made by his friends is at an end. You desired other testimonials from Jesus College. I sent word it was not usual to give testimonials twice on the same account, but if my certificate and his tutor's also may do you any good they shall be sent. Had you thought good to send a copy of the last letters as you did of the first, I believe I could have so advised as neither my lord Arlington nor yourself should have met with so many obstructions in these last as you have. I submit to all your wisdom, and beg your pardon for this interposal, but it is for my friends and therefore I speak more freely than otherwise I would.^(a)

Feb. 1. T. Povey to Williamson :

Concerning Mr Martin's testimonials I minded my Lord Chamberlain, the Earl of Manchester's secretary, of what was expected on his lord's and his part of which he promised to be suddenly accountable. It is surely time that his Majesty's commands be reinforced upon these insolent Fellows, that they may be made more sensible of their duty and compelled to perform it.^(a)

Feb. 4. The Earl of Manchester to Dr Mapletoft, Master of Pembroke Hall :

I find Lord Arlington very instant in pressing to have the mandamus for a Fellowship in your college executed. He may be of very good use upon other occasions for the advantage of your college, and knows very well how to answer the respect done to him, with returns of civilities and kindness to those who shall oblige him. Therefore I advise you to consider whether it may not be very proper to do what he desires.^(a)

Feb. 13. Dr Edmund Boldero to Williamson :

I am much satisfied by your letter, and that of the Earl of Manchester, to the Dean of Ely on Mr Martin's son's behalf. I know the Dean's temper and intentions so well that I am of opinion that another mandamus must be sent and that a peremptory one. I suppose Lord Arlington will wait to see what return will be made, but if another mandate is needful, I beg leave to give you another letter before it come to the college, being acquainted with their statutes and customs and, if necessary, I can prove there has been a Fellowship statutable void these three years, as I believe their answer will be that they have none void and do not know when they shall have any.^(a)

On March 21, Dr Boldero again writes to Williamson concerning Mr Martin's son's business at Pembroke Hall, and urging the speedy execution of the mandate. [The matter seems to have dropped and Martin was not admitted.]^(a)

(a) Calendar of State Papers, Domestic.

Vol. III. *at end of p. 540,*

1669. March 6. The King to the Master and Fellows of St John's. We recommend John Masters, B.A., of the college, third son of Sir Edw. Masters, who suffered much for loyalty, for the first Fellowship.^(a)

March 6. The King to the President of Queens', to allow Edmund Smith, B.A., to stand candidate for a Fellowship although the number of persons appointed by statute from the county of Suffolk where he was born be filled up.^(a)

March 8. Petition of Chris. Barker to the King for letters mandatory for the next beadle's place vacant in Cambridge University. Has been sequestered 20 years and has been a great sufferer for his loyalty to the utter ruin of his estate and family, and has no way left to support himself but by his Majesty's grace. Was formerly a member of the University and is capable for the office solicited.^(a)

May 11. Dr John Carr to Williamson :

I waited upon the Vice-Chancellor and related as pathetically as I could what you desired me to tell him on Chris. Barker's behalf. Our Master, Dr Ralph Cudworth, and I resolved to do all we could for him, but I heard at a coffee house that there was a congregation yesterday, at which a letter was read from the Chancellor giving liberty by the King's late concession to the University to choose whom they think fit as beadle, notwithstanding his Majesty's letter on Barker's behalf, and both houses went up to desire the Vice-Chancellor that thanks might be returned to our Chancellor in the name of the University. I wish Barker well and thank you for the opportunity of his acquaintance.^(a)

May 31. Dr Cudworth writes to Williamson :

There will be 3 beadle's places void before long, and I apprehend the University will have elections, so I conceive it not impossible Mr Barker might be chosen, if you will write to the Vice-Chancellor to promote his being nominated, for then both the freedom of elections and the end of the King's letter would be answered. If you will venture upon this way I will serve you to the utmost in our college and elsewhere.^(a)

March 24. The King to the Master and Senior Fellows of Christ's College. We were greatly offended by your choosing another into a Fellowship in spite of our mandate for Charles Fanshaw, but we passed it by as there was some little pretence for your non-compliance. We repeat our former directions for Fanshaw to be chosen to the next Fellowship, notwithstanding any mandate or letter, custom or statute to the contrary.^(a)

May 9. Dr Ralph Cudworth, Master of Christ's College, to Williamson :

(a) Calendar of State Papers, Domestic.

I must intimate to you that the Fellows have a person of a peaceable disposition whom they can choose without any dispensation and whether I agree or not as the major part make an election without the Master. But if any fit person be recommended by the King, I believe they will be very ready to manifest their loyalty by accepting him. Besides the unfitness of your person the consequence of his coming in will so disturb the happiness and comfort of all our lives, that if you will endeavour to satisfy Lord Arlington and take him off from urging Mr Fanshaw upon us I shall feel bound to serve you whilst I live.^(a)

On May 11, Dr John Carr writing to Williamson, "I hope the Chancellor will take off Lord Arlington from Charles Fanshaw." On May 31, Dr Cudworth writes to Williamson, "I am informed that you were the principal instrument in satisfying Lord Arlington as to Mr Fanshaw's letter so that the college might have their liberty, and I thank you for it."^(a)

March 24. The King to the Master and Fellows of St Peter's College. We have good testimony of the learning and virtue of Sam. Ball, a junior Fellow on a late foundation, and therefore grant him a dispensation needful for his election to one of the Fellowships on the first foundation, and request you to elect him thereto.^(a)

July 10. Petition of Samuel Ball, M.A., of Peterhouse, a by Fellow, for a foundation Fellowship. On Aug. 8, the King directed the Master and Fellows to elect him to the next foundation Fellowship that shall be void.^(a)

April 24. Petition of Joshua Basset, M.A., to the King for a mandatory letter to be admitted to the next vacant Senior Fellowship at Caius. Was appointed Junior Fellow in 1666, but the endowments being very small he has not sufficient to maintain himself. The petition was supported by the Master of the college and seven Fellows, by the Bishop of London, the Earl of Manchester. The King granted the prayer of the petition and issued the mandate.^(a)

April 30. The King to the Vice-Chancellor and Senate of Cambridge. The Prince of Tuscany intends on his return to London to pass by Cambridge to see the University. Desiring that wherever he passes in the Kingdom to be received with due respect, we require you among other fitting compliments to cause a public creation to be made by conferring degrees in the several faculties on such gentlemen of his train as desire it, and on such others as the Vice-Chancellor thinks fit.^(a)

May 3. The King to the Master &c. of Christ's College. You

(a) Calendar of State Papers, Domestic.

obeyed our mandate in the election to a Fellowship of Thos. Lovet, B.A. We now require you to admit John Andrews, B.A., who is a foundation Scholar, to the next Fellowship, though he be of the same county as Lovet any statute to the contrary notwithstanding.^(a)

June 4. Petition of John Andrews, B.A., foundation scholar of Christ's, to the King to dispense with a clause in the statute and make him capable of being elected by the college to a Fellowship if they think him deserving. His Majesty formerly recommended Thomas Lovett, B.A., for a Fellowship in that college which was obeyed though he was not a foundation scholar and thereby the petitioner though a foundation scholar is excluded. On June 7, the King granted the prayer of the petition and sent a mandate to elect him a Fellow notwithstanding his being of the same county as Thomas Lovett.^(a)

May 26. The King to the Vice-Chancellor and Heads of Colleges in Cambridge. We understand you have expelled Dan. Scargill, B.A., Fellow of Corpus Christi, for publishing heretical opinions tending to Atheism. We much approve your proceedings which will be a precedent for others to beware, but as Scargill wishes to make an open recantation and to declare his future adherence to the doctrine and discipline of the Church of England, on his doing so we recommend him to your moderation, and request his restoration to the University and to his Fellowship.^(a)

On Aug. 3, the King to the Master and Fellows of Corpus Christi College. We lately wrote letters for restoration of Dan. Scargill, B.A., to the University and to his Fellowship in your college on his recantation which he has performed in a very solemn and ample manner, but you have not restored him to his Fellowship on our letters, those of the Archbishop of Canterbury and of your Chancellor the Earl of Manchester. We require you to do so, any procedure of yours since his recantation to the contrary notwithstanding.^(a)

Aug. 4. The King to the Master and Fellows of Peterhouse. We have received good testimony of William Bourne, B.A., of your college, and wishing to encourage him we request you to admit him to the next vacant Fellowship of the ancient foundation before his time becomes to be M.A., any local statute notwithstanding.^(a)

Aug. 5. The King to the Master and Fellows of Emanuel. Requiring them to elect Wm. Makernes, B.A., scholar, to a Fellowship, dispensing with the statute that 2 persons of the same county shall not hold Fellowships at the same time.^(a)

(a) Calendar of State Papers, Domestic.

Oct. 21. The King to the Master and Fellows of Trinity Hall. We recommend Francis Coell for a Fellowship now void in your college, who had a letter in his favour, but consented to give it up on account of a former letter on behalf of Suetonius Parry who is now placed.^(a)

Dec. 3. Warrant for a grant at the request of St John's College, Cambridge, of license to them to possess lands in mortmain not exceeding £1000 a year in addition to the present endowments, there being a great number of students with small revenue for accomodation of whom some addition is needed to their present buildings.^(a)

Dec. 7. The King to the Master and Fellows of Trinity Hall. Wm. Wheeler has been scholar in your house 2 years and is capable of being elected Fellow. His father so suffered from loyalty as to be unable to make any provision for him. We request you therefore to admit him to the first vacant Fellowship in your house except the Divinity Fellowship to which another must be elected, so that the office of the Church may be duly supplied.^(a)

Dec. 28. The King to the Master and Fellows of St John's College. The learning and endowments of John Jackson, B.A., scholar of your college, fit him for preferment, but he is rendered incapable by your statute allowing no more than 2 Fellows of the same county. If on inquiry you find him so worthy as represented, we dispense with the said statute and request you to admit him to a Fellowship.^(a)

Vol. III. p. 543, *add to note* (1),

A Catalogue of Cambridge Tradesmen's Tokens, by C. C. Babington, Esq., M.A., has since appeared in Communications made to the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, i. 15—22, by which Mr Bowtell's List may be corrected. The following are additions to Mr Bowtell's List :

JOHN . DOD . AT . THE . RED . HART × A hart 1667.

AND ANTELOPE . IN CAMBRIDGE. × In the field an Antelope, and under it His ½.

JOHN . EWIN . IN × Man dipping candles.

CAMBRIDGE, 1652. × In the field, I.E.A.

WILL. GORHAM . OF . CAMB . GROCEB, W.G.M. On the reverse are the arms of Leete of Kingston, Cambridgeshire.

STEPHEN : JOHNSON : OF × A hart.

CAMBRIDGE . 1669. × In the field, S.I.A.

SAMYELL . LONG, AT THE LILLY POT

.....IN CAMBRIDGE. × In the field, S.L. 1665.

JOHN . NICKLES . AT BLEW × An Anchor.

MARKET . HILL . CAMBRIDGE. × In the field, I.N.I.

HENRY . RAPER . IN × In the field, H.R.M.

(a) Calendar of State Papers, Domestic.

IN CAMBRIDGE, 1660. × A pair of shears.

The token of Richard Hodgkine in Mr. Bowtell's List seems to belong to Southwark.

Vol. III. p. 544,

1670. Nov. 27. The King to the Vice-Chancellor. The Prince of Orange on his return from Newmarket to pass by Cambridge and see the University. We desire that he be received in all places in the Kingdom with the respect due to his birth and our affection for him. We wish that amongst other compliments a public creation be made by conferring degrees on such of the Prince's gentlemen as desire the same, and on as many others as the Vice-Chancellor and Heads of Houses think fit.^(a)

Proposal for the King to order public libraries in every Borough for the use of ministers, schoolmasters, and any that are studious, by the free gifts of benefactors, £10 in each place sufficing for a beginning. Briefs to be issued for collections, therefor the money to be laid out by the Wardens of the Stationers' Company and by the Vice-Chancellors of the two Universities.^(a)

Vol. III. p. 544, *add to note* (1),

"London, Nov. 30.

"His Highness the Prince of *Orange*, having diverted himself for some days the last week at *Newmarket*, in Hunting and other the recreations of those parts, was pleased on Saturday last to go from thence to *Cambridge*, where he was honourably received by the whole body of the University; who had prepared a solemn Commencement for his entertainment, which the suddain return of his Highness would not permit him to accept of: after he had been entertained with much honour in Congregation, and at Dinner by Doctor *Fleetwood*, Provost of King's Colledge, and taken a view of the Chappel there, and several of the principal Colledges of that University, his Highness returned the same evening to *Newmarket*, and the next day to this City."—*London Gazette*, Monday, Nov. 28, to Thursday, Dec. 1, 1670, (No. 526).

Vol. III. p. 545,

1670. January. Dr Ralph Cudworth, Master of Christ's College, to Williamson :

I have not been wanting in my endeavours to promote Chris. Barker's interests but the meetings of the Heads have been less frequent, through the small pox being so rife in the Colleges and town. I find the majority of them are against any one coming in by mandate, and in favour of Marm. Urlin, and a free nomination for the next vacancy, as Urlin lost it the last time by only one or two votes. Barker has made interest with the Vice-

(a) Calendar of State Papers, Domestic.

Chancellor and Dr Fleetwood, but I conceive it will not be sufficient to remove the obstruction. Dr Peter Gunning has been very fair both here and at London, and a little thing might engage him further.^(a)

Feb. 19. The same to the same :

We had notice of your intention to procure a mandate for Worts and the Vice-Chancellor and other Heads agreed that the Chancellor should be desired to use his endeavours to stop it. Mr Buck still holds up there is no likelihood of a vacancy. Dr Spencer of Bennet College desires to join Mr Barker's interest, there being a dispute about a Fellowship to which the college has pre-elected a person. We have no pre-elections in our college (Christ's) but there are in others and they are inviolably kept. If you satisfy Lord Arlington about it you will oblige Dr Spencer and promote the other interest. I hope no dispensation will be granted in your office for any of the Fellows in our college to travel beyond sea or to hold their Fellowship beyond the time allowed by statute. There are but 13 Fellows and it would prove the ruin of the college, and it is against their oath to accept of any dispensation.^(a)

Despite this protest, on May 19, the King to the Master and Fellows of Christ's College. Having appointed John Covell, M.A., Fellow, to serve as chaplain to Sir Dan. Harvey, ambassador with the Grand Seigneur, we request you to dispense with the statute requiring actual residence and to allow him his Fellowship during the time he is so employed.^(a)

February 26. The King to the Master and Fellows of St Mary Magdalene College. We wish you to admit John Maulyverer, preceptor, of whose learning and piety we have good testimony, to the small Fellowship held by Dr Hezekiah Burton, and now void or likely soon to become void, any clause in your statutes to the contrary notwithstanding.^(a)

March 1. The King to the Vice-Chancellor and Heads of Colleges. We have lately shown our desire to support the authority of the Heads of Houses by the decision we gave in Council concerning the election of a Beadle, nor shall we swerve from countenancing lawful government but we must also regard the welfare of the body of the University. As Wm. Worts, M.A. of Caius College, who had the misfortune to be a party in the late controversy has given in his consent and submission to you by the advice of the Earl of Manchester, we recommend him to the office of Beadle on the next vacancy. This we do to cement the affections of all parties, establish a good understanding between the head and body, and conduce to the satisfaction of all the members, and we doubt not your ready compliance.^(a)

(a) Calendar of State Papers, Domestic.

March 1. The King to the University of Cambridge. We recommend you to admit Dr Joseph Beaumont, Master of St Peter's College and chaplain in ordinary, to the Professorship of Divinity which will shortly become void by the accession of Dr Peter Gunning to the Bishopric of Chichester. A similar mandate on June 20.^(a)

October 13. Patent confirming a former order of William, Archbishop of Canterbury, of 11 March, 1637 quoted ordering that five Fellows of Eton College shall be elected from King's College, Cambridge.^(a)

November 23. Warrant for a grant to Sir Algernon Peyton, Bart. of the holding of two yearly fairs and a weekly market at March in the Isle of Ely.^(a)

1671. April 5. The King to the Master and Fellows of Emanuel College....We recommend Edmund Coates, B.A. of Christ's College, to one of your Fellowships now vacant for which he is duly qualified, and we dispense with any local statutes which may prejudice him by reason of his county.^(a)

May 13. The King to the Master and Fellows of Christ's College. We have testimony to show that John Turner, B.A., scholar of your college, deserves encouragement in the prosecution of his studies. We therefore recommend him for election to the first vacant Fellowship of what county soever the said Fellowship shall happen to be.^(a)

Nov. 18. The King to the Master and Fellows of Emmanuel College. We hear that Mat Browne, M.A., and Fellow of your college, has become deprived of his senses, and is thus rendered incapable of performing the prescribed exercises, and that you are therefore proceeding to elect another Fellow. We pity his condition as he has no other support than the profits of his Fellowship, and wish you during his distemper to grant him the usual allowances, any statute to the contrary notwithstanding.^(a)

Nov. 24. The King to the Master and Fellows of Emanuel College. John Parker, B.D. of your college, is worthy of a Fellowship, but is made incapable thereof by a statute forbidding the election of two persons of the same county as Fellows. At his request and to encourage him in his studies, we grant him a dispensation therefrom, and require you to elect him into the first vacant Fellowship.^(a)

Vol. III. p. 546, *insert after* l. 12,

On the 12th of March, died at Stepney, William Bridge, who was

(a) Calendar of State Papers, Domestic.

born in Cambridge, in or about 1600, being probably the son of William Bridge, an Attorney,^(a) he was admitted of Emmanuel College in his 16th year, and ultimately became fellow. He took his degree of M.A. 1626, and having been ordained, was for five years a Minister in Essex. In 1631, he was appointed Lecturer of Colchester. In 1633, he preached a Friday Lecture at St George Tombland, in Norwich; and in 1636, was Rector of St Peter Hungate, in that City. In 1637, being silenced by Bishop Wren for non-conformity, he went to Rotterdam, where he joined an English Congregational Church, of which he was soon afterwards appointed Pastor. He returned to England in 1642, and became an active member of the Assembly of Divines, being one of those termed the Dissenting Brethren, and who were distinguished by their advocacy of the utmost latitude of religious freedom. He often preached before the Parliament, who in 1650 settled £100 a-year on him out of the Improvements. After a brief sojourn at Norwich, he settled as Minister of Great Yarmouth, where he continued till the Bartholomew Act came into operation, when he removed to Clapham, at which place he is said to have founded the Independent Meeting. He was twice married, his second wife, who survived him, being Margaret, widow of John Arnold, Merchant, and sometime Bailiff of Yarmouth. His works, consisting of Sermons and Theological Treatises, show him to have been an eminently learned and pious man. They were in 1845 collected and published in 5 vols. 8vo. The portrait of Mr Bridge, preserved in a Meeting House at Yarmouth, formerly used by the Congregationalists, has been engraved by W. Sherwin. There are also engraved portraits of him by P. Holmes, Coldwell, and R. Roffe. Mr Bridge had a well furnished library, and was a hard student (rising at 4, winter and summer).^(b)

Vol. III. p. 546,

The Election of Chancellor of the University.

1671. May 9. Cambridge 12 o'clock the post going out at 2. Dr Thomas Hill to Lord Arlington:

Some hours before I could reach Cambridge Secretary Trevor had sent one of his clerks with a whole packet of letters on behalf of the Duke (of Buckingham), one particularly to the Vice-Chancellor, where after his own request on that subject he adds that he was authorised to let him know that

(a) As to him, see Vol. III., 215—217. He was elected one of the Common Council, 16 August, 1633, and died in or about 1641.

(b) Wood, *Ath. Ox.*, i. 857; Palmer, *Nonconformists' Memorial*, III. 19; Neal, *Hist. of the Puritans*, III. 174; Granger, *Biog. Hist. of England*, III. 334; Dawson Turner, *Sepulchral Reminiscences*, 10; Andrew Reed, *Congregationalism in Norwich*; Hanbury, *Hist. Memorials*, II. 189, 204, 217, 221, 511, 513; III. I. 8, 21, 139; Peck, *Desid. Curiosa*, 395, 569; Life prefixed to Works.

that choice would be very kindly taken by his Majesty. There is scarce a man of note in the University who has not been solicited by letters from London by the Duke's friends, and that which has given them a great advantage is the earliness of them, for it happened that they came when the University was met together in a full body, when finding none to appear as a competitor they immediately visited (a custom in the University) the members of the particular colleges in his behalf, and with that success that a great many then promised their voices before they well considered what they did. Dr Turner, chaplain to the Duke of York, has engaged vigorously in your Honour's concern and has all the voices of the largest college in the University, besides what he has gained abroad entirely for your lordship. Mr Page, once Secretary to the Duke of Ormonde, has secured the votes of a great part of his college. I am secured of a good number and some of these from Trinity College, where the Duke's interest was highest on the account that he was once a member of that society. The impediment I find is that we came too late, so many are pre-engaged, and this is so unfortunately true that I assure myself that had I come from London on Saturday night which I proffered to do, the business had been effected. But upon the whole we are as yet resolved not to bring your Honour's name upon the stage unless we can gain a more considerable party which we hope to do if we can prevail with the Vice-Chancellor to allow the time; for I verily believe the other party will cool by degrees and they that manage that cause are so sensible of it that they endeavour to hasten the election while the heat lasteth. The statute says that they must choose within fourteen days, and Dr Turner intends immediately to go to the Vice-Chancellor to protract the time, and that the day may not be as at present intended next Thursday, for if it happens to be thus sudden we are not so sufficiently prepared for the contest as to run the hazard of a trial. That which gives me hopes that a delay may be advantageous is that a man may read in the very countenance of some a sorrow that they engaged so precipitantly. My lord, my whole design in this undertaking, whatsoever the issue of it proves, was to give your Honour some testimony of the great sense I have of those many favours I have successively received from your lordship. Postscript. If the election be deferred Sir Robert Carr may do your Honour much service. They were so startled at Dr Turner's coming that they sent immediately an express to the Duke of Buckingham, and we suppose, and have reason to think, it may be for his Majesty's letter to necessitate the University to the choice.⁽¹⁾

May 9. Cambridge 4 o'clock. The same to the same:

Since I wrote my last we have had a pretty fair prospect of our business. Dr Turner sending to Clare Hall found most of them disengaged and in other colleges very many all which would come over to us. What we had then to do was to persuade Mr Vice-Chancellor to defer the Congregation for the election till Monday, and I waited on him thither where we pressed the business home, and I made bold warmly to make use of your Honour's name and to tell him it was a great piece of injustice to huddle up an election after such a manner. I believe the Secretary's letter has prepossessed him,

(1) Calendar of State Papers, Domestic.

but his answer was after an hour's discourse on the subject that he had passed his word publicly for the election on Thursday morning. So that my lord unless we can do something extraordinary to-morrow we shall be so tender of your lordship's honour as not to put up your name. If the Vice-Chancellor, whom we have sufficiently chafed, will yet be persuaded to defer the election which is the thing we now labour after, and laid our intelligence accordingly, I am willing to promise ourselves a good success.^(a)

May 11. Dr Thos. Hill to Williamson, writing at 9 a.m.

Our adversaries have used all imaginable industry in compassing their designs, and yet the bell now ringing for the congregation they are not so secured but that they fear a considerable opposition. Express upon express (as they guessed at our motion) has gone hence to the Duke and returned again from him, and they give out themselves that there has not been less than three hundred letters to several persons on this occasion. The last express that came from Wallingford house signified (as one told me that saw it) that those letters that then came would balance all the opposition that Dr Turner or the Duke of Ormonde's chaplain could make—for our words as well as actions have been very punctually related in their despatches. But we had thrown up the cards before, for as soon as the congregation was called we knew the game was lost. Yours coming this morning at 5, Dr Turner went to the Vice-Chancellor whose answer was that he had engaged his promise to Secretary Trevor and to the Heads (who pressed him that it might have been yesterday) that he would not defer, not only the Congregation, but the election beyond Thursday. So I have not sent the inclosed to Sir Robert Carr. Yesterday came Mr Couell and with him two Doctors from Bury, who had a very good interest in the University, and would have prevailed far had we not been straitened in point of time, but we all concluded nothing was to be done to purpose the election being next day. The sober part of the University will not stick privately to say they do not like the Duke for their Chancellor, though they give their voices for him. *Ne noceat* is the ground of their choice to which a friend of ours answers "That is to sacrifice to the Devil." There is a story spread about the town, and made use of, that the Duke drolling on the University on occasion of some scholars coming to see the King at Newmarket, a stander by in their hearing should say that his father had a kindness for the place. With his usual preface to what he is about to say he replied that if they would choose him Chancellor so would he too. Letters have come here from some persons which I could not have believed, and commendations of the Duke which I am sure they do not believe themselves. Some are so modest as to relate his virtues with a parenthesis of "as those that know him best say," or "as is generally reported," or some qualification in that kind. But the bell has done ringing and I am going to see the issue of this affair, and we intend as soon as the Congregation is done to send an express that my lord may give himself no further trouble in relation to this affair.^(a)

(a) Calendar of State Papers, Domestic.

Writing at 11 :

I just met the Regents coming from the schools and informed myself that they were then reading the suffrages for the Duke. The Vice-Chancellor made a speech, as is usual, and had some reflections on Dr Turner and me for endeavouring to gain time. *Nec blandientium illecebrae*, that's for Dr Turner, *nec minantium termina*, there he meant me though I question his Latin should prevail with him to defer the election. The bells now ring and the Chancellor is pronounced. All the threatening I made use of was that it would sound ill at Court, and that my lord Arlington must lay the fault at his door if an election should be so suddenly huddled up and that for my own particular I did not look upon it as fair play. But no more of this subject, I believe you know the Bishop of Chichester wrote several letters to take off Dr Turner's interest. Pray present my humble duty to my lord. I am sorry we have not had the success we wished for, however it was all we could do. My fingers itched to have brought in twenty or thirty voices if I had known a person of honour I might have been so bold with, that the Duke might not have carried it with a *nemine contradicente*.^(a)

Dr Turner, Master of St John's, also wrote to Williamson :

I need say no more than this, that I have done my poor utmost and I can never repent of what I have done. Though I had foreseen the event before I left London I am sorry and ashamed to reflect upon the whole matter that our Chancellorship should be carried as a race is won by a jockey only by getting the start. Much might have been done if four or five days had been gained to apply ourselves to every man's passion, relation and interest. And this I dare say we might have broken this sealed knot and set up another interest by Monday next. I have still this satisfaction that St John's men were reserved men to the last until I licensed them to throw away their votes as they pleased this morning. And be pleased to satisfy lord Arlington his noble name was never exposed, only I tried the ford as far as I durst venture for his lordship. I put up the Duke of Monmouth's name too, but the visibly major part was fixed and nothing but time could turn the unity. But I would not solemnly visit for my lord or any other person of honour for fear of receiving a discomfiture.^(a)

Feb. 11. John Carr to Williamson :

I have been Deputy Professor of Physic for Dr Glisson these ten years, and managed the chair, so that he designed and everyone expects me to be his successor. Now I have intelligence that one Dr Brady is endeavouring to get the reversion without Dr Glisson's knowledge or consent. His Majesty was moved two or three years ago on my behalf, and then it was thought fit that no reversion of such a place should be granted. I beseech you therefore to endeavour to step it now or if there be any likelihood of a grant, to move for me to my lord Arlington for the reversion. On the least hint I will come up if you judge it necessary.^(a)

Robert Brady, M.D., Master of Caius College, to the King. Petition

(a) Calendar of State Papers, Domestic.

praying for a grant in reversion of the Professorship of Physic at Cambridge after Dr Francis Glisson.^(a)

Appended. Account of Robert Brady's conduct and sufferings for twelve years past. That he was declared Traitor in 1649 for his loyalty and escaped for his life when his brother and 22 others were murdered. That he escaped to Holland and lived abroad, till being almost starved he returned to England, and took the degree of M.B. but was hindered by Cromwell from that of M.D., and was several times confined, but lived by practice of physic, and was much employed about the Restoration. With certificate by Sir Horatio Townshend and others in his favour.^(a)

February 24. The Earl of Manchester to Lord Arlington. Desiring him to do nothing about the Regius Professorship of Physic at Cambridge without first acquainting him.^(a)

April 10. Dr John Carr of Christ's College, Cambridge, to Williamson. Requesting him to stop the grant of any reversion of the Regius Professorship in Lord Arlington's office and beseeching him if possible for he will contrive a resignation from Dr Glisson to get him the King's hand for it, and he will presently come up or the bearer of this shall have a bill of exchange for money to satisfy fully.^(a)

April 11. Dr John Carr to Williamson. Repeating his request that the grant of the reversion of the Professorship of Physic be hindered. Is confined to his room by a tertian or would have come up himself.^(a)

Sept. 5. Dr John Carr to Williamson. Renewing his request that he would influence Lord Arlington that nothing be done about the Professorship until a vacancy occurs.^(a)

[NOTE. When the vacancy occurred in 1677, Dr Brady, Master of Caius, was appointed.]

Vol. III. p. 552,

1671. Jan. 16. King's letter to the Master and Fellows of Magdalene directing them to elect John Bilton, M.A., to the next vacant foundation fellowship, or any other of equal value, except that on Mr Spendliff's foundation. On 18th January, another King's letter directing them to elect and admit Sam Philips a King's Fellow of the said college to the fresh vacant foundation fellowship or to one of equal value.^(a)

Jan. 27. King's letter to the Master and Fellows of Trinity College

(a) Calendar of State Papers, Domestic.

directing them forthwith to elect and admit George Chare, B.A., a Westminster scholar, to a Fellowship.^(d)

Feb. 23. King's letter to the Master and Fellows of Queens' College directing them to elect and admit John Fielding, younger son to the late Earl of Desmond, to a Fellowship. On Feb. 25 King's letter to the same college directing them to elect and admit Frederick Smithes, son of Sir Arthur Smithes deceased, to the first vacant Fellowship.^(e)

A Westminster Trick.

Feb. 28. Dr John Breton, Master of Emanuel, Vice-Chancellor, to Lord Arlington :

There has lately been an unhappy miscarriage in a young scholar, the framing of a letter in His Majesty's name with a pretended seal and your lordship's name subscribed. I find nothing but folly and wantonness at bottom, the boy designing to abuse the credulity of one Perry, a busy informer against the fanatics, a very mean person who gave out that he had written letters against them to be shewed to His Majesty. He, the Vice-Chancellor, has secured Lewis Maidwell, scholar of St John's, and desires to receive your commands about him. Maidwell on his examination before the Vice-Chancellor deposed that the annexed writing was in his hand, and that he caused it to be delivered to Stephen Perry, not with any ill intention, but to make sport with him, having heard that he had sent a letter to the King concerning Sir Thos. Slater and the fanatics. The writing was The King to Stephen Perry. Concerning his complaints against Sir Thomas, and desiring him to acquaint the said Sir Thomas to be more vigorous against the fanatics upon pain of being summoned before the Council and to show this letter to the Mayor that he may support Perry in his office.^(f)

Dr Francis Turner, Master of St John's, to Williamson :

Stephen Perry, a fellow, who serves our college and is an informer against conventicles which are impudent enough at Cambridge, brought me a rude narrative of complaints against Sir Thomas Slater, J.P. for not vigorously executing the Act on information against fanatic meetings which he would have presented to the King or Duke. I kept it to prevent his being laughed at, but he bragged that the King was acquainted with his matters and he expected a speedy answer, whereupon a youth, the one employed to make the transcript who came from the top of Westminster school, played a Westminster trick, drew up an answer as from the King, counterfeiting his hand and sealing it with a crown piece, gave it to Perry who took it to the Mayor and an Alderman who credited it, and then he brought it with great joy to me. I saw at once that it was a cheat and undeceived the Mayor, but the Mayor brought it before the Vice-Chancellor. The boy was summoned and could not deny it but as he is studious and inoffensive, and of excellent faculties, I hope his inexcusable impudence may be looked over being without malice. The Vice-Chancellor has written to Lord Arlington

(d) Calendar of State Papers, Domestic.

about it and sends you his letter open. I ask a line by an early post to know whether he will be forgiven.^(a)

[It appears that no further notice was taken of the incident.]

March 7. Dispensation granted to Thomas Pugh, inceptor of Queens' College, Cambridge, to qualify him for a Fellowship at St John's on Dr Gwinn's foundation, vacant by the death of Humphrey Hughes, confined to natives of the diocese of St Asaph, Pugh having been born in the diocese of Bangor.^(a)

May 10. King's letter to the Master and Fellows of Queens' College directing that if upon examination, Charles Palmer lately translated from Oxford to that college be found worthy, they should elect and admit him into a Fellowship after such persons as have already obtained a King's letter for Fellowships there.^(a)

May 25. Warrant for a licence to Jesus College, Cambridge, to purchase and hold in mortmain additional lands and hereditaments of the annual value of £200, Tobias Rustat, yeoman of the Robes, having bestowed on them a considerable sum for the purchase of fee farm rents and their former licences being full.^(a)

Sept. 10. Mandamus for Richard Reynolds to be a Fellow of Sidney Sussex College in one of Lady Frances Sidney's Fellowships. This mandamus was granted at the request of the college who signified their desire to have the said Reynolds a Fellow and their readiness to accept the King's letters on his behalf.^(a)

Nov. 17. King's letter to Master and Fellows of Trinity Hall for Thomas Hughes, scholar there, to have the next Fellowship.^(a)

Vol. III. p. 556, *insert after* l. 14,

On the resignation of the Public Oratorship by Dr Ralph Widdrington, a dispute arose as to the mode of electing his successor. The Heads of Colleges claimed, as had been usual, the right of nominating two persons, one of whom was to be elected by the Senate. The Senate, however, maintained that the proper mode of procedure was by an open election. On the 3rd of March, a letter was read to the Senate from the Duke of Buckingham the Chancellor, wherein he intimated his opinion that the election ought to be open, but as an expedient, which he hoped might satisfy both sides, he suggested that the Heads should for that time nominate, and the body comply, yet interposing (if they thought fit) a protestation that the election might not thereafter pass for a decisive precedent in prejudice to their

(a) Calendar of State Papers, Domestic.

claim : and understanding that the whole University had chiefly a consideration for Dr Paman, of St John's, and Mr Craven^(a) of Trinity College, he recommended them both to be nominated, thinking it very reasonable that in a nomination, before the difference could be determined, the Heads should have regard to the inclination of the body, especially as all were agreed in two men, who were very worthy and very fit for the place. These conciliatory suggestions were not attended to, for on the 4th of March a majority of the Heads nominated Dr Paman and Mr Ralph Sanderson, also of St John's. On the 5th, before the polling commenced, Anthony Marshall, George Chamberlaine, Humphrey Babington, William Lynnet, John Hawkins, Isaac Newton, and other members of the Senate, delivered to the Registry a written protest against the proceedings, and 121 members of the Senate voted for Craven, and only 98 for Paman. The latter was however admitted the same day by the Vice-Chancellor, and Mr Craven appears to have contented himself with a protest against the validity of the election and admission of his competitor.^(b)

Vol. III. p. 556, *add to note* (3),

The following curious advertisement appeared in May.

"Whereas in *Swan's Almanack* for this present year, 1678, Printed at "*Cambridge*, there has happened a mistake in setting down the time of the "Commencement in that University. The Printer of the said University "doth hereby desire to give Notice to all who may be concerned therein, "that the First of *July* next is Commencement Tuesday. This Advertisement was thought fit to be published, that no Persons may come too late "by relying upon the time set down in the said Almanack."—*London Gazette*, No. 785.

Vol. III. p. 565, *add to note* (3),

See Duport's *Musæ Subsecivæ* 269, Kennett *Reg. and Chron.* 249, Clarke's *Lives*, (1683) 64, Sanderson's *Works*, ed. Jacobson, i. 295, iv. 458, Plume, *Life of Hacket*, xxxvii.

Vol. III. p. 574, *insert after l. 12*,

On the 29th of September, the new Chapel of Emmanuel College^(c) (containing within the walls, in length from east to west, 76 feet or thereabouts, and in breadth from north to south, 31½ feet or thereabouts) and the cloister pertaining to the same, (containing in length 109 feet, and in breadth, 15 feet or thereabouts,) were consecrated by Dr Peter Gunning, Bishop of Ely.^(d)

(a) Isaac Craven, Fellow of Trinity Coll., M.A., 1663.

(b) Edleston, *Correspondence of Newton*, xxv., xlvii., xlviii.

(c) See List of Benefactors, Blomefield *Collect. Cantab.*, 116—118.

(d) MS. Cole, xxix. 73.

Vol. III. p. 582, in note (2), for i. read ii., and insert as an addition :

Sir William Temple in his Memoirs thus alludes to his election for the University :

"After the Council ended, every Man's Head began to fill with the Thoughts of the new Elections, and several spoke to the King upon that Subject. I had resolv'd to stand for the University of Cambridge; and the Duke of Monmouth being Chancellor, I desir'd the King to speak to him, to write to some of his Friends in my Favour: He excus'd himself, first, upon Engagements; but the King press'd him upon mine, as a thing of Importance; and that he could not be otherwise engag'd, before he knew of the Parliaments being dissolv'd. I said a good deal too upon it: But do what the King could, by all he was pleas'd to say, the Duke of Monmouth would not be brought further, than to say he would not meddle in it one way or t'other; which gave me the first plain and open Testimony of his Dispositions toward me, having ever received before all outward Civilities, though without my Visits or Attendances. Yet, I think, his Grace kept his Word with me in this Point, better than I expected: For my Election in the University proceeded with the most general Concurrence that could be there, and without any difficulties I could observe from that side; those which were rais'd coming from the Bishop of Ely; who own'd the opposing me from a Chapter of Religion in my Observations on the Netherlands, which gave him an Opinion, that mine was for such a Toleration of Religion, as is there describ'd to be in Holland."—Part iii., p. 342.

Sir William Temple did not it seems offer himself at the election for the following Parliament. He states in his Memoirs :

"However, all these Considerations or Interests could not move the King to dissolve this Parliament, without calling another at the same time to meet at Oxford in the Spring. Whereupon, the Heads of the University at Cambridge sent to me, to know whether I intended to stand again for that Election: I went to the King to acquaint him with it, and know his pleasure what answer I should return them: He seem'd at first indifferent, and bid me do what I would; But when I said I was very indifferent too, and would do in it what His Majesty liked best; he said in a Manner kind and familiar, that considering how Things stood at this time, he doubted my coming into the House would not be able to do much good; and therefore he thought it as well for me to let it alone; which I said I would do."—Part iii., pp. 353, 354.

Vol. III. p. 585, insert after l. 14,

On the 27th of February, the King, by warrant under his sign manual, declared his pleasure that neither of the Principal Secretaries of State should at any time move his Majesty on the behalf of any person whatsoever for any favour or dispensation in either of His Universities, without having first communicated both the person and

the thing by him desired unto the Archbishop of Canterbury, and Bishop of London for the time being, or one of them, and without having their or one of their opinions and attestations in the case, and if at any time his Majesty should be moved in like manner by any other person whomsoever, his pleasure was that neither of His Principal Secretaries should present any warrant for his Royal signature in such a case, until the Archbishop and Bishop, or one of them, had been acquainted therewith, and had given therein his opinion and attestation as aforesaid.^(a)

Vol. III. p. 587, *insert after* l. 41,

By warrant under his sign manual, dated Windsor, the 12th of August, the King declared his pleasure to be, not to grant any favour or dispensation in either of His Universities, without the recommendation of the Archbishop of Canterbury for the time being, John Earl of Radnor, George Earl of Halifax, Lawrence Viscount Hyde, the Bishop of London for the time being, and Edward Seymour, Esq., or any four of them.^(b)

Vol. III. p. 594, l. 16, *insert as a note at* University,

Dr Knightbridge's will is dated 11th of October, 1677. After making several pecuniary legacies, and a bequest to Wadham College, Oxford, it proceeds as follows:—"I give to the master and fellows of Peterhouse college, Cambridge, the sum of £40 to be put into their Cista Barnadi for the same uses as there was anciently that sum given to the Cista. I give unto the master and fellows of Peterhouse, in Cambridge, as feoffees in trust and upon the condition afterwards expressed, all that my fee-farm rent issuing out of the manor of Healington, near York, and also one house in the Minories, whereof one Cooke is now my tenant, as also £7 per annum out of the land I have lying in Chelmsford, known by the name of the Little Winters. All these I give unto the master and fellows upon condition that they pay unto a professor in moral theology, or casuistical divinity, the sum of £50 yearly, provided always that the professor aforesaid be chosen by the Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge for the time being, the Regius and Margaret Professors, and the Master of Peterhouse for the time being, and if it shall happen that there should be discord in the election, that is to say, two for the one and two for the other, the Master of Peterhouse shall have the casting voice; and my will is, the professor so to be chosen shall be of the age of 50 years and Doctor, or at least Bachelor in Divinity; and my will is, that the professor so chosen shall read five lectures in the public schools of Cambridge in every term, and shall at the end of every term exhibit a

(a) Johnston on the King's Visitatorial Power, 284.

(b) Johnston on the King's Visitatorial Power, 285; Cardwell, Documentary Annals, II. 330. The above warrant was revoked, 26 September, 1684.

"copy of the said five lectures fairly written to the Vice-Chancellor for the time being, to be either printed or kept in the public library of the University as shall be thought meet; and my will is, that if the professor so chosen shall neglect to read any of the said five lectures every term, without some reasonable cause, to be approved of in writing under the hands of the major part of the said electors, then it shall be lawful for the Master and Fellows of Peterhouse to withdraw the said maintenance to their own use till the said professor do read the said lectures as is above directed." Dr Knightbridge subsequently executed three codicils on the 2nd of December in the same year, which are as follow:—"I give to my brother Anthony my land called Little Winters, provided he pay £7 per annum out of the land to the professor above said. 2nd. Whereas I am about selling the fee-farm rent within bequeathed, my will is, that if I do sell the said fee-farm rent, then I do by this my will bequeath to the Master and Fellows of Peterhouse, to enable them the better to pay the said casuistical professor the sum of £450; but if I do not sell it, then my will is, they shall enjoy the said fee-farm rent, and this sum of £450 shall go to the uses of my will. 3rd Item. I give to the master and fellows of Peterhouse as feoffees in trust for the said professor, all the house and land which I lately bought of one Osborne, which I have let for £8. 10s. a-year, to be for ever employed for their uses."

On the 14th of July, 1839, was heard before the Vicechancellor of England a cause wherein the Master and Fellows of St Peter's College were Plaintiffs and the Attorney General and others Defendants. The object of the suit was to establish the right of the College to the surplus rents after payment of £50 a-year to the Professor. His Honour however was of opinion that the Professor was entitled to the whole rents and profits of the estate and dismissed the bill with costs.

Vol. III. p. 597, *insert after* l. 28,

In order that the admission of the Duke of Albemarle as Chancellor might be attended with more respect than had been usually shewn to other persons on a like occasion, the King, by Letters dated the 8th of June, directed to the Vice-Chancellor to be communicated to the Senate, authorised such degrees to be conferred as the Duke should think fit and also the degree of M.A. on such and so many persons of birth and estate as the Vice-Chancellor should nominate. Some of the persons nominated by the Vice-Chancellor were refused by the Caput, but the King being satisfied that they were duly qualified according to the tenor of his letter, authorised the Vice-Chancellor (by letter, dated 7th August) to admit them to the degree of M.A.^(a)

Vol. III. p. 597, *add to* note (2),

It seems that after the death of this Christopher Duke of Albemarle, he

(a) Johnston on the King's Visitation Power, 281, 282.

was found to have been a bastard and that consequently he never had any right to the Dukedom.—Salkeld's Reports, i. 120; See Mackinnon, Origin and Services of the Coldstream Guards, i. 129, 130.

Vol. III. p. 597, *add to note* (3),

"A Panegyrick on his Grace the Duke of Albemarle, installed Chancellor "of the University of Cambridge, May the 11th, 1682," was printed at London by N. Thompson next the Cross Keys in Fetter Lane. It is No. 92 of Mr Halliwell's Collections in Chetham Library. I have been favoured with a transcript, but the poem has no kind of merit.

Vol. III. p. 599, *insert after* l. 44,

The 9th of September was observed as a "Day of Publick Thanks-giving for the Deliverance of His Majesties Sacred Person, his Royal "Brother, and the Government, from the late Hellish Fanatick Con-spiracy." A Sermon was preached before the University on the occasion by Miles Barne, D.D., Chaplain in ordinary to His Majesty, and Fellow of St Peter's College,^(a) from Luke xix. 14.^(b)

Vol. III. p. 601, *add to note* (5),

Part of the whole is transcribed in MS. Cole, xxi.

Vol. III. p. 602, *insert after* l. 2,

On the 19th of September, Dr James, Vice-Chancellor, and nine other Heads of Colleges made a decree, that in future no grace for the degree of LL.B. or M.B. should be admitted except for such only as had made their residence in some College the greater part of nine several terms at least.^(c)

Vol. III. p. 603, l. 49, *for* Fowle *read* Fowkes.

Vol. III. p. 608, *insert after* l. 28,

An attempt was made during this year, to establish a Philosophical Society at Cambridge, in connexion with the Royal Society. In a letter from Mr (afterwards Sir Isaac) Newton to Mr Aston, dated Cambridge, 23rd February, is the following passage :

The designe of a Philosophical Meeting here, Mr. Paget, when last with us, pusht forward, and I concurred with him, and engaged Dr. More to be of it; and others were spoke to partly by me, partly by Mr. Charles Montague;^(d)

(a) "Published by Authority. Cambridge, Printed by J. Hayes, Printer to the University: "for R. Green, Bookseller in Cambridge, 1683," [4to. pp. 34]. It is an outrageously violent tirade against Whigs and Presbyterians.

(b) "In the beginning of March, 1686, he with others were put into the Commission of peace "by K. Jam. 2 for the County of Cambridge, and what became of him afterwards let others "speak."—Wood, Ath. Oxon. ii. 834.

(c) MS. Baker, xlii. 6 b. 104: Dyer, Priv. of Univ. i. 339.

(d) Afterwards Earl of Halifax.

but that which chiefly dasht the business, was the want of persons willing to try experiments, he whom we chiefly relyed on refusing to concern himself in that kind. And more what to add further about this business I know not: but only this, that I should be very ready to concur with any persons for promoting such a designe, so far as I can do it without engaging the loss of my own time in those things.^(a)

Vol. III. p. 613, *insert after l. 10,*

About August, the Duke of Albemarle, the Chancellor, "wrote a very handsome letter to the Universitie of Cambridge, wherein he told them that he was retired from Court, and soe not capable to serve them as he desired, wherefore, during his retirement, he recommended them to the care of the Archbishop of Canterburie."^(b)

Vol. III. p. 614, l. 22, *insert as a note after oath,*

The account (allowed 24th June, 1687) of Henry Guy, Esq. of payments for secret services contains the following charge:

To Robert Brent in full of 126*li.* 10*s.* for so much money by him expended for charge (as is supposed) for passing two dispencacions, the one for Mr Basset and 5 others, at the University of Cambridge, the other for Mr Webster and 6 others, ministers £102. 10*s.* 0*d.*—Secret Services of Charles II. and James II. ed. Akerman, 161.

Vol. III. p. 623, *add to note (4),*

And so in a copy of this answer in MS. Baker, vi. 353.

Vol. III. p. 625, *add to note (2),*

Mr Edleston (Newton, Correspondence, lviii.) speaking of the Chancellor's allusions to his having himself been formerly a member of the University, says "Until some other College can establish a claim to him, Trinity College is liable to the suspicion of having had him for an *alumnus*. A 'Georgius Jeffrya' was admitted pensioner there March 15, 1661-2, under Mr Hill."

Vol. III. p. 634, l. 14, *add to note (1),*

The order of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for altering the statutes of Sidney College is subjoined:

"COMMISSARIJ REGIÆ Majestatis ad causas Ecclesiasticas, necnon ad Visitandum Universitates, oesq. et singulas Ecclesias Cathedrales, et Collegiatas, Collegia, Scholas Grammaticas Hospitalia, aliasq. id genus Incorporationes, sive Fundationes, ac Societates, Magro. et Socijs Collegii Dns Francisem Sydney-Sussex in Academia Cantabrigiensi eorūq. Successoribus, Salutem. Cum Serenissimus Dns. Rex p. Lras. suas patentes Magno Angliæ Sigillo munitas, plenam nobis potestatem et Authoritatem dederit et concesserit Universitates Oxoniensem et Cantabrigiensem; omnesq. Ecclesias Cathe-

(a) Weld, History of Royal Society, I. 395, 332.

(b) Autobiography of Sir John Bramston, 206.

"drales & singulas, & Collegiatis, Collegia, Scholas Gramaticas, Hospitalia,
 "aliasq. id genus Incorporationes sive fundationes ac Societates visitandi, ut
 "et Ordinationes, Regulas, Statuta et Constitutiones, Lras. patentes, aliaq.
 "Scripta quæcunq. ad eorum respective erectiones et Fundationes ptinentia,
 "aut quoquo modo spectantia corrigendi, emendandi, atq. immutandi, nec
 "non de novo condendi, atq. præscribendi ejusmodi Regulas et Statuta, quæ
 "comoda nobis et idonea videbuntur, ut a Regia sua majestate confirmentur,
 "ratificentur, probentur & edantur; ad melius ordinandas et regulandas
 "societates pdcas, earumq. Possessiones & redditus; cumq. pdci. Collegij
 "statutis diligenter a nobis prælectis, comperimus hæc quæ sequuntur verba
 "et clausulas in iis contineri, viz. Cap. nono, De qualitate novi Magri
 "eligendi [Papismum, Hæreses, superstitiones & errores omnes ex animo
 "abhorret et detestatur, qui deniq.] Cap. undecimo, De modo et forma
 "eligendi magrum [Papismo, et cæteris Hæresibus contrariam] et paulo post,
 "[scripturæ authoritatem; vel optimoru. Hominu. Judiciis præpositurum,
 "cætera quæ ex verbo Dei, nullâ Ratione probari possunt, pro Humanis
 "habiturum; Authoritatem Regiam in Hominibus ejus Dominationis sum-
 "mam, et externorum Eporu. et Principum, et Potestatum quarumcunq.
 "Jurisdictioni minime subjectam æstimaturum; opiniones verbo Dei
 "contrarias, omnesq. Hæreses omni Diligentia refutaturum; deniq. vera
 "consuetis, scripta nonscriptis, in Causa Religionis, semper antehabiturum,
 "secundo eundem Deum Patrem testor in Christo Jesu:] et infra [omniq.
 "Personarum acceptione posthabitâ, neq. Dispensationem aliquam adversus
 "eadem Statuta; aut eorum aliquod impetrabo, nec ab alijs impetrari
 "curabo, nec impetratam acceptabo ullo modo.] Cap. 17. De Sociorum
 "Qualitate [Papismo, et cæteris Hæresibus contrariæ]. Cap. 19. De
 "Sociorum Electione [Volumus & Statuimus, quod si in Gratiam et Favorem
 "alienjus Literæ, vel nuncius a quacunq. Persona ad Magru. et Socios, seu
 "eoru. aliquem mittantur, aut destinentur, se aut amicis suis mediantibus,
 "cum consensu illius, tum is inhabilis ad capessendum Locu. Socij &
 "Scholaris omnino reputet. et electio de ipso facto prorsus nulla et irrita
 "habeatur.] Cap. 20. Jusjurandum electi Socij [Papismo et cæteris
 "omnibus Hæresibus contrariam] et infra; [nullam ullo Tempe adversus
 "aliquod Statutorum Fundatricis nostræ, sive adversus hoc juramentum
 "meum Dispensationem impetrabo, nec curabo impetrari, nec ab alijs
 "impetratam acceptabo ullo modo]. Cap. 34. De Jurejurando Scholarium
 "Discipulorum, [quæ Fundatrix] et paulo post [pro eodem administrando
 "edidit]. Nos præfata verba et Clausulas mature ppendentes, peipientesq.
 "quod omnino incomoda sint, ea authoritate pdcâ. delenda, abroganda,
 "abolenda, penitusq. annihilanda censuimus, atq. proinde ea omnia et
 "singula delemus, abrogamus, abolemus, et nulla facimus, ac si in Statutis
 "pfatis. nulla tenus comprehensa aut inserta fuissent. Insuper ordinamus,
 "et constituimus, ut dei. Collegij Magro, liceat Pensionarios & Studentes
 "quoscunq., et ad quam velit Mensam, seu Convictum intra Collegium, sive
 "Consensu Sociorum admittere; aliquo Statuto, Actu, Constitutione aut
 "Consuetudine in contrarium non-obstante. Datum in Palatio Regio de
 "Whitehall, 13 die mensis Junii, anno Domini, 1687."—MS. Cole, xlvi. 215.

Vol. III. p. 634, l. 17, *after* July *add as a note*,

The King's Letter confirming the alterations in the Statutes of Sidney College was in these terms:

"JAMES R.

"JAMES THE Second, by the Grace of God, King of England, Scotland, France, & Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. To our trusty and wel-beloved the Mr. & Fellows of Sydney-Sussex College in our University of Cambridge, & to their Successors, Greeting.

"WHEREAS our Commissioners for Ecclesiastical causes, and for the visitation of the Universities, & of all & every Cathedral & Collegiate Churches, Colleges, Grammar-Schools, Hospitals, & other the like Incorporations or Foundations, & Societies, have thought it requisite to abrogate & abolish several clauses in the Statutes of that our College, as by their order, hereunto annexed, more fully appears: we, having seen & considered the said Order, do, by these presents, approve, ratify, & confirm the same, willing & requiring you to cause these presents & the said Order to be entered in, & added to your book of Statutes; & for the time to come, to observe the same; any Order, Constitution, Statutes or usage of the said College to the contrary, in anywise notwithstanding: & for your so doing, this shall be your warrant. Given at our Court of Windsor the 2d day of July, 1687, in the 3d year of our reign.

"By his Majesty's command,

SUNDERLAND, P."

MS. Cole, xlvi. 217.

Vol. III. p. 634, *add to note* (2),

Amongst Mr Fulman's Manuscript Collections, in the Library of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, is a paper entitled "The Case of Sydney College delivered by the fellows to the Duke of Albemarle."—(MS. No. ccxiv. p. 174.)

Vol. III. p. 639, note (2), in l. 14, *for* about the middle *read* at Cheveley on the 6th, *and at the end of the note add*,

He was crented by James II., after his abdication, Earl of Dover. He was buried according to his desire in the Church of the Convent of Carmelite Monks at Bruges, where there was a sumptuous monument to his memory, which is fully described in Topographer and Genealogist, ii. 492, 493.

Vol. III. p. 642, l. 16, *before* Joshua *insert as a note*,

The King's Letter for restoring Sidney College Statutes was as follows:

"JAMES R.

"Trusty & well beloved, we greet you well. Whereas our late Commissioners for Ecclesiastical causes, & for the visitation of the Universities, Colleges, &c. did make several alterations in the Statutes of that our College, which said alterations we did by our Instrument, under our sign manuel ratifye, approve of, & confirm; and whereas we are pleased

"to restore the Statutes of our said College, as they were before the said alterations were made; we do accordingly, by these presents rescind, revoke & annul, as well the said Decree, made by our said late Commissioners, as our said Instrument of Confirmation thereof; willing & requiring, that the Statutes of that our College be observed & pursued in all things, & to all intents & purposes, as if the said alterations had not been made: and we do hereby authorize also & empower you to proceed to the Election of a Master, Fellows, or other Officers of our said College, in the room of those who are not qualified by your Statutes; any form, letter, order or directions to the contrary notwithstanding. And so we bid you farewell.

"GIVEN at our Court at Whitehall, the first day of December, 1688, in the fourth year of our reign.

"By his Majesty's command,

"MIDDLETON.

"To our trusty & well-beloved The President or Senior Fellow, & the rest of the Fellows of Sydney-Sussex College in our University of "Cambridge."—MS. Cole, xlvi. 218.

Vol. III. p. 644, *add to note* (6),

Wilson, *Life of De Foe*, i. 155; Macaulay, *Hist. of England*, II. 563—566.

Vol. IV. p. 5, *add to note* (3),

In *State Poems*, Part iii., p. 294, is one "On the Installation of the Duke of Somerset, Chancellor of Cambridge. By a Cantabrigian who was at the Entertainment."

Vol. IV. p. 8, *insert after* l. 34,

The following more detailed and accurate account is by John Reynolds, Fellow of Eton College and Canon of Exeter.^(a)

THE ACCOUNT of King's College's recovery of their Rights to chuse their own Provost.

In 1689, the year after the revolution, Dr Copleston, Provost of King's College, died, when the College thought they had a fair opportunity of recovering the right the founders Statutes had given them, of choosing their own Provost, of which the King's the Founders successors, had deprived them, accordingly appointed a day of Election. But in the mean time, a false brother, by name Hartliffe, rode up to court, & acquainted them, that by the Provost's death, a place was become vacant in the King's gift, hoping thereby to make some interest for himself, as it afterwards appeared. Soon after which came down a Mandamus from the King to the College, to choose for their Provost Mr Upman, Fellow of Eton. In answer to this, the College sent up a Remonstrance, setting forth the right they had of themselves to choose their own Provost, granted by the Founder, his

(a) Admitted of King's College 1689, died July 30, 1758, aged 87.

Majesty's Predecessor, in his Statute, which they hoped he would not infringe, much less impose upon them a man that had reached to destroy that constitution, which his Majesty came in to preserve; for he had preached a sermon, in Eton Chapel, in favour of the Toleration, granted by King James's Proclamation, to Christians of all Denominations, as well Roman Catholics, as Protestant Dissenters: which Proclamation was commanded to be read in all the Churches, & the Bishops who petitioned against it, were sent to the Tower.

I, who was then in the sixth form, was present at the Sermon, & I remember well, that the boys could not help observing the faces of the Fellows & Masters there present, scorn in some, & indignation in others. Upon this remonstrance, the Court immediately dropped Mr Upman, but presently sent down a new Mandamus to the College to chose Sir Isaac Newton for their Provost. In answer to which the College represented, that to choose Sir Isaac Newton would be acting contrary to the foundera statute which expressly enjoins them to choose for their Provost one who was, or had been a member of one of his Royal Foundations, either at Eton or King's; still insisting on their right of choosing. Upon this a third Mandamus was sent down to elect Mr Hartliff: but of this the College being aware, every officer took care to be out of the way, every Fellows door was shutt, & no one at home: so that when the messenger came, finding no one to deliver the Mandamus to, he laid it on the Hall Table, from whence at night, by an unknown hand, it was thrown over the wall.

Within a day or two the Election came on, when Mr Roderick, upper Master of Eton School, had the unanimous vote of all the Electors but three, of which last Hartliff was one. And when this was done, the College could not but be sensible that they had incurred the displeasure of the court, who, they heard, threatened them with vengeance. Nor was the person they had chose duly qualified: for by the Statute, he ought to be in Orders, & a Doctor, neither of which Mr Roderick then was. But this was soon rectified: for the University, at the intercession of the College, immediately gave him a Doctors Degree, for which he was to perform his exercises the following term; & Dr Spratt, Bishop of Rochester, gave him private Ordination at Westminster, assisted by Dr Annaly, Dean of Exeter & prebend of Westminster, as he himself, our Dean told me. And then to defend themselves from a law suit, with which they were threatened, the Society passed a vote, that there should be no Dividend till the law suit was at an end; & if that should not be sufficient, next to convert all the college plate into money, for the same use; & lastly, if more was wanting, to strike off the second dish for a time. And at the same time they applied to all the men of quality & fortune then living, that had been bred at King's College, craving their aid to enable them to carry on this Law Suit; in which they met with good success, Lord Dartmouth alone, the Colleges High Steward, subscribing a Thousand pounds towards it. It was thought however most prudent to prevent a Law Suit if they could; & therefore used their

utmost endeavours to pacify the Court, & reconcile them, if possible, to their election; & by the interest of their friends, prevailed so far as to gain an hearing, which was appointed to be at Hampton Court. To be their Agents there, the College chose out of their body, three representatives, Oliver Doyley, who, as having been Secretary to the Embassy at Constantinople, was supposed to know how great People are to be addressed; Dr Stanhope, afterwards Dean of Canterbury, the best disputant of the College, & generally reputed the best Proctor of his time, in the University of Cambridge; & my Tutor, John Layton, as reckoned the best Scholar of the College; but thick of hearing, & purblind. When they came to Hampton Court they were conducted into a room that opened into the gallery where the Attorney and Solicitor General came to them, to whom they clearly proved, That the right of electing the Provost was fixed in the College itself, by the Grant of the King, the Founder, & by the statutes themselves. To this the Attorney General replied, that notwithstanding the Founders Grant to the College, the King's his successors had, from time to time, put in the Provosts; & then pulled out a long list of all the Provosts, of this [College] put in by the King, & that by another, & so on, to the present time, concluding, with some warmth, that the King could not but highly resent their disputing with him, what had never been disputed with any of his predecessors. At which John Layton, not a little nettled, rose up; when at that very instant, was an hush, & a whisper, that the Queen was coming through the Gallery, & all the company rose up; but John, through the defect of his eyes, & ears, observed neither, but knocking down his hand upon the Table, cried out with a loud voice: Mr Attorney Generall, if we must bear the grievances of former Reigns, then is the King in vain come in: which words the Queen heard not a little startled.

So they were soon ordered to depart, being threatened with no less than expulsion. Then, probably, was it, as some people say, inserted in some foreign Gazettes, that K. William was going to do, what King James was expelled for doing: but I cannot say that I saw it in any paper of those times. This is certain, that they did not think fit to put their threats in execution; which the College soon knew: for the King going to the Races at Newmarket, took Cambridge in his way, where, amongst other things, he visited King's College Chapel, attended by their Chancellor, the Duke of Somerset, and many other of the Nobility, when he told the College, that had waited there to receive him, that, at the intercession of his friend here, the Duke of Somerset, their Chancellor, he gave his consent, that the man they had chosen, should be their Provost: and then John Layton, who was before prepared, made a speech of thanks to the King, on his knees: which being ended, the Chancellor came from the King to the College, and said, that it was his Majesty's Pleasure, that the person, who had made the speech, should go out Doctor in Divinity. But John Layton begged the Chancellor to return his most humble and dutifull thanks to his Majesty, for the great favour intended him, of which he should ever retain the highest gratitude, bnt to intercede with his Majesty

to excuse him from taking it, that he might not go over the head of many persons more worthy than himself.^(a)

Vol. iv. p. 9, *in note (2), after Allix insert father to Dr Allix.*

Vol. iv. p. 11, *insert after l. 9,*

The expences of the University in respect of the King's entertainment were £476 4s.^(b)

Vol. iv. p. 12, *add to note (4),*

Mr Edleston (Newton Correspondence, xxxi.) states Sir Rob. Sawyer to have been re-elected M.P. for the University, 21 Feb. 1690 [1689-90], but he was I apprehend then elected jointly with the Hon. Edw. Finch at a General Election and not re-elected under the Special Writ issued on his expulsion from the House of Commons.

Vol. iv. p. 13, *add to note (4),*

In Bromley's Catalogue of Engraved Portraits (p. 240) Mace is said to have died 1709, aged 90.

Vol. iv. p. 15, *after reader in l. 3 insert as a note,*

See Southey's Doctor, chapters xiv., xciii., xciv., xcvi., xcvi., Prelude of Mottoes, Epilude of Mottoes.

Vol. iv. p. 15, *insert after l. 4,*

Subjoined is a Letter from the Debtors in the Tolbooth to Moses Pitt, who, being himself in the Fleet for debt, endeavoured to obtain measures for ameliorating the wretched condition of this unfortunate class of persons :

FROM DEBTORS HALL IN THE TOLL-BOOTH IN CAMBRIDGE.

SIR, We the poor Prisoners for Debt, are so Impoverished by long Imprisonment, that we have not Bread to Eat, and are sometimes forced to drink Water, for Six of us that are in Debtor's Hall, some have been here almost Seven Years, and some Five, others Three, and therefore we are extream poor, and have not wherewith to subsist; we have only a

(a) MS. Cole, 35 b.—37 b. Mr Reynolds' account was apparently drawn up in or after 1705, when Sir Isaac Newton was knighted. Dr Nathaniel Johnston in the King's visitatorial power asserted (licensed 23 July, 1688), gives the following account, with which he was furnished by Dr Brady, Regius Professor of Physic, at the preceding commencement: "That in King's College in Cambridge they have a Statute that directs them to choose a Provost in such Form, and with such Qualifications as are appointed in the Statute, and by Oath are bound not to accept of any Dispensation to the contrary, yet from the very Foundation by King H. 6. the Provost was ever named by the King to be chosen by the Fellows, and it hath been so constantly observed. The Fellows, as the present Provost informs, put up a Petition to King James the First, that he would be Graciously pleased to leave them to their free choice: But his Answer was, that the Statute was Abrogated by the very practice of the Founder, who Named Two Provosts Successively in his Life time, and by the constant practice of Succeeding Kings, and that he was their Founder, for that the King never Dyes, and he would not part with his Right of Nomination but in other things would leave them to the free use of their Statutes."—p. 352.

(b) European Magazine, xi. 281.

Basket twice a Week, and that is all, a little broken Meat, and a few Crusts of Bread. As for the Debtors in the House, there are Seven of them, Four Men, and Three Women, and they are all very poor, and indeed it is a very poor Prison. Therefore we do all give you many thanks for your Care and Pains in the promoting and putting forward an Act for our Redemption. And the Great God of Heaven and Earth Bless you in your proceedings. And this is all we poor Debtors can say, or do, only pray for you and yours, whose Names are under-written in the behalf of the rest, *Rubin Guter Samuel Welles, &c.*

October the 4th, 1690.^(a)

Sad as this account is, it is far, very far, exceeded by accounts from Prisons elsewhere. Poor Prisoners were at this period subjected in many of the Gaols to the most revolting and abominable treatment.

Vol. iv. p. 20, *add to note* (3),

Mr Boyle had a letter of recommendation from the Duke of Somerset, dated 6 September (which was before the vacancy).—MS. Baker, xxx. 355; Newton Correspondence, ed. Edleston, ix.

Vol. iv. p. 23, *add to note* (2),

See more as to Lord Cuts in Horace Walpole's Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors, ed. Park. v. 217.

Vol. iv. p. 31, *add to note* (1),

Old Pharaoh seems to have been at Barley not Barkway. In Ned Ward's London Spy is an account of a Stage Coach Journey from London to Cambridge. The passengers came to their evening stage at Barley, where they "put into an inn distinguished by the name of Old Pharaoh, which "title it acquired from a stout elevating malt liquor under the same name, "for which it hath long been famous." (Chambers' Edinburgh Journal, New Series, No. 91, p. 197.) Old Pharaoh is mentioned as a drink in Dr King's Works, i. 207; ii. 88, 89.

Vol. iv. p. 66, *add after* l. 14,

On the 25th of March William Cooke, LL.D., Chancellor of the Diocese of Ely, adjudged a case brought before him by the Minister and Clerk of All Saints against Thomas Harrison, Fellow and Tutor of Sidney College. The complaint was that John Bernard, student of the College, who had died there, in or about May, 1703, had been buried at Great St Andrew's by the care and charge of the Tutor who had denied to pay the fees of the Minister and Clerk of All Saints, in which Parish Sidney College is situate. Dr Cooke decided they were entitled to such fees and obliged Mr Harrison to pay the same.^(b)

(a) The Cry of the Oppressed [by Moses Pitt], London, 12mo. 1691, p. 20.

(b) Church Book of All Saints.

Vol. iv. p. 68, *add to note (5),*

Joseph Hussey, the celebrated dissenting minister, published a sermon relative to this storm.

Vol. iv. p. 71, *insert before l. 1,*

The Vice-Chancellor issued the following Orders in anticipation of the Queen's visit to Cambridge :

ORDERS to be Observed by all Students in the University at the approach and during the continuance of her Majesty here, upon the utmost penalty of the Statutes to be inflicted upon the transgressors, as the disobedience and insolence of the offenders shall merit.

WHEREAS her Majesty has declared her gracious pleasure to honour this University with her royal presence upon Monday next the sixteenth day of this month ; It is injoin'd to all Students,

THAT they stand orderly to wait upon the approach of her Majesty in one rank or row from Emmanuel College, on the east side of the lane through the Petty-Cury by the south side of St Maries Church to the schools, according to the order of Colleges following, that is to say, Emmanuel, Sidney, Christ, Jesus, St Mary Magdalen, Corpus Christi, Pembroke Hall, St Peters, Queens, Katherine Hall, Clare Hall, Trinity Hall, Caius, St John's, Trinity and King's College.

THAT the Undergraduates be in their Gowns and Caps, and after them the Batchelors of Arts according to the same order of Colleges, in their Gowns, Caps, and hoods ; Then the Regents in their gowns, Caps, Hoods ; Then the Non-Regents and Batchelors of Divinity, in their gowns, Caps, and hoods ; Then the Doctors of Physick, Law, and Divinity in their Scarlet gowns and caps.

THAT as her Majesty passeth by, they all kneel down, and say with loud and audible voice Vivat Regina.

THAT the Deans or head Lecturers ; according to the direction of the Masters of the several Colleges, see that all the Students of those their respective Colleges, keep their places hereby allotted, and stir not out of them till the whole train attending her Majesty be passed by.

THAT all do then repair to their own Colleges, and be there in readiness to attend her Majesty with the Masters and Fellows of such Colleges as her Majesty shall be pleas'd to honor with her presence.

THAT none be seen in any College or in the town, but in his gown and cap, the Graduates in their hoods also ; and all demean themselves with such modesty, civility and decency as may be to the honour of the University.

THAT none, besides heads of Colleges, and University Officers then upon duty enter into Trinity College, except the Students of the same College.

THAT at the Congregation the Regents and Non-Regents be present in their Caps, Hoods, and Habits as the Statute requires.

THAT they place themselves within the inward part of the benches, if

that will contain them, if not, in the lower part of the outward, leaving the upper for such persons of quality as may be present.

THAT both Regents and Non-Regents keep their places, that they stand not upon the benches or seats, or look over the partition of the houses, or gather together in Companies, but deport themselves with such gravity as becomes so great and Venerable a Senate, and that august presence they will then be in, nor leave the houses, when the Congregation is dissolv'd, till her Majesty and the Nobility are gone out.

JOHN ELLYS, Vicechan.^(a)

Vol. iv. p. 72, *insert after* l. 39,

The following are particulars of the expenditure of the University in respect of the Queens visit :

	£.	s.	d.
Spent in the Consistory before going to Newmarket . . .	1	1	6
Spent at Newmarket by the Vice Chancellor, Heads of Colleges and others of the University going to wait upon and invite the Queen	16	10	6
For a sermon at Newmarket	2	3	0
Coaches horses and messenges between Cambridge and Newmarket	13	4	6
Half the charge of a bridge gravel sedge &c. to make a convenient passage into the Town	5	1	0
The Ringers	0	5	0
Binding the books designed to be presented	6	19	8
Provision from London for her Majesty's entertainment, as appears by several bills signed by Patrick Lamb Esq. her Majesty's chief cook	397	19	4
Provisions at Cambridge as by several bills signed by the same	176	5	3
Venison procured at Cambridge	3	9	6
Bread flour beer and cheese at Trinity College	21	8	0
Bricklayers work in the kitchen there	4	15	0
Attendance at the gates and kitchen there	1	2	0
Making good the loan of linnen and broken windows	3	14	11
Making good the loan of a great copper pot of the Queens	2	0	8
The yeoman of the guard had and spent at London	14	7	6
Gratuity to Patrick Lamb Esq. and Mr Havell her Majesty's cooks for their great care and pains	32	5	0
Return of money to London and carriage of a silver plate of the Queen's found after her departure	1	14	7
Charcoal and billets	16	15	0
	<u>£720</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>6^(a)</u>

Vol. iv. p. 77, *add to note* (5),

See an extract from Lady Sadleir's Will, the Schedule annexed thereto

(a) Printed Paper inserted in MS. Baker, xvii. 305.
(b) European Magazine, xi. 231.

and Orders concerning her Algebra Lectures in Report of University Commissioners, Part ii. 462—468.

Vol. iv. p. 79, *add to note (1),*

Wilson's Life of Defoe, l. 304; D'Israeli's Calamities of Authors.

Vol. iv. p. 83, *add to note (5),*

Sir John Hinde Cotton was, on the 25th Dec., 1744, appointed Treasurer of the King's Chamber (he being then M.P. for Marlborough). He resigned this situation about May, 1746. He sat for Marlborough in the Parliament of 1747.

Vol. iv. p. 84, *add to note (1),*

As to Mr Shepheard, see Dibdin's Northern Tour, i. 160, and Supplement, p. 1. He died at the Toy at Hampton Court, 23rd April, 1748.

Vol. iv. p. 85, l. 39, *for Charles read Carr.*

Vol. iv. p. 86, note (1), *for does read do, and insert after Calendar,*

As also the Rev. J. Power, M.A., Librarian to the University, in his communication to the University Commissioners (Report, Part ii. p. 50) and Mr Potts' (Liber Cantabrigiensis, 188).

Vol. iv. p. 87, *add to note (1),*

Report of University Commissioners, Part ii. 468—471.

Vol. iv. p. 97, *after l. 20, add,*

There being a design to pull down Mr Hussey's Meeting House, Dr Roderick, Vice-Chancellor, issued a Proclamation,^(a) which apparently had the effect of preventing the outrage.

Vol. iv. p. 100, note (5), *insert after l. 14,*

Edward Kemp, B.D., Fellow of Queens' College, published at Cambridge, 4to. 1668, a Sermon on 2 Cor. v. 17, preached the Sunday before Sturbridge Fair (Cooke's Preachers' Assistant, ii. 197). The Corporation Preacher in that year was Mr Stamford, Fellow of Christ's College.

Vol. iv. p. 104, *insert after l. 12,*

On the 16th of April Dr Lany, Deputy Vice-Chancellor, issued a Paper of which the following is a copy :

WHEREAS I am inform'd that several enormities are dayly committed by young Scholars, who under the pretence of fishing and gunning, and other such diversions, meet with women of ill fame, in the neighbouring villages; these are to require you, that strict care be taken, that no Scholar presume

(a) Calus Coll. MS. No. 623, p. 3.

to wander out of town, with or without his gown, without leave first had of the Master of his College or his Tutor.

AND if any Scholar shall be known to be in any Publick house, in any of the adjacent Villages, without such leave obtain'd, they shall incur the utmost penalty that has been inflicted for crimes of that nature.

IT IS LIKEWISE REQUIR'D, that all Masters of Colleges do cause one or more of these papers to be fixt up in the most publick places of their respective Colleges.

EDW. LANT, Dep. Vicechanc.^(a)

April 16th, 1711.

Vol. iv. p. 142, *insert after* l. 8,

On the 6th of September Dr Sherlock, Vice-Chancellor, published a notice, having for its object the more strict observance of the Statute of the University prohibiting Scholars from frequenting Sturbridge Fair, and requiring the Gates of the Colleges to be shut by 9 in the evening.^(b)

Vol. iv. p. 142, *insert after* l. 18,

On the 26th of November, Dr Humphrey Prideaux, Dean of Norwich, wrote to Viscount Townshend, Secretary of State, with certain proposals for reformation of the two Universities. The letter and proposals are subjoined.

To the Right Honourable, Charles, Lord Viscount Townshend, Principal Secretary of State to his Majesty King George.

My Lord,

In obedience to your Lordship's commands, I have drawn up, in the following Articles, what occurs to me as most proper to be done for the Reforming of the two Universities of this land, so as to make these noble Schools of learning best answer the end, for which they are appointed. I have offered all I could think of; not that I expect all, that I have offered, should be put in execution; but only that, as the more is laid before your Lordship, the larger field you may have for election. Neither do I think, that I have suggested all that is necessary: others may add as many things more, altogether as fit to be considered for the accomplishing of what is proposed. Having lived seventeen years in Oxford, I am well acquainted with that University. I cannot say the same for Cambridge, having all my notices of that learned body only by enquiry and hear-say; and therefore it is convenient, that others be consulted, who have as full a knowledge of that University as I have of the other, that so all things may be ordered, as will best suit the constitutions and usages of both these bodies, and best conduce to the reforming of whatsoever may be amiss or defective in each of them.

(a) Printed Paper inserted in MS. Baker, xviii.

(b) Printed Paper inserted in MS. Baker, xxi.

Nothing certainly can be of greater importance to the Nation, or better deserve the care of the Public, than the well ordering and regulating those places of public education. Here our Nobility and Gentry, here our Divines, here our Physicians, and here our Lawyers, and Civilians, all of them; and the other, that is, those of the Common Law, for the most part, receive their education; and, as far as they profit thereby, doth the Nation receive the benefit thereof from each, in those stations and duties, which they are afterwards called unto. But, if these fountains grow corrupt, and instead of virtue, religion, and learning, vice, impiety, and ignorance gain the prevalency in them; then nothing but dirty and filthy streams will flow from thence, all over the land, and every part of it will be tainted and polluted with the corruptions thereof.

Most foreign Universities have their Curators and Supervisors, who take care from time to time, that all things be so ordered in them, as may render them best useful for the end, for which they are instituted; that, so becoming nurseries of virtue and learning, all professions of men, following literature, may be bred up in them in such a manner as may best enable them to serve their generation. And for this purpose, with us, all the particular Colleges in both our Universities have their respective Visitors, who, from time to time, watch over them with their inspection, regulate their disorders, and remedy all emerging abuses in them. But there is no such visitatorial power over the whole body aggregate in either of the said Universities. Formerly the Bishops, in whose Dioceses, and the Archbishop of Canterbury, in whose province they stood, visited these learned bodies, and regulated all disorders arising in them; but this power hath long since been extinguished by Papal exemptions. The last, that used it, was Archbishop Arundell, who, in the time of King Richard the Second, made his Metaphorical [Metropolitcal?] Visitation extend to both the Universities. But, since that time, neither the Bishops of the Dioceses, nor the Archbishop of the Province, have any more meddled in this matter, by their ordinary jurisdiction: For, what Cardinal Pool did herein, was by an extraordinary power, as Legate, appointed by the Pope, for the reducing of this land again to the Roman yoke. But, although now the Papal authority be extinguished in this land, and thereby the visitatorial power over these two bodies is either reverted to those, who had it before, or else is, with other branches of the Papal jurisdiction, vested in the Crown by the Statutes of the Realm; yet neither the one, nor the other, have ever since meddled with it. In the time of King William, a proposal was made of visiting both the Universities by a Royal Visitation; and the Lord Chancellor, Sommers, was for it; but the Lord Chief Justice Holt giving his opinion to the contrary, the King answered, That, if they could not agree it to be a clear case, he would not meddle with it; and so this matter dropped. And therefore, to put the thing beyond doubt, an Act of Parliament now seems necessary; and indeed, without that authority, many of the Articles I now offer cannot be put in execution. And I cannot but suppose, that, whenever this matter should be brought

before the two Houses, it will be readily concurred with. For what Lord or Gentleman is there in this Realm, who would not, when he sends a son to either of these Universities, be desirous to receive him back again from thence uncorrupted in his morals, and improved in his knowledge? And, if so, all of them surely will be glad to concur with such proposals, as shall be judged necessary for the effecting of it. We often hear of the complaints of such, who have been disappointed by the miscarriages of their sons, and other relations when sent to our Universities; and what can be more reasonable, than that all those should put to their helping hand, to prevent all such miscarriages for the future? Certainly, nothing can be of greater benefit to the Nobility and Gentry of this Realm, than to have those Places of education so formed and secured, that they may with safety send their sons thither, for their being brought up in virtue and learning, and receive them safely back again, improved in both. And the only way for the accomplishing of this, is, from time to time, to ordain such Regulations of order and discipline in them, as emerging corruptions, from time to time, shall make necessary for this purpose; and to establish such a visitatorial authority, as shall be sufficient to provide, that they be duly executed.

For in all Governments and Societies, corruptions do, with time, emerge, and give reason for new Institutions to correct and remove them. The corrupt nature of man is every where prone to lead hereto; but never more than in those Societies which are made up mostly of the younger sort. For their heat of blood, and want of discretion, usually hurry them into greater disorders, than others are commonly guilty of; and therefore there is no where more need of good regulations and exact order of discipline to correct and repress them, than among such; nor any where a greater necessity of ordaining new laws, from time to time, to meet with and reform such corruptions and disorders, as shall from time to time, emerge among them. Were all things with us in the same state, as when the present order and discipline of our Universities was first formed, it might still be sufficient for its end. Then the discipline of families was kept up, schools were in good order, and all young men came sober to the Universities; and in those times their statutes, well executed, might be fully effectual to keep them so. But, now the discipline of families is neglected and broken, and schools grown loose; young men are often corrupted, before they come to the Universities, and bring vice and debauchery thither with them, and, by their ill example, corrupt all others, whom they converse with: and therefore, in this case, for the well regulating of those places of public education, we need a discipline, that shall be strong enough, not only to keep those sober, who shall come sober to them, but also to reform such, who shall be vitiated and corrupted before their admittance into them. Besides the great riches of the Nation have produced such an excess of luxury among us, in the present age, as hath, like a deluge, overflowed the whole land, and broken in upon, and over-run all places and all orders of men among us, and much altered, for the worse, the whole genius of the Nation: And how much the discipline of our Universities

suffers hereby, cannot but be thoroughly discerned. The great augmentations of expences in them sufficiently shew it. About forty years since, £40. per ann. for a Commoner (or Pensioner, as the term is in Cambridge) and £80. per ann. for a Fellow Commoner, was looked on as a sufficient maintenance; and when I was a Tutor in Oxford, I never desired more for such of my Pupils, as were of either of these orders, and always found it amply to suffice for both. But now, scarce £60. per ann. for the former, and £120. per ann. for the latter, will serve for a compleat maintenance. And in proportion hereto, are increased the expences of all the other orders and members of these two bodies.

And the reformation of the studies, and the inforing of application and diligence in them, is as much wanting in both these Schools of learning, as the reformation of manners in them. It is a thing of melancholy reflexion to consider, what ignorance we often find in those, who come to be examined for Orders. Unless the Universities, for the future, breed us better men for the Ministry, it is, humanly speaking, utterly impossible, that the Church of Christ, which is, by God's mercy, now established among us, can be well supported against those many Adversaries, which are, at this time, on every side, rising up against it, and are, with the utmost craft and diligence, whetting all the instruments of hell for its subversion. Atheists, Deists, Socinians, Arians, Presbyterians, Independents, Anabaptists, and other Adversaries and Sectaries, surround us on every side, and are set, as in battle array, against us: and, if we do not come armed and provided with equal knowledge and learning to the conflict, how shall we be able to support our cause against them? The best cause may suffer, when committed to weak hands for its defence; and therefore care is in an especial manner to be taken, that those, whose profession it is to defend and propagate our Holy Christian Religion, which is the best of all causes, be endowed with all such abilities of knowledge and learning as may render them acceptable to the work; and the well forming and ordering of the two Universities, where they are bred up for it, is the readiest way to make them so.

All these reasons besides several others, call for a speedy reformation in both our Universities; towards the effecting whereof, these following Articles are humbly offered to your Lordship's consideration by,

My Lord,

Your most obedient

Humble Servant,

H. PRIDEAUX.

November 26th,

1715.

ARTICLES FOR THE REFORMATION OF THE TWO UNIVERSITIES.^(a)

1. That the times of Public Prayers, in every College and Hall, be at 6 of the clock in the morning (excepting on Sundays and Holy-Days) and

(a) Compare *Emendanda in Academia* (15 April, 1717), in *Life of Mr William Whiston*, 46-49.

at 9 at night; at which, all the Members of every the said Colleges and Halls shall be bound to be present.

2. That at half an hour after 8 at night, the great bell at Christ Church in Oxford, and the biggest in St Mary's Church in Cambridge, shall begin to toll, and continue tolling till 9; that all the members of the said Universities, that shall be abroad, may have due notice to repair to their respective Colleges or Halls, and be present at the time of Prayers, in them.

3. That, every night, before Prayers be ended, the gates of every College or Hall be locked up; and, as soon as the said Prayers are ended, the keys of the said gates be delivered to the Master or Governor of the said College, or his Deputy, in his absence; and there remain till Prayers be ended the next morning.

4. That, in case, by any accident, or otherwise, any Member of a College or Hall, shall happen to be locked out, and knock at the gates for admittance, the Porter of the said College or Hall, at what time of night soever, shall attend upon the Master or Governor of the said College or Hall, or his Deputy, in his absence, for the keys, and let him in, provided that every such person, so let in, after the gates are shut, give an account to the Government of the said College or Hall, the next morning, of the cause of his being so late out; and, if it be not such an one, as may be allowed for a just excuse, he be punished for the same, in such manner, as the said Government shall think most proper.

5. That whatsoever member of the said University shall, at night, lie out of his College or Hall, in any house in Oxford or Cambridge, whether private, or public, unless he can give a just cause for the same, shall, for the first fault, be publickly admonished for the same; and for the second, lose a year from his next Degree; and, for the third fault, shall be expelled the said College; and, whosoever shall be absent from the Evening and next Morning Prayers, in any College or Hall, shall be supposed to have been out of the said College or Hall all that night, till he shall prove the contrary.

6. That, where there are common-fire-rooms, or combination-rooms, in any College or Hall, they be all shut up at 10 at night, and none be permitted to stay or continue in the said rooms, after that time; but that the Porter of every the said College or Hall, shall then lock up the said room, and carry the keys to the Governor of the said College or Hall, or his Deputy, in his absence; with whom they shall remain till the next morning.

7. That, in case any member of a College or Hall, [after such College or Hall?] shall be shut and locked up, in the manner as is above directed, by any clandestine way get out of, or come into the said College, either by climbing over the wall, or by a private key to any one of the gates, or otherwise, the said person shall, immediately on his being convicted of the same, be immediately expelled the said College or Hall, and never more be capable of being restored to the same.

8. Whereas Stourbridge Fair is of great inconvenience to the University

of Cambridge, and becomes the occasion, usually, of great disorders in the said University, during the many days of its continuance and tends, often, to the corrupting of many of the younger scholars; that the said Fair be absolutely abolished, or else removed to some other place, that shall be, at least, ten miles distant from the said University.

9. Whereas the observing of Fasting Nights in the said Universities is found to be of ill consequences, in leading the youth abroad that night, when they have no supper at home, for the seeking of their suppers elsewhere, which is usually attended with excess and disorder, and often becomes the inlet to debauchery and lewdness; That all the said Fasting Nights be abolished in both the said Universities; and that, on every night in the year, there be a supper in every College and Hall, and on those Fasting Nights, as well as others, without any distinction whatsoever, either as to the quantity or sort of victuals then to be provided; leaving it to the devotion of every particular person to chuse for himself such times for fasting, and other religious exercises, as he shall think best, for the good of his own soul.

10. That no member of either of the said Universities, of what degree, estate, or condition soever, shall at any time resort to any tavern or alehouse within the bounds of the said Universities; and that, in case any such shall be found sitting or drinking, or shall be proved, at any time to have been so sitting or drinking, in any such alehouse or tavern, every such person shall, for the first offence, be publicly admonished for this fault; and for the second offence, shall, besides a second admonition, be made publicly to declaim in the University, and lose one year from the next degree; and, for the third offence shall be publicly expelled, out of the said University: And, wherever any scholar or member of either the said Universities, shall be found sitting or drinking in any such alehouse or tavern, or shall any otherwise be proved to have been sitting or drinking in the same, within the bounds of either the said Universities, the Master or Keeper of the said alehouse or tavern, shall, for the first offence, in permitting the same, be fined to the said University the sum of £5., and for the second offence, the sum of £10., and, for the third offence, the sum of £20., and for ever disabled any more to keep a tavern or alehouse, within the limits of either of the said Universities.

11. And, whereas several lewd women do resort to the said Universities, for the corrupting of the youth that are thither sent for their education, that, for the preventing hereof, care be taken, that whatsoever woman shall come to Oxford, or Cambridge, either to be a Servant, or a sojourner there, shall, within three days after her arrival, produce testimonials of her good behaviour, and, on the approach of the same, shall take out a license for her continuing in the said town: And, that no house-keeper, either in Oxford, or Cambridge, shall, without such license, entertain any such woman in his or her house, beyond the space of three days, under the penalty of £5., to be paid to the said University, toties quoties, And if any woman, coming to either of the said Universities, shall continue there, after three days, without such license, as aforesaid, or, after the obtaining such

license, shall be convicted of immodest behaviour with any scholar, or other person, she shall then, as a whore, be carted out of the town, and be no more permitted to live in the same : And, if any single woman, who is an inhabitant of either of the said towns of Oxford or Cambridge, shall be convicted of whoredom, committed with any scholar, or other person, she shall be forthwith expelled out of the University, and as a whore, be carted out of the same. And, if any woman, who hath been once carted out of either of the said Universities, shall, at any time after, return thither again, unless she be past the fiftieth year of her age, she shall then, being stripped down to the middle, be whipped out of the town, through the most public street of the same : And every year six persons of the graver and soberer sort of those inhabitants of Oxford, or Cambridge, who are privileged members of the said Universities, shall be appointed by the Vice Chancellor, and the Heads of Colleges in each of the said Universities, for the examining of such testimonies, and the granting of such licenses, as aforesaid, and that each of them, singly, be empowered so to do.

12. Whereas several, as well of the Nobility, as Gentry, when sent to the said Universities, have been there insnared into disadvantageous and dishonourable marriages, to the ruin of themselves and families : for the preventing hereof, and the securing of the youth, thither sent, from such a mischief, it would be necessary to have it enacted by Parliament, That, if any scholar, sent to either of the said Universities, while he continues a member thereof, and under the age of one and twenty, shall, without the consent of his Parents or Guardians, be clandestinely married to any woman whatsoever, then the woman, so clandestinely married, and the Minister who shall solemnize the marriage, they knowing the said Scholar to be a member of either of the said Universities, and all others, who shall be accessary to the same, wilfully and knowingly, in manner, as aforesaid, shall incur the guilt of Felony, without benefit of Clergy, and accordingly suffer for the same.^(a)

13. And, whereas all the Colleges in the said Universities are, in their institution, seminaries to breed up those, who shall be there admitted, for the service of the Public, and yet several, who have gotten to be elected into Fellowships or Students places, in the same, not regarding the ends of this institution, do live upon the said Fellowships, or Students places, a drowsish and slothful life, passing away their time idly and unprofitably, without endeavouring to qualify themselves for any public service, either in Church or State : That, for the preventing hereof, it be ordered, for the future, that no person, in either of the said Universities, shall hold any Fellowship or Student's place in any College therein, for any longer term, than till he shall be full twenty years standing, from the time of his first matriculation, into either of the said Universities ; but that, at the said twenty years end, every such Fellow, or Student, shall, of course, become superannuated, and be removed out of his Fellowship, or Student's place.

[a] This proposal, extraordinary in itself, is rendered more so by the circumstance that shortly after the Revolution, Dr Pridenax expressed his disapproval of a bill by which clandestine marriages were to be made felony. See his Life, 82—89.

except he be a Public Professor, or Lecturer, or Upper or Under Library Keeper, or Keeper of the Archives, or Register of the Convocation, or Judge of the Vice-Chancellor's Court in either of the said Universities, or be a Minister of one of the Churches within the towns of Oxford or Cambridge, or the Suburbs of the same; and doth constantly, in his own proper person, and not by another, serve the same.

14. That, for the maintenance and support of such superannuated Fellows or Students, who, in twenty years time, shall not have qualified themselves for any public service, there shall be an Hospital built, in each of the said Universities; towards the building of which, all the Colleges in each of them, shall in proportion to their revenues, contribute, till it be fully finished; which shall be called Drone Hall, where all the said superannuated Fellows or Students shall be admitted; and to every one of them £20. per annum shall be allowed for their maintenance and support, by the College, where they have been Fellows or Students, it being fitting, that this burthen should be laid upon them, as a just mulct for their having bred up the said superannuated person to be good for nothing.^(a)

15. And whereas in several Colleges the Fellows are hindered by their Statutes, from going abroad to recommend themselves to employments, the said Statutes binding them down to strict residence; that it be ordered, that, after ten years standing in either of the said Universities, from the time of matriculation, every Fellow of a College be allowed to be absent from his College, for the serving of any Bishop, or Nobleman, as a Chaplain, or for the taking upon him any other employment, suitable to the faculty or profession, which he shall be of, provided he first give an account to the Government of the College he is of, what the employment is, which he intends to undertake, and have their approbation for the same; and that all Statutes, which are in any College, contrary thereto, be revoked and made null and void.

16. That, as soon as any Fellow or Student of a College, by what nomination [denomination?] soever called, shall have obtained institution, collation, or installation to any Ecclesiastical benefice or preferment, which shall be, *secundum verum valorem*, above £80. per annum, his year of grace shall commence, and, immediately, on the expiration of the said year, his Fellowship, or Student's place shall become void, and he shall quit and leave the same.

17. If any Scholar, Fellow, or Student of any College shall be chosen Beadle, of either of the said Universities, he shall not hold his Scholarship, Fellowship, or Student's place in the said College, any longer than till the next quarter-day after his said election, but shall then void and quit the same, and be utterly put out of it.

18. And, whereas in several Colleges corrupt practices have taken place, so that the Fellow, who quits his Fellowship takes money of him that succeeds him, and pre-elections give handle to this corruption: That it be ordained, that no such pre-elections shall be henceforth made in any

(a) The suggestion for the establishment of Drone Hall seems to have been made quite seriously, yet it is not unworthy of Eachard or Swift.

College of either of the said Universities, but that always the Fellowships, Scholarships, and Student's places, shall be voided, before the election of any new Fellows, Scholars, or Students, shall be made to succeed in the same.

19. And, whereas in some Colleges, the income and revenues of the same are very unequally divided and distributed, the Seniors taking too much, and allowing too little to the Juniors; and, in others, great confusions are made, by distinguishing foundations: That, for the remedy hereof, it be provided, that all the Fellowships, which are of different foundations in any College, shall be all brought to the same rule, privilege, and denomination, and be all governed by the same Statutes; and that, in all dividends and distributions, of the revenues of the College, all Fellows, of the same degree, shall have equal dividends; that is to say, all Undergraduates alike; all Batchelors of Arts alike; all Masters of Arts, Batchelors of Law, and Batchelors of Physic alike; all Doctors of Law, Doctors of Physic, and Batchelors of Divinity alike; and all Doctors of Divinity alike; and that, in the said distributions, or dividends, no order shall exceed that immediately below it, above a fifth part of the lowest dividend: As, for example, if the Under-Graduate's Fellowship shall be worth £25. per annum, the Batchelor's of Arts shall have £30.; the Masters of Arts, Batchelors of Law, and Batchelors of Physic, £35. per annum; the Batchelors of Divinity, Doctors of Law, and Doctors of Physic, £40. per annum, and the Doctors of Divinity, £45. per annum; and so, in like proportion, wherever the lowest dividend shall be in any College, either higher or lower, according as the revenues of the same can bear.

20. That the number of Fellows and Scholars be stated in every College, in proportion to their revenues allowing to no Fellow above £60. per annum; and that the said number be filled every year.

21. That, in filling up the void Fellowships, Students places, and Scholarships, the elections be made without favour or affection, or on any other respect whatsoever, except that of merit only; and that whosoever shall give or take any money, or other bribe, gift, or gratuity whatsoever, on the account of any such election, or shall as much as give or take entertainment, either before or after any such election, upon the account of the value, shall thereon be both expelled the University, with the utmost infamy and disgrace; and, if any Elector shall as much as ask any bribe, gift, or gratuity, or any Candidate shall make any offer of the same to any Elector, the person so asking, and the person so offering any such bribe, gift, or gratuity, shall undergo the same punishment, though nothing be paid or accepted of the same.

22. Whereas, in several Colleges great inconveniences happen by the claim of Founders Kinsmen, to the great discouragement and disappointment of better deserving persons; that all such claims, for the future, be repressed and annulled, and none admitted, for the future, to stand as Candidates for a Scholarship, or Fellowship, in either of the said Universities, but upon the claim of their merit only.

23. And whereas, on the taking of Degrees, and other occasions, treatise to be made, which are not only of great expence, but often cause great disorders: That no such treat be at any time hereafter made, but in the College Hall, or in any other manner, or upon any other occasion, than what shall be allowed of by the Rules and good Orders of the said College, and regulated by the same.

24. And whereas it is usual, at present, in both the said Universities, for persons to take their Degrees in the several Faculties of the said Universities, without doing their Exercises for the same, on their giving bonds for the performance of them afterwards, which they usually forfeit: and so an indirect way is introduced of buying the said Degrees for money, to the discouragement of learning, and the encouragement of duncery and idleness: That, for the preventing hereof, it be ordered, for the future, that no person whatsoever shall be admitted to any Degree in either of the said Universities, till he shall have performed all his statuteable Exercises for the same, excepting only such persons of Quality, as shall, upon solemn occasions, be admitted to honorary Degrees in the said Universities.

25. That when any member of either of the said Universities, shall be of standing for any Degree, either in Arts or any of the three Faculties, that is, of Law, Physic, or Divinity, if he shall think fit not to take the said Degree, yet he shall then, nevertheless, perform all the Exercises, which are by the Statutes of the University required for the taking of it; and every person, failing or neglecting then to perform the said Exercises, shall thereon have his name struck out of the Buttery-Book of the College or Hall, whereof he is a Member, and no longer enjoy any Fellowship, Scholarship, Exhibition, or Student's place therein.

26. Whereas, by the 21st of King Henry VIII., chap. 13th, and by the 28th of the same King, chap. 12th, Ministers beneficed, are, till the 40th year of their age, allowed to be nonresident from their cures to follow their studies in the said Universities, and several, under this pretence, absenting themselves from their cures, live idly, at the said Universities, not only to the unspending of their time, but also to the corrupting of others, by their ill examples: That no person, after 12 years standing, from his matriculation, shall, on any such pretence, be allowed to be absent from his cure, into which he hath institution or collation.

27. Whereas several Colleges in the said Universities are governed by Statutes, made in the time of Popery, wherein are contained many particulars, that are superstitious, and others, that are, at present, inconsistent with the Laws of the Land, and some, that are not, now, reasonably practicable, or would be of no benefit, if they were: That the said Statutes be revised and reformed, by Authority, keeping, as near as shall be convenient, to the intentions of the first Founders, and abolishing all that is superstitious or impertinent.

28. That, in every College, the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper be administered, once every month, at least; and that, at every time the said Sacrament is so administered, there shall be a Sermon preached by

one of the Members of the said College, taking their turns for this duty : of which notice shall be given to the person, whose turn it is, six weeks before ; and that every Fellow, Scholar, or Student of the College, shall then be present, and communicate.

29. That the Vice-Chancellor of each University, with all the Heads of Colleges and Halls, and the Proctors of the said University, do meet on every Monday, at one of the Clock, in the afternoon, to consult and advise together about all such matters, as shall concern the honour, interest, and good government of the said University ; and that nothing be proposed to the Convocation therein, till first approved of at the said Meeting.

30. And, that these, as well as all other, the wholesome Laws and Orders of the said Universities, in general, and those of each College in particular, may be duly and faithfully observed and executed, it be ordained, by Act of Parliament, that, in the beginning of every new Parliament, there shall be named and appointed six persons by the House of Lords, and six by the House of Commons, who, together with six other persons, to be named by the King and his Successors, and with the two Archbishops, and the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper, for the time being, shall be constituted and appointed, as a standing Committee, to be Curators of the said Universities ; and, being so commissioned, under the Great Seal, shall have authority, from time to time, in the name of his Majesty and Successors, to visit the said Universities, and to reform and correct all excesses and defects, to receive all complaints and appeals, and to do all that belong to the Visitatorial Power ; so that those places of public education may be made, in the best manner, to answer the end of their institution : And that the said Commissioners shall meet at the summons of the Archbishop of Canterbury ; and that any seven of them, so summoned, be a Quorum, and have power to act as such.

31. That, if there be any College within either of the said Universities, which hath not Statutes already made and compleated, for the governing of the same, the said Commissioners shall frame a body of Statutes for the said College ; which being passed under the Broad-Seal, shall be the Statutes, by which the said College shall be governed, in all times after ensuing.

32. That, whensoever it shall be thought necessary to visit either of the said Universities, the said Visitation may be executed by any three of the said Committee, delegated from the rest, so far as to make enquiry into all excesses and defects ; but no Order, Degree, or Injunction shall be made thereon, but by a Quorum of the whole Committee : And that, in all such Visitatorial Inquisitions, two of every College shall be called by the said Delegates, who shall, upon oath, make answer to all such articles of inquisition, as shall then be proposed to them.

33. And whereas Fellows of Colleges often spend a great part of their time, as well as of their revenues, in quarrels among themselves, or with their Head : That, for the preventing hereof, as well as of the impertinent trouble, which is frequently given Visitors of Colleges, it be ordained, that

in each of the said Universities there be a select Senate consisting of the Doctors of the three Faculties, and all Batchelors of Divinity, resident in the said Universities, who shall summarily hear and determine all such differences. And, in case any person shall refuse to acquiesce in the said determination, but shall appeal from it to the Visitor of the College, and shall be cast in the said appeal; that then he shall pay all the expences of the said appeal, and over and above the said expences, shall also pay to the person or persons, against whom the said appeal was made, the sum of £20., to make him or them amends for the vexation given him or them, by the said appeal; and that no appeal shall be deferred to, by the said select Senate, or accepted of, by any Visitor, till bond shall be given by the Appellant, or Appellants, with sufficient Sureties, for the payment of the said expences, and sum of £20., in case he or they shall be cast in the said appeal.

34. And, whereas in the disposal of the livings or ecclesiastical benefices, which fall in the gift of either of the said Universities, the junior Masters of Arts often give their votes rashly and partially, without that due consideration, which they ought to have towards the merits of the Candidates: That it be ordered, that all such livings and ecclesiastical benefices, as shall henceforth fall in the disposal of either of the said Universities, shall be disposed of by the said select Senate; and that all presentations to any such benefices or livings shall henceforth be sealed, at their nomination.

35. That no Master, or Head of any College or Hall, in either of the said Universities, shall, on any occasion whatsoever, be absent from his College, or Hall, above two months together, at any one time, or above three months, at different times, in any one year, on the penalty of voiding his place thereby.

36. That the better to enable the Masters and Heads of the said Colleges or Halls to reside on their respective Colleges or Halls, within the said Universities, it be ordered, that, where the provision for their maintenance in the said Colleges and Halls doth not amount to the value of three of the best Fellowships in the said Colleges or Halls, it be made up to that value out of the revenues of the said Colleges or Halls, before any dividend shall be made among the Scholars or Fellows of the same.

37. And, whereas in foreign countries, especially in France, such regard is had to Graduates, that the better sort of benefices are reserved and appropriated to them; and it is, by the Statute of the 13th of Queen Elizabeth, chap. 12, ordained, that no person shall be capable of institution to a living of £35. per annum, in the Queen's books, unless he be a Batchelor of Divinity in one of the Universities of this Realm, or a licensed Preacher in the same: That, for the like encouragement of such, as have by their learning attained to Degrees in either of the said Universities, that is, by fulfilling their statuteable-time, and laudably performing their exercises for the said Degrees, it be ordained, that none be promoted to a Bishopric, or Deanery, or to any other benefice whatsoever, that, *secundum verum valorem*, shall be worth £300. per annum, except he hath regularly taken

the Degree of Doctor in Divinity in one of the said Universities; and that no one be promoted to an Archdeaconry, or to any Residentiary's place in any Cathedral or Collegiate Church of this Realm, or to any benefice whatsoever, that shall, *secundum verum valorem*, be worth £200. per annum, except he hath regularly taken the Degree of Batchelor of Divinity, or Doctor of Laws, in one of the said Universities; and that no one shall be promoted to any Prebend, which is no Residentiary in any Cathedral, or Collegiate Church, in this Realm, or any benefice whatsoever, that shall, *secundum verum valorem*, be worth one hundred pounds per annum, except he hath regularly taken the Degree of Master of Arts, or Batchelor of Laws, in one of the said Universities. And further, that no person whatsoever shall be capable of being Judge of the Admiralty, Dean of the Arches, or of being Judge of the Prerogative Court, or Vicar-general to either of the Archbishops, or Master of the Faculties, or Chancellor to any Bishop, except he hath regularly taken the Degree of Doctor of Laws in one of the said Universities; and that no person whatsoever shall be capable of being Commissary under any Bishop or Archdeacon, or of being Register to any Bishop or Archdeacon, except he hath taken the Degree of Master of Arts, or Batchelor of Laws, in one of the said Universities; and that no one shall be capable of taking the Degree of Batchelor of Laws, till he hath first been admitted to the Degree of Batchelor of Arts, and hath, after that, studied the Law three years under the Professor of Laws in one of the said Universities.

38. Whereas the knowledge of the original languages of the Holy Scriptures is necessary for all Divines, that, in order to the inducing of all such as are intended for this profession to study those languages, it be ordered, that no person, after one year, from the date of these presents, shall, in any Exercise of Divinity to be performed in the Schools of either the said Universities, quote any text out of the Old Testament in any other language than the Hebrew; or any text out of the New Testament in any other language than the Greek.

39. And, whereas the good education of the youth of the said Universities doth, in a great measure, depend upon the care and discretion of Tutors, and their abilities, well to instruct and govern them, it be ordered, that no person shall take upon him to be a Tutor, in any College or Hall, within either of the said Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, till he be allowed and appointed to it by the Master and Seniors, that have the government of the said College or Hall, and thereon be approved, admitted, and licensed to be a Tutor, by the Vice-Chancellor of the University, in the manner hereafter mentioned.

40. That every Tutor shall constantly read to his pupils, or, in his absence, depute another licensed Tutor to do the same for him, till they shall take the Degree of Batchelor of Arts, or shall be of standing for it, without making any vacation, unless for three weeks, at Christmas, and one week at each of the Festivals of Easter and Whitsuntide, and during the time of the Act at Oxford, or the Commencement at Cambridge.

41. That the said Tutors take especial care to form the morals and

principles of their Pupils, according to the laws and doctrines of our Holy Christian Religion, as taught in the Church of England; and for their well instruction herein, shall constantly, on all Sundays and Holy-days, except the times of vacation, above-mentioned, read and expound unto them the Articles of the Church of England, or such other books or tracts of divine institution, as shall be judged best for this purpose.

42. That every person, to be admitted and licensed to be a Tutor, in either of the said Universities, shall be sworn to the faithful observance of the last-mentioned Article, before the Vice-Chancellor of the same, and of all other such Articles and Particulars, as shall be thought fit to be added to it; and also shall, at the same time, take all such Oaths, and make all such Declarations and Subscriptions, as every person, to be licensed to keep a public Grammar School, is obliged to take and make, according to the Laws of the Land, and the Constitution of the Church of England; and that thereon, and not before, the said Vice-Chancellor shall admit and license him to be a Tutor, and give him a Certificate hereof, under his hand and seal; which certificate shall be registered in the University Register, and also in that of the College, whereof he is a member.

43. That every Tutor, neglecting to do the duties of a Tutor, to which he hath been sworn, shall be answerable for it, both to the Government of the College or Hall, in which he is a Tutor, and also to the Vice-Chancellor of the University, and may be convened before either of them for the same; and, on conviction, shall be admonished, for the first time, and, for the second, be removed from being any more a Tutor; and hereon his admission and license to be a Tutor, shall become null and void, and never more after that be again revived.

44. That, whereas the ill example of Governors and Teachers is of very great influence for the corrupting of those that are under their charge, it be ordained, that, if any Tutor shall make his conduct, in any particular, of ill example to his Pupils, this shall be sufficient, without any admonition, forthwith to remove him from being any more a Tutor.

45. That every Tutor, for the better discharging of his duty, shall have Proctorial authority over his Pupils, and be empowered to enter into any house, within either of the said Universities, to search for them, when absent from their studies and punish the house, that shall receive them, in the same manner, as the Proctors of either of the said Universities may do.

46. That no person shall trust any Under-Graduate, in either of the said Universities, without the consent and allowance of his Tutor; and that, if any one shall do otherwise, he shall lose all right of recovering, by Law, what he trusts him for.

47. That every Master of a College or Hall, within either of the said Universities, shall, once every quarter, taking to him the assistance of such of the Seniors of the said College or Hall, as he shall think fit, make enquiry into the proficiency of all the Under-Graduates under his charge, by examining of them in those parts of learning, in which, according to

their standing, they have placed their studies ; and, on want of proficiency, shall enquire, whether this has proceeded from the idleness of the Pupil, or the neglect of the Tutor ; and shall proceed thereon to correct the fault, where he shall find it lying, in such manner, as he and his assistance shall find it deserves.

48. If any Under-Graduate shall be found, three times together, a non-proficient, and this be judged to proceed from his idleness, or else want of parts sufficient to enable him to make proficiency, he be then dismissed from the College, and also of the University, as one that is incapable of improving himself in it.

49. That, whereas great numbers of Students of the said Universities do, after the taking of their Degree of Batchelor of Arts, leave the said Universities, and taking Orders, enter upon cures ; that all such may be the better qualified for the said profession, it be ordered, that no person shall be admitted to the Degree of Batchelor of Arts, till he shall have undergone an examination of his knowledge of the Christian Religion, and be able to give a good account thereof, as taught and professed in the Church of England.

50. That in order thereto, the said Universities shall take care, that an uniform system of Divinity be made by the Professor of Divinity in the said Universities, or such other, as they shall think fit to appoint ; in which all Under-Graduates shall be instructed by their Tutors, and afterwards be examined before they take the said Degree of Batchelor of Arts ; and that, till such a System of Divinity shall be composed, the said examination shall be made in the Church Catechism, and the Articles of the Church of England, and no one be admitted to the said Degree, till he can give a thorough account of them, and prove all particulars from Scripture.

51. That in order to the said examination, four Batchelors of Divinity, or else four Divines, of Batchelor's of Divinity's standing, resident in the said Universities, shall, in each of them, be annually chosen by the Vice-Chancellor and Heads of Colleges and Halls, who shall examine, as aforesaid, all Under-Graduates, in order to the said Degree.

52. That the said examination shall be held publicly in the University Schools, and in such of them, in each University, as the Vice-Chancellor and Heads of Colleges and Halls shall think most proper to appoint for this purpose.

53. That the said Examiners shall examine two at a time, alterius vicibus, that is, two at one time, and the other two at another, and so on : That the Examinants appear before them, in classes of six at a time ; and each class shall be examined by the said two Examiners, for the space of two hours, at the least, or longer, if the said Examiners shall think fit ; and that the appointing of the said examinations shall be in such order, method, and times as the Vice-Chancellor and Heads of Colleges and Halls, shall, in each of the said Universities think fit, by a stated rule to agree and ordain ; and such only as shall obtain a certificate of approbation from the two Examiners that examined them, shall be qualified for the said Degree.

54. That there may be a suitable reward to the said Examiners for their pains and trouble, it be ordered, that whereas in the University of Oxford there are four Lectures of no use, that is, of Grammar, Rhetoric, Logic and Metaphysics; these four Lectures be abolished, and the salaries, hitherto paid the Readers of them, be settled upon the four said Examiners, and that the like method be taken in the University of Cambridge, for the same purpose.

55. That no person be admitted into Orders of the Church of England, but such as have taken the Degree of Batchelor of Arts in one of the said Universities, or other Degrees, superior to it, except only such, as have studied, in foreign Universities, the like time, and have made the like proficiency, as is required in the said Universities, for the taking of the said Degree of Batchelor of Arts.

56. That, whereas the resort of Players or Actors of Interludes has proved of great prejudice to the said Universities, in corrupting the youth sent thither for their education; it be ordained, that no such Players or Actors of Interludes be permitted to come within either of the said Universities, to act their plays in them, notwithstanding any grant or license whatsoever, which they may bring with them for the same.

57. That, whereas the Lawyer's Gown, in the said Universities, is often made an Asylum for the idle and the ignorant, and such as have not, by their proficiency in their studies, qualified themselves for the Degree of Batchelor of Arts, it be ordained, that no person, for the future, shall be allowed, in either of the said Universities, to put on the Lawyer's Gown, till he hath first taken the Degree of Batchelor of Arts, or, till three years after that, he be admitted to take the Degree of Batchelor of Law.

58. That as to the taking the Degree in Physic, the University of Cambridge follow the Rule and Usage of the University of Oxford, both for times, and exercises; so that both act, in this matter, with an uniformity to each other.^(a)

1715 } On the 14th of March Dr Waterland Vice-Chancellor issued
16 } the following notice :

WHEREAS complaint hath been made of the rude and disorderly behaviour of the Scholars, in Several Churches of the Town, in the times of prayer or Sermon, on the Sunday; THESE are strictly to charge and command all Scholars of the University to resort to the Sermon at *St. Mary's* morning and afternoon; and that they presume not to go at all to any of the Churches of the town, except with these proviso's.

1. That they be there present before the service begins.
2. That they be received into Pews.
3. That they attend decently and reverently to the prayers and Sermon from beginning to the end.

AND they are farther required to take notice, that if any breach be made of this Order, and complaint be brought to me by the Ministers or Church-

(a) Life of the Rev. Humphrey Prideaux, D.D., (London, 8vo. 1748), 188—227.

wardens, or Clerks of the respective Churches, or any other, the scholar, or scholars, so offending shall suffer suspension or imprisonment, or be otherwise punished, as the Orders and Statutes of the University direct.

DAN. WATERLAND,

March, 14,
1715.

Procan.^(a)

Vol. iv. p. 150, *insert after* line 4,

Subjoined are particulars of the expences of the University on account of the King's visit :

To Mr. Norfolk a bill of charges when the University waited on the King at Newmarket	£.	s.	d.
	21	6	6
To the Constables at Cambridge	1	5	0
To Readhead a bill of charges	1	2	10
To Dr. Lawton a Sermon at King's Chapel	2	3	0
To Dr. Tudway for his care of the choir	10	0	0
To the choristers	3	4	6
To Wenham a bill marked (A)	9	3	0
Ditto a bill (B)	70	8	3
To Garret for lemons	3	0	0
To Littlewood for glasses	2	13	0
To Harrison for charcoal	5	19	0
To Daniel for Bread	2	0	0
To Upwood the confectioner	16	16	0
To Yaxley for loss of pewter	1	19	6
To Barnard the Gardener	13	11	0
To Cartons Joyner and Clark	0	17	0
To Wenham loss of pewter	3	0	0
Wm. Porter's bill	30	0	0
To Ellenger for helpers	2	17	6
Ditto for linnen	5	5	6
To Mr. Urlin	1	12	11
To Mr. Homing	1	13	0
To the taylor for feathers and making a cushion	0	5	0
To Ellenger for four pair of dogs	0	5	0
Ditto for glasses	2	10	0
To Newling the carpenter	5	8	8
To Ellenger for tubs	0	10	0
To Wenham a bill	3	1	6
To Newling for a bridge	5	0	0
To Austin the joiner	0	15	0
To Fordham the smith	5	11	8
To Heyman for wine from Newmarket	67	2	0
To carriage for wine from Newmarket	5	13	0

(a) Printed paper inserted in MS. Baker, xvii. 304.

	£.	s.	d.
To Linton for wine from Puckeridge	26	0	0
To Nutting for wine	9	3	6
To Scarfe for wine	13	1	6
To Rollin for fish	20	11	6
To Ryebright for pewter	9	2	0
To Squire for fruit	1	15	0
To Mallis for 21 quarts of oysters	3	3	0
To return of money	0	19	0
To messenger from Newmarket belonging to the Green Cloth	1	0	0
To the bakers	2	14	0
To the poulterer	21	1	0
To the confectioner (Ferre)	42	10	0
Gratuity to the King's servants	48	1	0
To the Duke of Somerset's Butler	2	3	0
To the glazier	3	5	5
To Boston for wine	16	10	0
To Norfolk Aristippus Pindar	1	10	0
	527	6	3 ^(a)

Vol. iv. p. 151, *add to note (2),*

Samuel Newton was son of John Newton of Cambridge, Limner, and Alice his wife. He married Sarah daughter of William Weldbore, son of Philip Weldbore of Cambridge, Gentleman. In 1684, Samuel Newton had two children, John and Sarah.—Visitation of Cambridgeshire, 1684, (MS. Cole, xxi. 13).

Vol. iv. p. 160, *add to note (1),*

Copies of the Orders of Council 6th November and 10th December 1718, and 9th and 26th May 1719, are given in Report of the Commissioners for inquiry as to the University of Oxford, Appendix C. 40, 41. The Privy Council reported to the King as their opinion that his Majesty hath an undoubted right to visit the two Universities of Oxford and Cambridge by his Royal Commission, and a Committee was appointed to consider of a form of Commission for visiting the University of Cambridge, in order to inquire into and determine the matter of the Petition of Dr Bentley and such other things as should be found proper to be enquired of and determined.

Vol. iv. p. 166, *insert after l. 19,*

1720] On the 26 of January was buried at All Saints, Elizabeth
21] Ewin, widow. She was said to be 104 years old.^(b)

Vol. iv. p. 175, note (1),

For Cross Book read Coucher C. 166.

[a] European Magazine, xi. 231.

[b] Parish Register.

Vol. iv. p. 183, *add to note (1)*,

Report of University Commissioners, Part ii. p. 459.

Vol. iv. p. 185, *add to note (1)*,

Report of University Commissioners, Part ii. p. 460, (where by a ludicrous misprint "12 parsons" occur instead of "12 persons").

Vol. iv. p. 185, *add to note (2)*,

Report of University Commissioners, Part ii. pp. 457, 461. In the latter page are Lord Townsend's Letter to the University (22 October, 1724), and the Patent and the Answer of the University (23 Nov. 1724), and at p. 462 is the King's Appointment of 15 Scholars for studying Modern History (27 Feb. 1724-5).

Vol. iv. p. 193, *insert after l. 38*,

The following is an account of the Headships, Fellowships, Scholarships, and Exhibitions in the several Colleges, and the numbers of Students of all sorts on the Buttery tables on the Commencement-day this year.^(a)

	Head.	Fellowships.	Scholarships.	Exhibitions.	Students of all sorts.
Peterhouse	1	22	45	0	58
Clare Hall	1	20	20	5	79
Pembroke Hall	1	17	25	5	61
Caius College	1	26	71	4	100
Trinity Hall	1	12	14	1	55
Corpus Christi College	1	12	37	3	46
King's College	1	70	0	0	85
Queens' College	1	20	45	8	64
Catharine Hall	1	8	22	4	41
Jesus College	1	16	36	5	74
Christ's College	1	15	54	18	73
St John's College	1	60	100	100	351
Magdalene College	1	16	20	6	45
Trinity College	1	60	79	31	227
Emmanuel College	1	15	50	37	96
Sidney Sussex College	1	17	44	9	44
	16	406	662	236	1499 ^(b)

Vol. iv. p. 196, *add to note (5)*,

The Letters Patent (dated 11th April) are given in Report of University Commissioners, Part ii. p. 459, and Trusts Statutes and Directions affecting the Professorships of the University (Camb. 8vo. 1857) 61.

Vol. iv. p. 198, *insert after l. 11*,

The following are particulars of the University expenditure in respect of the King's visit :

(a) At the same time there were at Oxford 25 Heads, 550 fellows, 242 scholars, 175 exhibitors, and 2107 students of all sorts.

(b) M.S. Cole, xxxi. 189, b.

	£.	s.	d.
Essex filling the trenches	25	14	0
Godfrey Morehen for his trouble	0	10	0
Dalton for cleaning pictures	3	8	0
Coaches to Newmarket and labourers on the road	14	16	0
Lancaster for carriage of goods down for the King's use	23	14	0
Mr. Simpson for expences at Newmarket	7	2	0
Use of tapestry and cushions	4	4	0
To the gentlemen of the guard for attendance	14	14	0
The King's music from London	10	10	0
Making a bridge for the King's coach	4	6	0
To Willis the upholsterer	17	0	0
Cooper the bricklayer for work and materials in Trinity College	29	5	0
Searle the carpenter for use of stuff	35	19	0
Whisken for purple cloth and blue bays	38	10	0
Alderman Chambers for linnen	49	14	0
Barker the pewterer's bill	46	0	0
Kettle the bricklayer	15	3	0
Fordham the smith	29	8	0
Harrison for charcoal	14	3	0
Wendy the butcher	47	19	0
Wright cook of Trinity College for provisions, Gardner the fishmonger, George Barnard and Pinsent	157	12	0
Porter the butler of Trinity College for bread, beer, and other particulars as per bill, with Glover's and Wendy's bills	54	18	0
Dr. Vernon for wine of Mr. Towers	162	8	0
Bacon for port wine	11	0	0
To the several tradesmen in London for provisions, with Mr. Daniels bill of charges and others with Mr. Sedgwick's	357	3	5
Mr. Jordan for knives and forks	1	2	0
	1175	17	11 ^(a)

Vol. iv. p. 203, *add to note* (4),

In MS. Cole, xxxi. 189, is a slightly different Return or Estimate of the population. The population of St Botolph's is there stated to be 506, of St Mary the Great 520, of St Michael 268, and Cole's total of the population of the parishes is therefore of course but 6189, to which is added, University (including 100 servants resident in Colleges) 1599. Total population of Town and University 7788. Mr Cole states that this return or estimate was made by order of the Bishop of Ely.

Vol. iv. p. 219, *add to note* (4),

See Simpson's Hist. of Derby, i. 209.

(a) European Magazine, xl. 232.

Vol. iv. p. 223, *add to note (4),*

"Lately died at the Hague, one Mr Justice, who was some years ago "transported for stealing of books belonging to the Public Library of this "University."—Cambridge Chronicle, 22 Oct. 1763.

Vol. iv. p. 226, l. 15, *for silver read steel.*

Vol. iv. p. 241, *insert after l. 28,*

The large building in St Peter's College, adjoining the south side of the Church of St Mary the Less, was erected about this time. A piece of the churchyard, containing 75 feet in length and 13 feet in breadth, was taken into the College, with the consent of the Parishioners, the Master and Fellows agreeing to pay an acknowledgement of 5s. per annum, and to make certain improvements in the Church and Churchyard.^(a)

Vol. iv. p. 243, *add to note (1),*

A portrait of Mr. Baker, painted *memoriter* by Charles Bridges, and from which (as it seems) was executed a mezzotinto print by Simon, is in the possession of the Society of Antiquaries, (Way's Catalogue of Antiquities, &c. in the possession of the Society of Antiquaries of London, p. 49). There is also a portrait of Mr Baker in St John's College Hall. Mr Cole left a small legacy for a monumental tablet to Mr. Baker in St John's College Chapel.

Vol. iv. p. 244, *insert after l. 12,*

The duplicate books in the Royal Library were sold by auction in the public schools. The first sale began on Monday the 29th of March, and continued 10 days. The second sale began on Wednesday the 1st of December, and continued 8 days, and there was a subsequent sale which continued 5 days.^(b)

Vol. iv. p. 244, *add to note (4),*

Mr Pont was appointed Deputy Recorder of Huntingdon and Godmanchester, 1750. He married the widow of Manning Lethieulier, Esq., of Beckenham, Kent, 15th December, 1758.

Vol. iv. p. 258, *add to note (6),*

Trusts, Statutes, and Directions, affecting the Scholarships and Prizes of the University, (Camb. 8vo. 1857) 121—129.

Vol. iv. p. 263, *add to note (3),*

See Lord Hardwicke's minutes with respect to the King's commands as

(a) Parish Register, St Mary the Less.

(b) Catalogue, Part I. pp. 60; Part II. pp. 42; Appendix, pp. 26, in Univ. Library (82. 22, 77).

to the proposed nomination of the Prince of Wales as Chancellor of the University, in Harris's *Life of Lord Hardwicke*, ii. 328, 329.

Vol. iv. p. 268, *insert after* l. 27,

Mr John Yorke, of Corpus Christi College, in a letter dated June, says,

Of late there seems to have gone forth an almost universal spirit of riot and disorder, which has ended in the expulsion and rustication, and punishment of a lesser kind, of 16 or 17; and I am sorry to say that Bene't has not been exempt from sharing in the disgrace. Two have been declared expelled from Sidney, for drinking the Pretender's health; and if a report that I have heard to-day be true, more are like to suffer for making a general destruction of the windows of the public schools last night, and committing other disorders.^(a)

Vol. iv. p. 272, *add to note* (1),

Further details of the Duke of Newcastle's installation are contained in a letter from Charles Yorke to Lord Hardwicke, quoted in Harris's *Life of Lord Hardwicke*, ii. 387. See also Horace Walpole's *Letters*, ed. 1846, ii. 287.

Vol. iv. p. 272, *add to note* (2),

See the Vicechancellor's Letter to Lord Hardwicke, and his reply; also a Letter from the Duke of Newcastle to Lord Hardwicke, and a Letter from the latter to the Vicechancellor and Senate, in Harris's *Life of Lord Hardwicke*, ii. 388—392.

Vol. iv. p. 280, *add at the end of par. 3, in note* (2),

[The claim of Mr Davie to be one of the authors of this pamphlet is disposed of by the Register of All Saints, which states him to have been buried there, 11 Oct. 1749.]

Vol. iv. p. 281, *insert after* l. 7,

The preceding orders and regulations were intended to obviate, so far as this University was concerned, the loud and just complaints which had so long prevailed as to the want of discipline in the Universities, and from this time may be traced a gradual but marked improvement in the general conduct of those sent here for education. It would seem also that at this period too many of the senior members of the University passed their time idly and frivolously. In a work of fiction, written about this time, is the following sketch of a Fellow of a College:

Mr. Williams was in the first place a man of the most punctilious neatness, his shoes were always blacked in the nicest manner, his wigs

(a) Harris's *Life of Lord Hardwicke*, ii. 386.

were powdered with the exactest delicacy, and he would scold his laundress for a whole morning together if he discovered a wry plait in the sleeve of his shirt or the least speck of dirt on any part of his linen. He rose constantly to chapel, and proceeded afterwards with great importance to breakfast, which moderately speaking took up two hours of his morning, when this was over he amused himself either in paring his nails or watering two or three orange trees which he kept in his chamber, or in tilling a little spot of ground about six feet square, which he called his garden, or in changing the situation of a few books in his study, the Spectators were removed into the place of the Tatlers and the Tatlers into the place of the Spectators, but generally speaking he drew on his boots immediately after breakfast, and rode out for the air, having been told that a sedentary life is destructive of the constitution, and that too much study impairs the health. At his return home, he had barely time to wash his hands, clean his teeth, and put on a fresh powdered wig, before the College bell summoned him to dinner in the public hall. His afternoons were spent in drinking tea with some worthy young ladies in the town, who all esteemed him a prodigious genius, and were ready to laugh at his wit before he opened his mouth. In these agreeable visits he remained till the time of evening chapel, after which supper succeeded, to find him fresh employment, from whence he repaired to the coffee-house, and then to some engagement at a friend's room for the remaining part of the evening. By this account of his day's transactions the reader will see how very impossible it was for him to find leisure for study in the midst of so many important avocations, yet, notwithstanding this great variety of business, he made a shift sometimes to play half a tune on the German-flute in a morning, and once in a quarter of a year took the pains to transcribe a sermon out of various authors.^(a)

Vol. iv. p. 291, *add to note* (1),

See an extract from a Letter of Mr John Yorke to his eldest brother, and the address of Lord Hardwicke to the Vicechancellor and Senate at Clare Hall on the 15th of June, in Harris's *Life of Lord Hardwicke*, ii. 496, 497.

Vol. iv. p. 292, *add to note* (3),

Mrs Elizabeth Montague's *Letters*, iii. 286.

Vol. iv. p. 300, *add to note* (1),

See extracts from a Letter of Lord Hardwicke to Lord Royston, and from a Letter of Dr Birch, in Harris's *Life of Lord Hardwicke*, iii. 174, 175.

Vol. iv. p. 308, ll. 16 and 17, *for* Pope's Ode on Saint Cecilia's Day, *read* an Ode written by Mr Pope.^(b)

(a) *Pompey the Little*, by the Rev. Francis Coventry of Magdalene College, first published 1751. See also the *Diary of a Senior Fellow in Dr Johnson's Idler*, (No. 33, for 3 Dec. 1766). The Fellows of Colleges at Oxford were not employed in a more useful or dignified manner, if we may credit T. Warton's *Progress of Discontent*, written 1748.

(b) Communication by Mr Bolton Corney to *Notes and Queries*, xl. 380.

Vol. iv. p. 312, *add to note* (4),

Dr Walker died 14th December, 1764.

Vol. iv. p. 315, *add to note* (2),

The reversion was lately conveyed by the Corporation to the University.

In Trusts Statutes and Directions affecting certain gifts and endowments of the University, (Camb. 8vo. 1857.) 248—259, are the following documents relating to the Botanic Garden.—1. Proposed Statutes and Regulations as corrected by Lord Hardwicke in his own hand writing. 2. Dr Walker's Will. 3. Dr Walker's bond to the University. 4. Lord Maynard's Legacy. 5. Benefaction of Mr Betham.

Vol. iv. p. 323, *add to note* (3),

"On the withdrawing the Waters from the late Floods, such large Quantities of Coals were left on Jesus Green and other places adjacent to the River, that we have heard of some persons who have collected upwards of a Chaldron each, and many others who have got from 5 to 10 or 12 Bushels."—London Newspaper.

Vol. iv. p. 325, *insert after* l. 17,

On the 2nd of April, William Johnson, aged about 20, was executed at the castle for a burglary in the house of Mr Cornell at Harston.^(a)

Vol. iv. p. 336, *insert after* l. 10,

In November, a stag turned out at Chesterford, entered the New Gardens near St Peter's College, crept over a wall, and made its way to the Nine Wells, where it was captured, and from thence taken back to Chesterford.^(b)

Vol. iv. p. 337, l. 1, *strike out* and, *after* relatives.

Vol. iv. p. 341, *add to note* (2),

See also a Letter (dated 5th January, 1766,) from Rev. William Cole to Horace Walpole, in Warburton's Memoirs of Walpole, ii. 369.

Vol. iv. p. 341, l. 37, *for* 21st *read* 24th.

Vol. iv. p. 351, *insert as a note after* philosophy *in* l. 8.

An Abstract of Dr Smith's Will, so far as the same respects his benefactions to the University, is given in Trusts Statutes and Directions affecting the Professorships of the University, 59, 60.

Vol. iv. p. 370, *add to note* (4),

Trusts Statutes and Directions affecting the Scholarships and Prizes of the University, 130—133.

(a) London Newspaper.

(b) Ibid.

(c) Ibid.

Vol. iv. p. 374, *add to note* (4),

Bromley (Catalogue of Engraved Portraits) calls Mr Lamborn a Painter.

Vol. iv. p. 378, *insert after* l. 7,

On the 12th of June, a Grace for the abolition of subscription to the thirty-nine articles was offered by Robert Tyrwhitt, Fellow of Jesus College. It was stopped in the caput by Mr Wallop, the Vice-Chancellor.^(a)

Vol. iv. p. 381, *add to note* (1),

Mr Cole speaking of Mr Robert Tyrwhitt Fellow of Jesus College, says, "in the autumn of 1775, when an address to the King was voted by the University against the factious Americans, and their more blameable Fautors in the mother country, this person, who was one of the scrutators, and kept the key of the University chest, in which their seal was kept, refused to deliver it: the ostensible pretence was, that the Caput was not legally constituted, as Dr. Halifax, who was LL.D., had lately also procured a Mandamus for a D.D. degree, in order to qualify himself for the Headship of Catharine Hall, when it should fall, and therefore he was not properly the senior of the law faculty: yet the real motive was their inveterate hatred to order, and submission to Government. The Vice-Chancellor, on his obstinacy, was forced to go with proper assistance and break the chest open to get at the key."—Sir Egerton Bridges, *Restituta* iv. 233. See Gunning's *Reminiscences*, i. 175—177.

Vol. iv. p. 384, *add to note* (1),

Various Documents relating to Mr Norris's Foundations are given in *Trusts Statutes and Directions affecting the Professorships of the University*, 74—96.

Mr Norris's benefactions to this University appear to have been occasioned by the impression made on his mind by the Commencement Sermon of Dr. Porteus, afterwards Bishop of London, 1767. See *Hodgson's Life of Bp. Porteus*, 19; *Life of Bp. Porteus* by a lay member of Merton College Oxford, 47.

There is an etching of Mr Norris from a picture by Vander Smiffin at Witton Hall.

Vol. iv. p. 396, l. 20 *after meeting, add this note*,

See Letter from Rev. William Cole to Horace Walpole, in *Warburton's Memoirs of Walpole*, ii. 430.

Vol. iv. p. 399, *insert before* l. 1,

Robert Tyrwhitt, M.A., Fellow of Jesus College, offered Graces to abolish the sermons at St Mary's on certain Saints' days, and

(a) *London Newspaper*.

for the appointment of a Syndicate to consider a plan for inforcing a proper attendance at the University Sermons. Both Graces were rejected by the caput.^(a)

On the 18th of August Robert Reynolds was executed at the Castle for housebreaking.^(a)

Vol. iv. p. 399, *add to note (3)*,

In 1797 Mr. Potter was proprietor of the Prince of Conde's Palace at Chantilly, where he conducted a very considerable manufacture of porcelain, and was supposed to clear £6,000 a year, (Camb. Chron. 15 July, 1797). In 1802 it is stated that Mr. Potter had settled a misunderstanding between him and the French police, and was then carrying on his china manufactory near Paris, with a prospect of soon amassing a large fortune. (Cambridge Chronicle, 29 May, 1802.)

Vol. iv. p. 406, *add as a note at the end of l. 13*,

See Gunning's Reminiscences, i. 120, 121.

Vol. iv. p. 409, *add to note (3)*,

Extracts from Mr Jackson's Will are given in Trusts Statutes and Directions affecting the Professorships of the University, 97—110, (but at p. 97, Herefordshire is misprinted Hertfordshire).

Vol. iv. p. 410, l. 3, *after election, add this note*,

As to this election, see Letter from Rev. William Cole to Horace Walpole, in Warburton's Memoirs of Horace Walpole, ii. 435.

Vol. iv. p. 416, *insert after l. 26*,

On the 30th of July, John Peters, aged between 16 and 18, was executed at the Castle for burglariously entering the dwelling-house of Wm. Anderson, (the Sun) at Barnwell, and stealing therefrom a silver spoon, "he behaved with decency, but testified the strongest "intrepidity, by taking the rope from the executioner, and with "amazing fortitude throwing it over his head, launched himself into "eternity, amidst the prayers and tears of an innumerable multitude." And on the 6th of August, Andrew Fryson, a native of Copenhagen, aged about 30, was executed at the Castle for robbing Wm. King, a horse-dealer of Newmarket, of bank notes of the value of £130. He died penitent, and publicly thanked Mr Dale, a student of St John's College, for having taught him to know Jesus Christ his Saviour.^(a)

Vol. iv. p. 416, *add to note (6)*,

See Gunning's Reminiscences, i. 61.

(a) London Newspaper.

Vol. iv. p. 428, *add to note* (2),

See Gunning's *Reminiscences*, I. 119.

Vol. iv. p. 429, *add to note* (1),

Mr Gunning gives the following account of the Town previously to the Paving and Lighting Act coming into operation :

"The wretched state of the streets had long been a disgrace to the University and Town of Cambridge. The gutters were in the middle of the streets, in several of which it was impossible for two carriages to pass each other, on account of the encroachments that had been made. Along the whole front of Pembroke College was a water-course, which divided the street into two very unequal parts : the West side was, by necessity, the carriage-road, but was only one-third the width of the road which adjoined the College, and was appropriated to foot passengers. The sides of the channel were boarded, and it was crossed by two very narrow bridges, one opposite the Master's Lodge, the other opposite the gates of the College.

"The principal inn at that time was the Cardinal's Cap, situated in the middle of the space now occupied by the Pitt Press. It happened not unfrequently that gentlemen's coachmen, who were strangers to the town, mistook the road between the College and the water-course for the carriage road, in consequence of which there was often much confusion, and occasionally accidents occurred. The late Master (Dr. Turner) informed me that he once saw a gentleman's coachman driving four-in-hand (the usual mode of travelling to attend Parliament) on the wrong side of the street, when having too much spirit to turn back, he formed the desperate resolution of driving over the water-course, which he accomplished without accident. I have often pointed out the precise spot where this took place, to some of our most celebrated whips (the Joe Walton's of their day), and asked them what they would have done under similar circumstances ; their replies have always agreed, that if the horses were high-couraged, there was less danger in going on than in attempting to stop them.

"It was reported of a Senior Wrangler, who became afterwards one of our most distinguished Chancery Lawyers, that in crossing the bridge to sup with a friend on the evening of taking his Degree, he fell into this stream, and would not suffer the passers-by to pull him out, as 'he could swim.' He always pleaded guilty to the charge of falling in but stoutly denied he had ever thought it necessary to swim in order to extricate himself.

"To the best of my recollection the only persons who kept carriages at this time, were the bishop of Llandaff, Mrs Ingle, (who afterwards took the name of Finch, and resided at Shelford), and Mr Mortlock. No carriage went out during a winter evening without the lamps lighted, and generally a servant carrying a torch. The extinguishers for putting out these flambeaux existed a few years ago on the portico of Llandaff House."—Gunning's *Reminiscences*, i. 319—321.

Vol. iv. p. 430, *insert after l. 3,*

On the 7th of June an Information in Chancery was filed by Richard Pepper Arden, Esq., Attorney General, (at the relation of John Newling, Joshua Finch, Thomas Bond, and John Purchas, Aldermen; William Fisher, Charles Marshall, and Charles Day, Common Councilmen) against the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgesses, John Mortlock, John Forlow, sen., Edward Ind, John Forlow, jun., William Gurford, and Samuel Francis, Aldermen; John Favell, Robert White, Joseph Butcher, Samuel Frost, Richard Wallis, John Page Bowes, John Spencer, and Thomas Francis, Common Councilmen; Richard Gates, William Coe, John Willimott, sen., John Willimott, jun., Sennit Willimott, John Howes, Robert Morton, William Nicholls, John Broadbelt, Charles Bottomley, John Carter, William Dickerson, Stephen Simperingham (of Pampisford), Thomas Adkin (of Downham Market), Henry Haynes (of Whittlesey), John Soward, William Doggett, John Doggett, David Bradwell, and John Masters, Free Burgesses. This Information charged the individual Defendants with using improper means to obtain and keep up a subservient majority in the Corporation, applying the corporate revenues to their own service and purposes, granting long leases of the corporation estates at small rents, and malversation of trust and charity funds, especially those of Sir Thomas White and Mr Crane. Answers were put in, but subsequently,^(a) on the motion of the relators, the information was dismissed, and costs (taxed at £76. 10s.) were awarded to the Defendants.^(b)

Vol. iv. p. 430, *add to note (3),*

"The person who actually struck the blow (of which the drayman was said to have died) was Thomas Taylor, of Trinity, whom I was frequently in the habit of meeting: he went by the name of 'Turk Taylor,' as he used to boast that he was to occupy a very high situation at Constantinople as soon as he had taken his degree. Although he was a man of dissolute and extravagant habits, he was far from being unkind or vindictive in his disposition; and when this unfortunate circumstance occurred, he was as much pitied as blamed. He was deeply in debt when he left the University, and was not heard of for many years. Tom Hart, who had been Vice-Provost of King's, and afterwards took the living of Ringwood, in Hampshire, told me that when he was at dinner one day he was called out by the urgent entreaties of a poor man lying in a pass-cart, apparently in a dying state: this man was Taylor, whom he had known as the gayest of the gay, and constantly associating with noblemen and men of rank in the university."—Gunning's Reminiscences, i. 116, 117.

(a) 3rd December, 1789.

(b) Corporation Muniments.

Vol. iv. p. 432, *add to note* (3),

See A brief Review of the Arguments for and against the intended Canal from Cambridge to the River Stort, as produced at Chesterford on the 5th of September, 1788, most respectfully addressed to Richard Clark, Esq., Alderman of the City of London, and Chairman of the said meeting, with a few hints in favour of the Canal, by Y. Z. London, 8vo. 1778.

Vol. iv. p. 432, *add to note* (5),

There are some curious anecdotes of Professor Christian in Gunning's *Reminiscences*, i. 211—220.

Vol. iv. p. 432, *add to note* (6),

See Gunning's *Reminiscences*, i. 56—68.

Vol. iv. p. 436, *add to note* (6),

See Gunning's *Reminiscences*, i. 161.

Vol. iv. p. 437, *insert after* l. 9,

Mr Gunning gives the following particulars respecting Stourbridge Fair, at and about this time :

On the 18th of September, the ceremony of proclaiming Stourbridge Fair took place. At 11 a.m., the Vice-Chancellor, with the Bedells and Registry, the Commissary, the Proctors, and the Taxors, attended in the Senate-house, where a plentiful supply of mulled wine and sherry, in black bottles, with a great variety of cakes, awaited their arrival. Strange as it may seem, the company partook of these things as heartily as if they had come without their breakfasts, or were apprehensive of going without their dinners. This important business ended, the parties proceeded to the Fair, in carriages provided for the occasion. The proclamation was read by the Registry in the carriage with the Vice-Chancellor, and repeated by the Yeoman Bedell on horseback, in three different places. At the conclusion of this ceremony, the carriages drew up to the *Tiled Booth* (which is still standing), where the company alighted for the dispatch of business—and of oysters; and passing through an upper room, which was crowded by a motley assemblage of customers, most of whom had been there from an early hour, they at length arrived at what was called "The University Dining Room." This consisted of a slip of a room, separated from the other part by a wooden partition made of the rudest materials, which was about six feet and a half high, with two doors in it. Close to the end wall was a narrow bench; next that, the table, formed from rough materials, and supported by tressels and casks, on this table (which had no cloth of any kind) were placed several barrels of oysters, with ale and bottled porter in great profusion. At this repast we were joined by numbers of Masters of Arts, who had formed no part of the procession, but who had come for the express purpose of eating oysters. This was a *very serious part* of the day's proceedings, and occupied a long time. We then left the *dining room*, that

the waiters might remove the shells and cover the boards with a cloth, in preparation for dinner. That part of the room not appropriated to the University was by this time crowded almost to suffocation and we had some trouble in getting to the open air. We took two or three turns in Garlick-row, and then returned to the Tiled Booth; but to reach the dining room was a very arduous task. In vain did the Marshal, the Yeoman Bedell, the Proctor's and Taxor's men, attempt to form a line through which we might pass without obstruction; in vain did the landlord of the *Tiled Booth* shout out, "Make way for the Vice-Chancellor and the University!" Not a man made an attempt to stir; for with the peasantry (who on this day formed the majority of the company assembled) the University was highly unpopular; they seemed to enjoy the difficulties we had to encounter. Nor was it to be wondered at, for they had heard it *solemnly proclaimed* that every man would be punished who sold beer in any other mug than such as were allowed by the University; and as the mugs out of which they were then drinking were shamefully under the standard measure, they suspected that the dinner, of which we were about to partake, was paid for with their money. Of these suspicions the publicans took no means to disabuse them; indeed, many of those who sold beer *actually believed* that the money they paid at the Commissary's Court was for a permission to sell short measure. At length, by a perseverance worthy of a better cause, we reached the dining room. The cloth had been laid, and the dinner served up as soon as we had quitted it; and as *covers* were unknown at the *Tiled Booth*, the joints would have been cold, if anything *could have been cold* in a climate intolerable even to a native of the tropics. The scene which presented itself on entering the room I can describe most accurately, for the dishes and their arrangement never varied. Before the Vice-Chancellor was placed a large dish of herrings; then followed in order a neck of pork roasted, an enormous plum-pudding, a leg of pork boiled, a pease pudding, a goose, a huge apple-pie, and a round of beef in the centre. On the other half of the table, the same dishes were placed in similar order (the herrings before the Senior Proctor, who sat at the bottom). From thirty to forty persons dined there; and although the wine was execrable, a number of toasts were given, and mirth and good humour prevailed, to such an extent as is seldom to be met with at more modern and more refined entertainments. At about half-past six the dinner party broke up, and with scarcely an exception, adjourned to the theatre. Previously to this, however, a day (usually the 24th) was fixed for holding the Commissary's Court, and for repeating the oyster eating and dining I have just described.

The Corporation proclaimed the fair, and had their dinner also; but it possessed this advantage over ours, that it was given at a private house, where they were served with an abundance of venison and game, which at that time (as they could not be purchased) were considered great luxuries.

At this distance of time, it seems to me quite unaccountable that Fellows of college, in the humblest of whose halls a clean and comfortable repast was provided, should sit down a second time at such a table as I have described.

In the year 1803, a cousin of mine (a Fellow of King's) was Senior Proctor, and resolved, with the consent of his colleague, to transfer the dinner from the *Tiled Booth* at the Fair to the Rose Tavern at Cambridge. He took care that the Commissary's Court should be held at the accustomed place, and made ample provision for the lovers of ale and oysters; he also gave a fortnight's notice of his intentions, and sent a courteous note to each of the officials, containing an invitation to dinner. The Commissary (Dr. Fisher) returned an angry and elaborate answer, in which the *right* of the Proctor to alter the place of dining was called in question, and he was accused of violating the "*Consuetudines approbatas*," which he had sworn to defend, &c. &c.

The Commissary gave the dinner as usual at the *Tiled Booth*, at his own expense, brought old members of the University from a distance of thirty miles to dine with him, and by a personal canvass prevailed on most of the officials to be of his party. He had a complete triumph, and sat at the head of a crowded table, whilst the Proctor could muster no more than eight or ten to sanction his bold innovation. Subsequent Proctors and Taxors were well pleased to get rid of the expense, and gave up the dinner at the Rose, and the Commissary after a time discontinued the dinner at the *Tiled Booth*. The Commissary's Court is still held, but the receipts are very trifling; and oysters and ale are still provided for those who choose to partake of them.

Stourbridge Fair was, at the time I am now speaking of, a place of considerable importance, not only on account of the various trades that were carried on there, but as furnishing sights and scenes rarely to be met with out of the metropolis. I will endeavour to describe it, and I trust my memory will enable me to do so pretty accurately. As soon as you left Barnwell, there was a small public-house on the right-hand side, called the Racehorse; here the cheese fair began; from thence till you came opposite the road leading to Chesterton Ferry, the ground was exclusively occupied by dealers in that article. It was the great mart at which all the dealers in cheese from Cottenham, Willingham, with other villages in the County and Isle assembled; there were also traders from Leicestershire, Derbyshire, Cheshire, and Gloucestershire. Not only did the inhabitants of the neighbouring counties supply themselves with their annual stock of cheese, but great quantities were bought and sent up to London, the practice of employing travellers being at that time scarcely known. In the neighbourhood of the chapel, which is still standing (1851), there were about a dozen booths, called "*Ironmonger's Row*"; these, among a great variety of other articles, furnished the goods required by saddlers and harness makers, together with every description of leather in great abundance. One of the proprietors I perfectly recollect; his name was Rose, he resided in London, where he carried on a very extensive business. During the three weeks the fair lasted, he lodged at Cambridge, and went to his booth every morning after breakfast, returning to a late dinner; he lived in a good style, kept a handsome chariot, drove a pair of very fine horses, and his servants' liveries were as handsome as those of any gentleman in the County.

Another row of booths, reaching from the Chapel to Paper Mills turnpike,

was called "The Duddery." These contained woollen cloths from Yorkshire and the western counties of England; but this part of the fair was beginning to be on the decline. There was also a very large piece of ground set apart for the sale of hops. A considerable part of the Common was occupied by earthenware and china from the potteries, and by the coarser wares from Ely. On the left-hand side of the road, leading from the Newmarket Road to the Ferry, was a row of booths extending to the Common; they consisted of silk mercers, linen-draper, furriers, stationers, an immense variety of toys, and also of musical instruments. At one of these booths, I recollect that if you bought an instrument, the proprietor undertook to give lessons upon it gratis. The most conspicuous person in the fair (and whose booth stood upon three times as much ground as the largest amongst them) was named Green; he came from Limehouse, and dealt in tea, sugar, soap, candles, and every other article in grocery that housekeepers could possibly require. His goods were of the first quality, and he sold them as cheap as they could be bought in London, so that any family in Cambridge, or within thirty miles of it, (who could afford the money) laid in their annual stock at that season. He was also an extensive dealer in pickles. This man was a widower, with one daughter, who always accompanied her father. She was, at the age of fourteen, very pretty, and was called by the University men, who stopped to *admire her father's pickles*, "Miss Gherkin"; she grew however, so very large, that the name of Gherkin (or "Little Pickle") could no longer be applied to her with any propriety, and she was then styled "Miss Mango." There was not the slightest vulgarity in her manner or conversation, and it was remarked by an incorrigible punster (of St. John's) that she was *wapping* in nothing but her size. This young lady was a decided coquette, and many members of the University, of *various ages and various ranks*, were in the habit of paying her much attention. Her father was extremely proud of the admiration she excited, and wished it to be understood that "the man of her choice would find he had not made a very bad bargain." What became of her I know not, but it was to me rather unaccountable that so rich a prize (whose conduct was without reproach) should visit Cambridge for eight or ten years without getting a husband.

Besides the tradesmen, there was the usual mixture of dwarfs and giants, conjurors, and learned pigs. It was a common practice for some of us who were well acquainted with the University, to enter into a confederacy with these conjurors, and with the owners of these learned animals, to give them a string of questions and answers, and to point out some mode by which they might discover the persons to whom the answers were particularly applicable. In consequence of this secret intelligence, the characters of the conjurors and the pigs stood higher at Stourbridge Fair than at any other place. Persons guilty of indiscretions, which they flattered themselves were known only to their most intimate friends, were astonished at finding that the sapient pig was acquainted with their proceedings, and pointed them out with but little hesitation to the assembled crowd.

There were a great number of drinking-booths. One was on a very large scale, over the doors of which was painted, "*Quod petis hic est.*" In this

booth (if the weather was fine) men from the country, with their wives and families, used to feast on geese, pork, and herrings, luxuries that were to be had in great abundance, and which were served to perfection.

There was a theatre on the spot where the Shakspeare public-house now stands, it belonged to the Norwich company, which generally comprised many respectable, and frequently very excellent, performers. Brunton was for many years manager. His performance of Shylock and Iago was highly applauded; his daughter and several of his relations were much distinguished on the London boards. The performances continued for about three weeks; the house was generally well filled, and on some evenings crowded in every part, especially when the Lord Lieutenant, or the Members of the Town and University, bespoke the play. Dr. Farmer never failed to be present, except on Michaelmas day, which was the anniversary of the foundation of Emmanuel, and which was always celebrated by a splendid dinner in the College Hall. On every other evening he with his friends, George Stevens, Isaac Reed, Malone, and one or two others, (whom Dr. Barnes used to designate the *Shakspeare Gang*), were accustomed to occupy that part of the pit which is usually called "The Critic's Row," and which was scrupulously reserved for them. They seemed to enjoy the play as much as the youngest persons present. They were the best-natured and most indulgent of critics; and as these dramatic enthusiasts never expressed disapprobation, few other persons ventured to do so; but when they approved, the whole house applauded most rapturously. Dr. Farmer and his friends rarely left before the whole performance was concluded, the party joined loudly in the mirth which the farces of those days never failed to produce, in the midst of which the hearty and very peculiar laugh of the Doctor could easily be distinguished. When the performance was over, they returned on foot, and adjourned to *Emmanuel Parlour*, where half-a-score persons were either waiting for them, or accompanied them home.^(a)

Vol. iv. p. 437, *add to note (5),*

See Gunning's Reminiscences, I. 133—145, 157, 158.

Vol. iv. p. 438, ll. 1 & 2, *strike out* His Royal Highness.^(b)

Vol. iv. p. 439, *add to note (2),*

Mr. Hulse's Will and Extracts from four of the codicils and the Order of the Court of Chancery, 21 Dec. 1830, are given in Trusts, Statutes, and Directions, affecting certain gifts and endowments of the University, 262—312.

Vol. iv. p. 442, *add to note (1),*

See Gunning's Reminiscences, I. 249—251.

(a) Gunning's Reminiscences, I. 162—173.

(b) Prince William Frederick of Gloucester was not properly called His Royal Highness till he had a special warrant to assume that title in 1816 on his marriage with his cousin the princess Mary.

Vol. iv. p. 442, *add to note* (2),

See Gunning's *Reminiscences*, I. 252.

Vol. iv. p. 446, *add to note* (1),

See Gunning's *Reminiscences*, I. 277.

Vol. iv. p. 449, *add to note* (1),

See Gunning's *Reminiscences*, i. 280—318.

Mr. Gunning relates the following anecdote :

"The Undergraduates were unanimous in favour of Mr. Friend and every satirical remark reflecting upon the conduct and motives of his prosecutors was vociferously applauded. At length the Court desired the Proctors to interfere, Mr. Farish the Senior Proctor having marked one man who had particularly distinguished himself by applauding, and noted his position in the gallery, selected him as a fit subject for punishment. He went into the gallery, and having previously ascertained the exact situation of the culprit, he touched a person whom he supposed to be the same, on the shoulder and asked him his name and college. The person thus addressed, assured him that he had been perfectly quiet. Farish replied, 'I have been watching you for a long time, and have seen you repeatedly clapping your hands.' 'I wish this was possible,' said the man, and turning round exhibited an arm so deformed that his hands could not by any possibility be brought together; this exculpation was received with repeated rounds of applause which continued for some minutes. The name of the young man was Charnock, and his College Clare Hall: the real culprit was S. T. Coleridge of Jesus College, who having observed that the Proctor had noticed him, and was coming into the gallery, turned round to the person who was standing behind him, and made an offer of changing places, which was gladly accepted by the unsuspecting man. Coleridge immediately retreated, and mixing with the crowd entirely escaped suspicion. This conduct on the part of Coleridge was severely censured by the Undergraduates, as it was quite clear that to escape punishment himself he would have subjected an innocent man to rustication or expulsion."

A reviewer of Mr. Gunning's Work makes the subjoined observations :

"Not a few of Coleridge's friends, still living, can bear witness that the disapprobation here expressed is not warranted by the facts of the case. Party feeling ran very high at the moment, and Charnock was one of those who, like Coleridge, felt strongly in favour of the accused: it had been previously agreed that Coleridge should be most violent in opposition to the Vice-Chancellor, and that if his conduct in hissing one side and applauding the other by clapping his hands, excited angry observation, that when the Proctor was sent up he should slip away, and leave Charnock to take his place, and bear the brunt of the affray. This arrangement was probably not known to many at the time, and hence the censure which Mr. Gunning tells us was bestowed upon Coleridge."

"In after-life the poet not unfrequently alluded to the transaction, and "always maintained that the suggestion proceeded from Charnock himself, "upon whom of course, no punishment could be inflicted, and who sent "the zealous Proctor away deceived and disconcerted."—*Athenæum*, Aug. 26, 1854.

Vol. iv. p. 451, *add to note* (1),

"Those who have read the *whole* chapter with attention, have fancied, "the Orator could only have read the verse containing the text, the "meaning of which he seemed evidently to have mistaken."—Gunning's *Reminiscences*, i. 317.

Vol. iv. p. 453, *add to note* (3),

"A flood higher by a foot than that of October 10th, 1762, took place in "February of this year. The doors of the house of Mr. Anderson, at "Newnham, situated where the plantation belonging to Mr. Fawcett now is, "were forced open by the violence of the waters, which stood seven feet deep "in the house. The family had barely time to escape up stairs, and during "the whole night apprehensions were entertained that the house would give "way. The inhabitants had no communication with any one until the "following morning when Mr. Beales sent a barge with some provisions for "them, as they were still confined upstairs. A good deal of the furniture "floated away entirely, and some of it was found the following morning in "Silver Street. There was a ball given by the Freemasons on that evening, "and a carriage was waiting to take Mrs. Beales and her party to it. The "coachman (in order to save his own life and that of his horses) was obliged "to drive away, leaving the company behind. Monsieur Corneille, a cele- "brated hairdresser, whose presence was anxiously awaited by several "parties in the town, could not leave Mr. Beales's house, but was obliged to "take up his residence there for the night. A member of Queens' College, "who left the ball about four o'clock in the morning, utterly unconscious of "what had taken place, sprang from the top of the steps on the left of the "cloisters, and was surprised to find himself up to his waist in water.

"Subsequently to the setting in of the frost, there had been a heavy fall "of snow, and the frost broke up with a heavy rain. The bridge near "Magdalene College, then called the Great Bridge, consisted of three small "arches which effectually prevented the efflux of the water. The present "bridge is so constructed that the flood, however large, passes under it "without difficulty. Mr. Beales lost many chaldrons of coals, which were "carried by the flood nearly a mile from his premises, and were stopt by "the shallows on Midsummer Common, where for a long time a great "number of boys supported themselves by dredging for them."—Gunning's *Reminiscences*, ii. 1, 2, 3.

Vol. iv. p. 454, *insert after* l. 13,

The Reverend Francis Wrangham, M.A. of Trinity Hall, presented a petition to the Lord Chancellor acting for the King as visitor of

that Society, praying that the election of the Rev. John Vickers, M.A. as fellow, might be declared void, and that the petitioner might be ordered to be admitted fellow. By the statutes, every person elected fellow is to be *idoneus moribus et ingenio*, and the scholars *de minori forma* are in the elections to fellowships to be preferred to all others. Mr Wrangham who was originally of Magdalene College removed to Trinity Hall in 1787, and was soon afterwards elected scholar *de minori forma*. He took the degree of B.A. 1790, was third Wrangler, second Smith's Prizeman, and first Chancellor's Medallist. He proceeded M.A. 1793, and in July that year was ordained by the Archbishop of York, upon testimonials from the Tutor of Trinity Hall of his good and satisfactory conduct. The fellowship in question became vacant in August 1793, when Mr Wrangham offered himself a candidate, but on the 1st November, Mr Vickers who was then fellow of Queens' College was elected. The next day it was discovered Mr Vickers was disqualified by holding church preferment of a certain value. This preferment, however, he resigned before the 5th of November, when he was re-elected into the fellowship. The Master and Fellows of Trinity Hall in answer to the Petition, deposed that in their judgment and opinion, Mr Wrangham was not a fit and proper person to be elected into the fellowship, and that they believed Mr Vickers to be a fit and proper person. The case turned on the construction of the words *idoneus moribus*. Lord Loughborough, the Lord Chancellor, on the 30th of June this year gave judgment, concluding as follows :

In my conception, considering the manner in which these statutes are framed, the mode of election, and the society the founder has established, he meant to give the electors a full judgment—a taste—a feeling of the qualities of the person they were to subrogate in case of a vacancy; knowing that in such a society, consisting of a small number of persons, to be united under the roof of the same College for the purpose of education, jarring tempers, discordant dispositions, *dissimilitudo morum*, would mar the purpose of the foundation, so different from larger corporations, instituted for more public purposes, and more mixed with the business of the world. I cannot think the founder meant to tie them down to the test of little more than common honesty, without which a man is unfit to be elected into any society. He rather intended to leave the choice as ample as possible, that the Fellows might be in all respects fit for each other. Then have I to inquire further than what they have with great concurrence stated to me, that the petitioner is not fit (*non idoneus*) to be a member of that society. I cannot, therefore, compel them to elect the petitioner, nor order him to be admitted without an election. It would have been unfortunate if a College, consisting of so few members, had been in the predicament that there were means of forcibly introducing among them a gentleman, whom, *however fit*

for greater and better situations, they have unanimously declared not fit to be elected as their associate, I must therefore dismiss the petition.^(a)

Vol. iv. p. 458, *add to note (3)*,

Mr. Gunning in his *Reminiscences* alludes to two visits of the Stadholder to Cambridge, but I cannot in any way reconcile either of Mr. Gunning's dates with the above. Mr. Gunning states that one visit was during Dr. Milner's first or second Vicechancellorship, he did not recollect which, now Dr. Milner's first Vicechancellorship commenced 4th November, 1792, and his second not till 4th November, 1809, (or seventeen years after the first) and that the other visit of the Stadholder was in the spring of 1797, when Dr. Belward was Vicechancellor. Mr. Gunning gives anecdotes as to each of these Visits. The first referring to John Beverley (Esquire Bedell, 1770 to 1827) is as follows :

"The Vice-Chancellor and the Heads waited upon him [the Stadholder] at the Rose, attended him to St. Mary's Church, and accompanied him back to his inn. When we were all assembled at the Rose, the Stadholder unfortunately asked whence the text was taken. As we were none of us very clear on that subject, we held our tongues, but Beverley, with his usual intrepidity, answered, 'It was from the Second Epistle of Jude'; 'There is but one Epistle,' said the Stadholder. 'Certainly not,' said Beverley, 'I intended to have said the second chapter'—'Unfortunately,' said his Serene Highness, 'there is but one chapter!' Beverley's mistakes quickly spread through the University, and were set to music by some member of the Huntingdonshire Catch-Club. The words were as follows :—

"Fie, Beverley, fie: your Biblical lie

"Was vastly too forward and rude;

"For the future be shy, nor dare to reply,

"But remember the Second of Jude!"

The second anecdote refers to the Stadholder's visit during Dr. Belward's Vicechancellorship, and to what took place at a supper to which the Vicechancellor invited him on Sunday evening, "When the health of the King and Royal Family were drank, the Prince responded, observing that he considered himself one of that family. To this they all assented, adding that few kings in history could boast of so numerous a family. He said that King Jacob (which he pronounced I-a-cob) had a much more numerous family: to this they also assented. At length, emboldened by the recollection of Beverley's *Second of Jude*, he examined them as to the number of which that family consisted, and receiving a variety of answers, exclaimed in a triumphant tone, 'You are all mistaken; I-a-cob's family consisted of threescore and ten persons.'"—Gunning's *Reminiscences*, i. 273; ii. 67.

Vol. iv. p. 459, *add to note (3)*,

See Gunning's *Reminiscences*, ii. 68—72.

(a) Vesey, jun. Reports, ii. 609; Gunning's *Reminiscences*, ii. 14—32; Lord Campbell's *Lives of the Chancellors*, vi. 237, 238.

Vol. iv. p. 460, *add to note* (5),

See Gunning's Reminiscences, li. 74.

Vol. iv. p. 460, *add to note* (6),

See Gunning's Reminiscences, li. 76-79.

Vol. iv. p. 463, *insert before* l. 1,

On the 18th of June, died at Christ's College the Rev. Adam Wall, M.A., the Senior Fellow of that Society. He was a native of this Town, and took his degree of B.A. 1750-1, (being second wrangler,) M.A. 1754. He served the office of Moderator, 1759, and of Senior Proctor for the year commencing Oct. 10, 1778, and he was Taxor in 1779 and 1787. He was most intimately acquainted with the constitution laws and customs of the University, and was the compiler of the collected edition of its Statutes printed in 1785. In this year (1798) appeared at Cambridge, in 8vo., a very useful work from his pen, entitled "An Account of the different ceremonies observed in the "Senate-House of the University of Cambridge, together with tables "of fees, modes of electing Officers, &c., Forms of proceeding to Degrees, "and other Articles relating to the customs of the University of "Cambridge."^(a) Mr Wall appears at one time to have contemplated the compilation of a regular History of the University. His collections (which contain many curious matters relating to the University, and especially his own College, and the more ancient foundation of God's House) were presented to the University Library in April, 1836, by Charles Sutton, D.D., sometime Fellow of St John's College.^(b) Mr Wall in 1779 published a Sermon (on Exod. xx. 15). He also published "The Evasion of Taxes due to the State on account of Customs and Excise considered."^(c)

Vol. iv. p. 464, *insert after* l. 9,

At the Summer Assizes the Corporation were indicted for not repairing the Small Bridges. They were subsequently convicted in the King's Bench, into which Court the Indictment was removed.

Vol. iv. p. 465, *insert after* l. 2,

At the County Sessions, held on the 17th of January, the Corporation were indicted for not repairing the Quay at the Great Bridge. The

(a) A new edition was published by Henry Gunning, M.A., Cambridge, 8vo. 1828, and in 1837, Mr Richard Rowe, then Sub Library Keeper, published a new and copious Index to this edition.

(b) There are 13 volumes of these Collections marked A, B, C-F, G-I, K, L, M, MM. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5; L, M, MM. 1, 2, 4, and 5, are in folio, the others in quarto. A Table of Contents (apparently by Dr Sutton) is inserted in the volume marked MM.

(c) Gent. Mag. lxxviii. 559, 622.

indictment was removed into the King's Bench, where judgment was given for the Crown, and the Corporation afterwards repaired the Quay at the expence of £246, which being certified, a nominal fine only was imposed.

On the 25th of January, died here aged 72, Robert Forster, many years barber to Clare Hall. He was a very eccentric character, but much respected for his honesty. He was generally known as the Flying Barber. Several years previously to his death some members of the University purchased for him, by subscription, a silver basin. The Rev. Baptist Noel Turner, sometime of Emmanuel College, writing of him a few months after his death remarked :

He was humble, grateful, and pious ; and his eccentricities were striking and amiable. He had never for many years worn a hat, owing to some resolution or vow he had made in consequence of his having been defrauded of a large sum of money by a man that was a hatter. I think too that he made a point of never shaving on a Sunday ; but would hire it to be done if necessary, that he might employ the whole of that day in attending as many different places of worship as he possibly could, churches, chapels, or meetings, according to the different hours of their respective services. This may show us how far simplicity sometimes triumphs over wisdom and talents. And surely, by recording this trait in his character, we justify the assertion that "the righteous shall be had in remembrance." The celerity with which he almost "annihilated both space and time" to attend his masters, which procured him his title, as well as the dispatch he made with their beards when he got at them were very extraordinary ; and in fact, in his walk, or rather run, his feet moved somewhat like the spokes of a chariot-wheel. Though not the tonsor of our College (Emmanuel) he tripped up to me the last time I was at Cambridge, and with many bows and smiles of heartfelt gratulation, made me recollect a trifling favour I had done him when he first set up in business, which was perhaps 30 years previous to that time. With the utmost glee did the poor fellow follow me to my friend's rooms (the present Bishop of Cloyne's^(a)) to shew me the many comical letters that had been sent (but post paid) from London and elsewhere addressed to Robert Fly Forster, Esq., and replete with fun and drollery in verse and prose. But more particularly he brought me his famous silver Mambrino's helmet, decorated in its centre with the barber's arms, which were said to be the device of the late ingenious George Steevens, Esq. These arms I do not distinctly recollect, but should be happy to see them described, as I know they were extremely appropriate and especially perhaps the motto "Redit iter liquidum." On shewing this great curiosity, he said "They tell me Sir, that I am to have a razor set in gold to shave his Majesty when he comes to Cambridge : such fun do the gentlemen make of me Sir." In short his meagre figure, his apology for a wig, his gait and shaving attitude are admirably expressed in an humorous caricature print^(b) published at

(a) Dr Bennet.

(b) By Mr Bearblock of King's College.

Cambridge some years ago. This print consists of two compartments which might be very properly entitled "Forster passant," and "Forster rampant," the one representing him as scudding the streets, and the other as in the attitude of levelling the first stroke at a gentleman's beard. ^(a)

Vol. iv. p. 466, note (2),

For Bengal read Madras.

Vol. iv. p. 471, *add to note (1),*

See Gunning's Reminiscences, II. 45, 125—131, 263—273.

Vol. iv. p. 474, *insert after l. 6,*

The following particulars of the prisons in Cambridge at this period were written by Mr Neild, who visited the gaols throughout the kingdom.

CAMBRIDGE CASTLE. William Gregory, gaoler (salary 90*l.* out of which he pays 18*l.* 10*s.* to the turnkey) for Gaol and Bridewell. Debtor's fees and garnish are very laudably abolished, but the under-sheriff demands 8*s.* for his liberate, and for the payment of which the debtor may be detained. Felons' fees, 13*s.* 4*d.* paid by the County. Transports, 6*l.* 6*s.* each; he paying the clerk of assize 1*l.* 1*s.* for each. Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Homes. There being no chapel, divine service when performed, is in the keeper's house across the castle yard. Salary, 25*l.* and occasional donations from the Earl of Hardwicke. Surgeon, Mr. Okes; salary, 20*l.* Allowance to felons and House of Correction prisoners; Monday and Thursday, 16 ounces of bread; Wednesday and Saturday, 12 ounces; Tuesday and Friday, 12 ounces of bread with potatoes, or pease, onions, or other vegetables stewed; and on Sunday oxcheek or leg of beef made into strong soup. Debtors have no allowance whatever except they are very poor, then upon solicitation of the gaoler, the justices order them the same allowance as the felons. Number of prisoners, Aug. 20, 1800, debtors 8, felons 13; January 28, 1802, debtors 13, felons 9; August 7, 1802, debtors 6, felon 1. The prison is the gate of the old castle. On the ground-floor, called the Low Gaol, are four strong rooms, about 12 feet by 9 each, one of which is called the Condemned Room. To these the county furnishes straw. There is an ascent of 22 stone steps to the debtors' apartments, called the High Gaol. On the first-floor is a room for the turnkey, a kitchen, privy, and three other rooms. Above them are six other sizeable rooms; four of them hold two and three beds each, for which the prisoner pays 1*s.* 6*d.* per week if he has no bed of his own, and if two sleep together, 1*s.* each. They have a day-room on the first-floor, and a small court-yard in which they grow vegetables, 27 yards by 14, with a pump in it. The felons' court is 10½ yards by 9. No infirmary, but a room is appropriated to sick women. No employment furnished by the county. The act for the preservation of health and clauses against

(a) *Gentleman's Magazine* lxx. 185, 437.

spirituous liquors both hung up. Whitewashed once a year. Visited once a quarter; but I saw no books in which the reports were entered. The Castle-yard is spacious but not secure, and no prisoners have the use of it but those who are confined for small sums, and in whom the keeper can place confidence. In it is the gallows.

Debtors have some relief from legacies and donations paid by several colleges: from Sidney College 4*l.* to buy a shirt each and to expend the remainder in coals and bread; and from St. John's sixteen pennyworth of bread every Saturday morning. A collection is made in the University and the Town at Christmas which amounted in 1801 to twelve guineas, being one guinea to each debtor. 20*s.* per annum (deducting land-tax 4*s.*) is paid from an estate at Croxton, in this county. No memorial in the gaol. This payment, the keeper informed me when I was there, was two years in arrear. I wrote to Mr. Lantaff, who occupies the estate, about it, and received from him a very uncivil answer. On my visit in August 1802, the prisoners made grievous complaint that divine service had never been performed during the last four months, or any religious attention whatever paid to them. The reason which I heard afterwards assigned was, that a felon had made his escape in going across the Castle-yard. The Rules and Orders for the government of this gaol are twenty in number; the breach of them is punished by confinement for a limited time. I transcribe them; but as they would make my packet too bulky, I omit them at present.

COUNTY BRIDWELL AT CAMBRIDGE is the Castle-yard, and joins to the gaoler's house. It consists of two workrooms on the ground floor, a court yard with a privy in it for men. Upstairs are two rooms for women, with five cages, 6½ feet by 4½. Prisoners not committed to hard labour receive one half the net profits of their earnings at their discharge. The Rules and Orders (which I copied) are well calculated for its good government. Prisoners, August 7, 1802, 7 men, 2 women. The county is now building a new Gaol in the Castle-yard, upon a plan somewhat similar to that of Bury St. Edmund's, and by the same ingenious architect.

CAMBRIDGE TOWN GAOL. There was formerly a room below for criminals, called the Hole, 21 feet by 7, and above, a room called the Cage. No court-yard; no water; no allowance. On my visit, August 1800, I had the pleasure to find the Cage had fallen into the Hole, and both were a heap of ruins. The gaoler, Thomas Adams, is bellman to the Town; salary, 10*l.*; fees and garnish abolished. No chaplain, or divine service ever performed. A small court, about six yards square, with a pump and necessary in it, for all descriptions of prisoners. There are five rooms below for criminals, about 3 yards by 2, and 2½ yards high, with boarded floors. Above, are three rooms for men and women debtors, and a day-room 24 feet by 15, who pay 2*s.* per week for a single bed; and if two sleep together, 1*s.* 3*d.* each. Allowance to criminals, 6*d.* a day in bread and cheese. Debtors receive relief (upon the gaoler's solicitation) from several of the Colleges; and Trinity College sends yearly three sacks of coals for debtors and criminals, which are used to cook their victuals in the house, and occasionally to warm themselves by, there being no common room with a fire place.

The town allows straw and blankets. If the keeper furnishes a bed, each prisoner pays 1s. per week. The cells are ventilated by an iron grating over each door, in which there is an aperture about 6 inches. There is one dark solitary cell with a double door, the inner door wood, the outer iron-grated, ventilated by an iron grating above it. Water is now accessible to all the prisoners. Neither the act for the preservation of health nor clause against spirituous liquors were hung up. No employment furnished by the town, but prisoners are allowed to work on their own account, if they can procure it. The gaol was clean, though more than two years since whitewashed. Prison not secure. A house-breaker had made his escape by a breach in the brickwork about a month before my visit. Prisoners, August 8, 1802, debtors, none; criminals, two.

CAMBRIDGE TOWN BRIDEWELL, Samuel Barker keeper, is a square building surrounded by a boundary-wall of 15 feet high and about 5 feet from the prison; was originally bought and endowed for the encouragement of wool-combers and spinners of this town. The basis of the institution was a legacy of the famous carrier Thomas Hobson, who died in 1630. To answer the intention, the keeper is a wool-comber. He employs not only several hands upon the foundation of the charity, but many others; among them his prisoners. His salary is paid out of the charity, 30*l.* and from the University 5*l.* No fees. Allowance, town prisoners, 6*d.* a day. The vice-chancellor's prisoners have 4*d.* a day, and 6*d.* on Sunday; they are likewise allowed firing in the winter. Each cell has a mattress, two blankets, and a rug. For men there are three cells at the entrance, each 9 feet by 7½, and near 8 feet high, with straw on the floor. A tub serves the purpose of a necessary in these cells. They are ventilated by an iron grating over each door which has an aperture about 6 inches square. For women there are ten cells, the same size as the men's, and four court-yards with a privy in each. There is only one pump in the prison. Many of the cells are out of repair, and the whole prison very dirty. Surgeon, for the University prisoners, Mr. Tinney, and for the Town prisoners Mr. Bond; salary none, make a bill. Employment, spinning. Prisoners have the whole of their earnings. Neither the act for the preservation of health, nor clauses against spirituous liquors hung up. Prisoner, August 7, 1802, one.^(a)

Vol. iv. p. 484, l. 37, *for* 1835 *read* 1834.

Vol. iv. p. 484, note (6),

For W. R. Cartwright, Esq. 1195, *read* W. R. Cartwright, Esq. 1995, *and for* Sir Chas. Knightley, Bart. 1243, *read* Sir Charles Knightley, Bart. 1401.

Vol. iv. p. 494, *add to* note (1),

The Deed of Foundation of the Bell Scholarship, dated 18th July 1810,

(a) *Gentleman's Magazine*, lxxiv. 897.

is given in Trusts Statutes and Directions affecting the Scholarships and Prizes of the University, 135—141.

Vol. iv, p. 495, *insert after* l. 7,

The Duke of Gloucester's Letter of thanks to the Senate was in these terms :

To the Right Worshipful the Vice-Chancellor and Senate of the University of Cambridge.

London, April 3, 1811.

Mr. Vice-Chancellor and Gentlemen,

I cannot too strongly express to you the gratification I have experienced in learning, by the letter you have addressed to me through the Public Orator, that you have been pleased to confer upon me the high office of Chancellor, which I accept with sentiments of the truest respect for your august body.

The sincere attachment I ever have, and ever shall entertain, for the place of my education, and the ambition I have possessed, from the moment you admitted me a member of the University, to merit your approbation make me duly appreciate the real value of those terms of attachment, confidence, and too favourable commendation, in which you have had the goodness to express yourselves.

To receive, Gentlemen, testimonies of your esteem, and to learn that during the time I was a student at Cambridge, and since I have no longer resided amongst you, my conduct has been approved by those whose good opinion I am most anxious to obtain, are circumstances sincerely gratifying to me. They have made a deep and never to be effaced impression upon me, and demand my warmest acknowledgments.

I must consider the day on which, in a manner so truly flattering to me, you placed me in the first situation in the University, one of the proudest of my life ; and to be called upon to reside over that august Seminary, so conspicuous for its learning, which can boast of having educated the greatest heroes, the ablest men in every branch of Science, statesmen as renowned for their integrity as their talents, and the warmest supporters of our religious and civil establishments, is an honour of which I am fully sensible, and for which I earnestly request your acceptance of my most sincere and grateful thanks.

Being the only one of the Royal Family who has been educated at an English University, I feel peculiar satisfaction at being chosen to maintain the rights and privileges of that venerable Society, which has always supported those principles that seated my family upon the throne of this realm, and I trust you will be assured that, as the prosperity of the University will ever be an object near to my heart, I shall also ever attend with watchful care to the support of your laws and discipline, and to the maintenance of your rights and privileges.

Accept, Gentlemen, I entreat you, those warm thanks that are so justly due to you ; and allow me to add, that the affectionate regard I so truly feel

for the University, and the interest I must ever take in every thing that concerns her welfare and dignity, must, if possible, be increased by your having more closely united me to you.

I am, Mr. Vice-chancellor and Gentlemen,

With the highest esteem,

Very sincerely yours,

WILLIAM FREDERICK.^(a)

Vol. iv. p. 500, *insert after l. 31,*

Mr James Peters, silversmith of this town, set forth an Installation Medal. It is now very rare. According to Mr Peters's recollection (for he has not an impression) the obverse has a portrait of the Chancellor with the legend, "HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS WILLIAM FREDERICK DUKE OF GLOUCESTER," on the reverse a wreath of laurel and roses and the legend, "CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE, ELECTED MARCH 27, AND INSTALLED JUNE 29, 1811."

Vol. iv. p. 501, *add to note (5),*

See Gunning's Reminiscences, II. 283.

Vol. iv. p. 505, *add to note (8),*

See as to the Pitt Scholarships, Trusts Statutes and Directions affecting the Scholarships and Prizes of the University, 142—144.

Vol. iv. p. 506, *insert after l. 25,*

At this period was living Mary Pilkington, who was born at Cambridge, being the daughter of Mr Hopkins, an eminent surgeon. On his death, in embarrassed circumstances, she was taken under the care of her grandfather, a respectable clergyman, and in 1786 she married Mr Pilkington, a surgeon then resident at Ely, but who subsequently entered the Navy, when his wife became governess in a family, where she resided eight years. On leaving that situation she turned her attention to literature as a profession, and published between 1797 and 1813 a great number of books for the entertainment and instruction of young persons.^(b)

Vol. iv. p. 507, *add to note (3),*

See Gunning's Reminiscences, II. 291, 292.

Vol. iv. p. 507, *add to note (4),*

See Gunning's Reminiscences, II. 289—291, 293, 294.

Vol. iv. p. 514, *insert after l. 10,*

On the 17th of May Dr Kaye, Vice-Chancellor, and 8 other Heads of Colleges, made the following decree :

(a) Gunning's Reminiscences, II. 275.

(b) Biog. Dict. Living Authors.

AGREED, that on the occasion of the approaching Address, and on all future occasions, the three Bedells shall attend Addresses unless it shall appear expedient to the Vice-Chancellor to leave one of them in the University. That they shall precede the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor with their maces on their shoulders, until they reach the door of the presence-chamber, where they shall remain until the return of the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, whom they shall conduct back in the same order in which they went. That when the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor enters the presence-chamber, the Registry shall attend him with the Address to the foot of the throne, and shall hold the Address while the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor reads it. He shall afterwards call over the names of the Deputation in the order of seniority, previous to their kissing hands.

This decree which was occasioned by rude and unbecoming behaviour on the part of John Beverley, the Senior Esquire Bedell, has never been carried out though not formally repealed.

Vol. iv. p. 515, *insert after* l. 22,

On the 16th of November, died the Rev. Richard Chapple Whalley, B.D., who was born in 1748, at Peterhouse Lodge, being the youngest son of Dr John Whalley, Master of Peterhouse and Regius Professor of Divinity. He received a good classical education and having great taste for the fine arts travelled on the Continent, where he imbibed those sceptical opinions, which, at that period, were unhappily too prevalent. On returning to England he was induced to study Butler's Analogy and the result was a thorough conviction of the truth of Christianity. In 1786 he again visited the Continent and settled at Tours, but returned to England in 1787, when he took orders and was instituted to the Rectory of Horsington, Somersetshire, which he resigned in 1800, and was soon afterwards collated to the Rectory of Chelwood, in the same County, which he held till his death. He took the degree of B.D. at Jesus College 1798. He was an active and pious Clergyman, of decidedly evangelical views, and was on terms of intimacy with Bishops Beadon and Ryder and Mrs Hannah More. He married, 1775, Elizabeth Frances youngest daughter of the Rev. John Paine, Canon of Wells. This lady died 1795. In 1846 appeared a Selection from his Letters and Six of his Sermons, with a Prefatory Memoir by Dr Harford, London, 12mo. His son, Richard Thomas Whalley, sometime of Jesus College, was Rector of Yeovilton, Somersetshire, and Prebendary of Ilton in the Cathedral Church of Wells.

Vol. iv. p. 520, *add to* l. 28,

On the 8th of April the Senate passed the following grace :

Cum orta sit questio inter Academicis Procancellarium et Majorem Villæ Cantabrigiæ de jure precedendi it primas tenendi in trimestribus Curatorum pacis comitiis quod per Chartas Regias et consuetudines antiquas confirmatur:—

PLACEAT VOBIS ut Dominus Procancellarius, Dr. Wood, Dr. Geldart, Magister Hinde, Magister Carr, Magister French, et Magister Gul. Hustler Coll Jesu, vel eorum tres quorum unus semper sit Dominus Procancellarius, Syndici vestri ad hanc questionem eruendam constituantur qui omnimodas Chartas vestras et acta publica inspiciendi Jurisconsultos adeundi expensasque congruas e cistâ vestrâ communi erogandi, liberam habeant potestatem, ita ut vos demum certiores facti quid de hac re compererint publicis vestris suffragiis id quod melius expedire videbitur, statutis.^(a)

Vol. iv. p. 524, *add to note* (4),

See Gunning's Reminiscences, ii. 324—329.

Vol. iv. p. 533, note (1), *for word read words.*

Vol. iv. p. 549, *add to note* (5),

An absurd paragraph in a London Newspaper, with reference to the above address, occasioned a ludicrous hoax on Dr. Chafy, the Master of Sidney Sussex College: the particulars of which may be seen in Gunning's Reminiscences, ii. 350—358.

Vol. iv. p. 550, *add to note* (1),

Gunning's Reminiscences, i. 190—198.

Vol. iv. p. 553, *insert after* l. 14,

On the 2nd of August died here, in the 102nd year of her age, Anne, widow of Mr Atherton, carver and gilder, of this Town.^(b)

Vol. iv. p. 557, l. 22, *insert this note after* Antiquaries.

Way's Catalogue of Antiquities in the possession of the Society of Antiquaries of London, 50—51. Three additional pictures were after his death given to the Society by his son the Reverend Richard Edward Kerrie, M.A., F.S.A.; who moreover gave the Society, in 1849, his father's valuable collection of nearly 4000 Roman Coins. A Catalogue of this Collection has been printed by the Society (London, 8vo. 1852).

Vol. iv. p. 558, *insert after* l. 2,

About June, died at La Fleche, in Normandy, aged 83, the Rev. Thomas Sedgwick Whalley, who was born at Peterhouse Lodge, being son of Dr John Whalley, Master of Peterhouse and Regius Professor of Divinity. He was of St John's College, B.A., 1767; M.A. 1774.

(a) Gunning's Reminiscences, ii. 315.

(b) Gent. Mag. xcvi., part ii., p. 188.

In 1772, Dr Keene, Bishop of Ely, presented him to the Rectory of Hagworthinham, Lincolnshire; and 22nd August, 1777, he became Canon of Wells. After travelling on the Continent, he resided for some time at Mendip Lodge, Somersetshire, but ultimately disposed of that estate and settled in France. He was the author of 1. *Edwy and Editha*, a tale, 8vo. 1778; 2nd edit. with plates, 1794. 2. *The Fatal Kiss*, a poem, 4to. 1781. 3. *Castle of Montval*, trag. 8vo. 1781; 2nd edit. 1799. 4. *Verses to Mrs Siddons*, 4to. 1782. 5. *Mont Blanc*, a poem, 4to. 1788. 6. *Poems and Translations*, 8vo. 7. *Kennet and Fenelia*, a legendary tale, 8vo. 1809.^(a)

Vol. iv. p. 559, *add as a note after town in l. 5*,

Mr. Baldrey was a native of Ipswich.—Clarke's *Hist. of Ipswich*, 448, 449 (where however Mr. Baldrey is erroneously stated to have died at Cambridge, in 1829).

Vol. iv. p. 573, *insert after l. 1*,

On the 23rd of January, died the Rev. James Plumptre, B.D. He was born in this town in 1770, and was the son of Robert Plumptre, D.D., President of Queens' College. He was educated at the school of Mr Newcome, at Hackney, where he performed several characters with applause, as he did afterwards at a private theatre in Norwich. At the age of seventeen he was admitted of Queens' College, but subsequently removed to Clare Hall, where he took the degree of B.A., 1792. He was elected fellow 1793, proceeded M.A. 1795 and B.D. 1808. In 1812 he was presented by his College to the Vicarage of Great Gransden, in Huntingdonshire, which he retained till his death. His publications are numerous. They consist of dramas, a collection of songs, essays, letters, sermons, and the *English Drama purified*, a selection of seventeen standard plays in which the objectionable passages are omitted or altered.^(b)

Vol. iv. p. 574, *insert as a note at December in l. 35*,

See Abstract of the Deed of Foundation of the Crosse Scholarships, dated 14 August, 1833, in *Trusts Statutes and Directions affecting the Scholarships and Prizes of the University*, 146—148. Mr. Crosse's Will bears date 15 June, 1816.

Vol. iv. p. 577, *add as a note to June in l. 17*,

See *Hanna's Life of Dr Chalmers*, ed. 1854, li. 296—300.

^(a) *Biog. Dict. Living Authors*; *European Magazine*, xvi. 198; *Gent. Mag.* xcvi. part 2, p. 474.

^(b) *Rose Biog. Dict.*; *Biog. Dict. of Living Authors*; *Biog. Dramatica*.

Vol. iv. p. 582, *add to note* (2),

10. A Review of the State of the Question respecting the Admission of Dissenters to the Universities, by the Rev. E. Denison, M.A. (afterwards Bishop of Salisbury) 1835.

Vol. iv. p. 586, *add to note* (3),

An extract from Mr. Mesman's Will is given in Trusts Statutes and Directions affecting certain gifts and endowments of the University, 315.

Vol. iv. p. 591, *insert after* l. 5,

On the 26th of June, the King, by letters patent, granted on the Petition of the Society of St Peter's College, with the approbation and concurrence of the Visitor, removed at the expiration of 4 years from the date, the restrictions contained in the College Statutes relative to the choice of fellows from particular Counties, so nevertheless that not more than one third part of the Fellowships should at any one time be filled by natives of the same County.^(a)

Vol. iv. p. 591, *insert as a note at* Hall *in* l. 22,

There was a sumptuous breakfast on this day in Sidney College Gardens.— See Gunning's Reminiscences, ii. 370.

Vol. iv. p. 605, *insert after* l. 19,

On the 11th of March, certain Members of the University agreed to form a society for the cultivation of Natural Science, by means of friendly intercourse and mutual instruction. At the first meeting of the Society it adopted the name of the Ray Club, in commemoration of the great naturalist John Ray, formerly Fellow of Trinity College, and the Club, which now holds its anniversary on the 29th November, the supposed day of Mr Ray's birth, consists of twelve resident Members of the University and six Associates, who must be Undergraduates or Bachelors of Arts. Professor Henslow is also an Honorary Member. Numerous subjects of great scientific interest have been discussed at the meetings of this club; many curious specimens exhibited, and much valuable information disseminated amongst the Members and Associates. It is believed that in some instances the germs of valuable discoveries, since presented to the scientific world in a more complete form, were first mentioned at these meetings.^(b)

(a) University and College Documents, ii. 106.

(b) The Cambridge Ray Club [with prefatory memoir by C. C. Babington, Esq., M.A. the Secretary], Camb. 8vo. 1857.

Vol. iv. p. 615, *insert after* l. 10,

On the 31st of January, the Queen, by letters patent, granted at the request of the Master and Fellows of St Peter's College, with the approbation of their Visitor, declared that on and after the 26th of June, 1839, all restrictions with respect to the place of nativity of candidates for fellowships in that College should be entirely removed.^(a)

Vol. iv. p. 616, *after* l. 4,

On the 21st of May, the Queen, by letters patent, sanctioned certain changes in the Statutes of Queens' College, and especially the removal of the restrictions as to particular Counties in the choice of fellows and scholars.^(b)

Vol. iv. p. 619, *insert after* l. 13,

On the 18th of December, died Annabella Plumptre, a native of this town, being third daughter of Robert Plumptre, D.D., President of Queens' College. She received an excellent education and was a proficient in several modern languages. She published *Montgomery or Scenes in Wales*, a novel, 2 vols. *The Mountain Cottager*, a tale from the German. *The Foresters*, a play from the German of Iffland, 1799. *Domestic Scenes from the Germans*. *The Western Mail*, a collection of Letters. *The Guardian Angel*, a tale from the German of Kotzebue. *Stories for Children*, 1804. *Domestic Management*, or the *Healthful Cookery Book*, anonymous, 1810, 2nd edit., 1812. Her sister Ann Plumptre, also a native of this town and second daughter of Dr Plumptre, was well acquainted with French, German, Italian, and Spanish. She published various novels and other works, original and translated, but it does not appear when she died.^(c)

Vol. iv. p. 626, l. 18,

The Judgment in *Hallack v. the University* was given in 1841 and not in 1840, and is inserted under the latter year by mistake.

Vol. iv. p. 626, l. 33, *for* (2), *read* (1).

Vol. iv. p. 626, *add to* note (2),

Sir A. C. Grant was born at Bowrings Leigh, Devonshire, 30 Nov. 1782,

(a) University and College Documents, ii. 109.

(b) *Ibid.* iii. 66.

(c) *Biog. Dict. of Living Authors*.

and eldest son of Sir Alexander the 5th Bart. by Sarah, daughter and heir of Jeremiah Cray, Esq. He was returned to Parliament for Tregony, 1812, for Lostwithiel, 1818 and 1820, for Aldborough, Yorkshire, 1826, and for Westbury, 1830. He succeeded to the Baronetcy, 25 July, 1825, and died Nov. 29, 1854. He was never married.

Vol. iv. p. 632, *insert after l. 22,*

On the 20th of December, died Edward Randall, Esq., aged 75. He was born in this Town, being the son of John Randall, Doctor of Music, and Professor of Music in this University, and Grace [Paterson] his wife. He was a Solicitor in good practice, and universally respected for his integrity and sterling worth. He published 1. *Juridical Essays*, Lond. 8vo. 1793. 2. *Freedom of Election the Law of the Land*, Camb. 8vo. 1802.

Vol. iv. p. 650, *insert after l. 8,*

In April 1842, a petition was presented to Dr Allen, Bishop of Ely, as Visitor of St John's College, by William Beresford, B.A. of St John's College, praying that he ought to be elected to one of the Fellowships founded by Canon Beresford in the reign of King Henry VIII. which had become vacant in August 1841, by the marriage of the Rev. Thomas Lund, B.D. upon the ground that he was of the name and kindred of the founder and that the election of John Barthou, B.A. should be declared void, he not being of the name or kindred of the founder. The Master and Fellows in answer to the petition admitted that Mr Beresford was of founder's kin, that he had given due notice to compete for the vacant Fellowship and had been examined, but they declined to elect him not deeming him sufficiently qualified in point of mathematical and classical attainments, but also on account of his disorderly conduct during his undergraduate career for which he was rusticated, and they considered that it would be in contravention of the college statutes to elect the petitioner. The Visitor after a reply had been given by the petitioner dismissed the appeal.

Vol. iv. p. 659,

The Rev. Thomas Penny White, M.A., formerly Fellow of Queens' College (A.B. 1802, A.M. 1805) in 1842 founded a prize of the value of £30 to be awarded to a commencing Bachelor of Arts of the College who takes the highest degree provided he be classed among the first four Wranglers or in the first class of the Classical Tripos.

Vol. iv. p. 665, *add as a note to Windsor in l. 38.*

The following publications relate to the Queen's visit :

"Trifolium Caianum in adventum Reginae et Principis, viii. kal. Nov. MDCCCXLIII. Cantabrigiæ Typis Academicis Excusum," 4to. [The Authors, Charles Gipps Prowett, M.A., Walter Blackett Trevelyan, and Alfred George Day, all of Caius College.]

"Quartine in occasione della visita di sua Real Maestà la Regina Vittoria, "con sua Altezza Reale il Principe Alberto, alla Università di Cambridge," Camb., 4to. 1843, [Silvio Irenio P.A.].

Vol. iv. p. 674, *after l. 43,*

On the 8th of August, the Queen upon the petition of "the Master, Fellows, and Scholars of the College of Valence-Mary, commonly called Pembroke College," granted letters patent sanctioning a revised code of statutes for the government of that college.^(a)

Vol. iv. p. 677, *insert after l. 26,*

On the 22nd of September, died at Banwell, Somersetshire, aged 84, George Henry Law, D.D., F.R.S., F.S.A. Bishop of Bath and Wells. He was the seventh and youngest son of Edmund Law, D.D. Master of St Peter's College, (afterwards Bishop of Carlisle) and Mary his wife, and was born at Peterhouse Lodge, 12th Sept., 1761. He was educated at the school of the Rev. John King, at Ipswich, till 13, when he was removed to Charterhouse. In 1777 he was admitted of Queens' College, where he graduated as B.A. 1781, being second wrangler, and first chancellor's medallist.^(b) He was elected a Fellow of Queens', became M.A. 1784, and in the same year vacated his fellowship by marriage with Jane, daughter of General Adeane of Babraham, successively M.P. for the town and county of Cambridge. On 19 Sept., 1785, he was collated to a canonry at Carlisle, and in 1787 to the vicarage of Torpenhow, Cumberland. In 1791, Dr Yorke bishop of Ely, presented Mr Law to the Rectory of Kelshall, Hertfordshire, where he resided for 11 years, and he was afterwards collated by the same patron to the rectory of Willingham, Cambridgeshire. He proceeded to the degree of D.D. in 1804, was nominated bishop of Chester,

(a) University and College Documents, ii. 190.

(b) His two brothers, John, successively Bishop of Cloufert, Killala, and Elphin, and Edward, afterwards Lord Ellenborough and Chief Justice of the King's Bench, were previously in 1766 and 1771, the one senior wrangler and first medallist, the other third wrangler and also first medallist, a circumstance equally remarkable with the fact of a father and two of his sons having been all raised to the episcopal bench, while a third son became Chief Justice and a Peer.

19 June, 1812, and translated to Bath and Wells in May, 1824. For some years before his death, he was unequal to the discharge of the duties of the episcopal office, but whilst his health lasted, he performed his episcopal functions with much zeal and assiduity. He published a considerable number of Sermons, Charges, &c. (1798—1835). Portraits of Bishop Law were painted by Sir William Beechey and Pickersgill. They have both been engraved.^(a) Bishop Law was buried in a vault on the south side of the Lady Chapel in Wells Cathedral, by the side of his wife, (who died 27 Sept., 1826, and by whom he had issue nine children.^(b)) As regards the state, the Bishop was considered a liberal, yet as concerning the church, a staunch conservative having opposed the catholic claims and various tithe bills introduced into parliament.^(c)

Vol. iv. p. 679, *add as a note to Religion in l. 3,*

The deed of foundation of the Burney Prize dated 19 January, 1847, is abstracted in *Trusts Statutes and Directions affecting the Scholarships and Prizes of the University*, 159.

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1846. Died on 21 Dec. the Rev. Edmund Stanger, B.D., Fellow of S. John's College. He was a native of Cambridge his father being butler and his mother ladies maid in the family of Edmund Law, Master of Peterhouse, afterwards Bishop of Carlisle. Dr Law was his godfather and he was named Edmund after the Bishop. His parents had acquired by inheritance a small property at Keswick and sent their son to be educated by Mr James, Vicar of Arthurst, Cumberland, and thence in 1781 he was entered at S. John's College. He graduated as 6th Wrangler in 1785 and was elected to a Platt Fellowship in 1786.

(a) Sir William Beechey's Portrait engraved in large folio, by Meyer, and copied in Marshall's *Hist. of Cheshire*, and Cassan's *Lives of the Bishops of Bath and Wells*: Pickersgill's Portrait engraved in folio by Say.

(b) 1. Anne.

2. Joanna, married 1807 to Alexander Powell of Hardcourt House, co. Wilts. Esq. great grandson of Edward Willes, Bishop of Bath and Wells.

3. Auguste, married 1812, to Rev. James Slade, Canon of Chester, Vicar of Bolton le Moors, and Rector of West Kirby, and died 1822.

4. Rev. James Thomas Law, Chancellor of Lichfield, and Master of St John's Hospital there.

5. Jane, married 1822, to Rev. Rob. Harkness of St John's Coll., Camb., and Stowey House, Somerset.

6. George, who died in India, 1811, in his 18th year.

7. Rev. Henry Law, Chancellor and Archdeacon of Wells, and Rector of Weston super Mare.

8. Rev. Rob. Vanburgh Law, Canon of Chester and Wells, Rector of Christian Malford Wilts and Yeovilton, Somerset, and Rector of Wallasey, and Vicar of Weverham, Cheshire.

9. Margaret.

(c) *Gent. Mag.* N.S. xiv. 529.

1689. May 11. The King to the Vice-Chancellor :

Whereas several persons in the University who should have received their degrees since Christmas last have been delayed by reason that the abrogated oaths could not be taken and thereby "have lost their year." We hereby authorise you to restore all those so delayed "to their year," and to indemnify them against any disadvantages or incapacity they may have incurred by reason that the abrogated oaths could not be taken, provided that they take the new oaths and do all other things pertaining to those degrees though out of due time and order prescribed by their statutes.^(a)

June 22. The Earl of Shrewsbury to the Earl of Bedford :

It is His Majesty's pleasure that Col. John Cutts be added to your Deputy Lieutenants for the County of Cambridge.^(a)

On the same day the Earl of Shrewsbury to the Commissioner of the Great Seal :

It is His Majesty's pleasure that Col. John Cutts be added to the justices of the Peace for the County of Cambridge.^(a)

July 8. Grant of office of Custos Rotulorum of Cambridgeshire to Edward Russell, Esq.^(a)

July 18. The Earl of Shrewsbury to the Mayor of Cambridge :

I received your letter concerning Lieut. Barnesley, who being committed to prison on the informations of William Beale and Thomas Stevenson, both of Cambridge, ought not to be refused the benefit of the gaol delivery, that he may be dealt with according to his offence.^(a)

August 25. J. Hampden to the Earl of Shrewsbury :

I have acquainted the King that Dr Copplestone, Provost of King's College, Cambridge, is dead, and that he has only a few days to assert his right of nomination. It will be necessary for counsel to see the statutes and records of the College, to defend his right. I beg your lordship to signify the same to the College, and that Mr Newton may have your favour in the whole matter whereby you will put a singular obligation upon a man of great and known merit.^(a)

August 26. The Earl of Shrewsbury to the Vice-Provost and Fellows of King's College, Cambridge :

Since writing to you yesterday at noon it has been represented to the King that it is necessary for the Attorney General to peruse your statutes and records in order to state rightly your case, touching the election of Provost, to the King in Council. You are therefore to send up all your statutes and records bearing on the subject.^(a)

(a) Calendar of State Papers, Domestic.

The Earl of Nottingham to the Attorney General :

The King commands me to acquaint you that he has appointed Tuesday morning next to hear the cause about the Provostship of King's College, Cambridge, in Council at Hampton Court, and would have you attend there at that time.^(a)

A similar letter was also sent to the Solicitor General.^(a)

August 26. The Vice-Provost and Fellows of King's College to the Earl of Shrewsbury :

We thank you for giving us notice of His Majesty's intention of hearing what we have to say for ourselves before he interposes in the Election of our Provost. We have despatched Mr Stanhope, one of our Fellows, to appear and act on our behalf.^(a)

September 2. The King to the Vice-Provost and Fellows of King's College, Cambridge, nominating John Hartcliff, senior Fellow of that College, for election to the Provostship, vacant by the death of Dr Coppleston.^(a)

September 17. Recommendation by the King of John Hartcliff one of the senior Fellows of King's College, Cambridge, to be Bachelor in Divinity.^(a)

September 30. Dr John Tillotson to the Earl of Shrewsbury :

The Earl of Nottingham told me this morning that he would write to your lordship about the affair of King's College in which I have more than once pressed the King; for if an end be not put to it, it is likely to involve His Majesty in greater inconvenience than anything that has happened since the beginning of his reign, especially considering the near approach of Parliament.....His Majesty will, I understand, give a visit to the University of Cambridge and confer degrees on several persons. I recommend to his Grace, the Duke of Somerset the Chancellor, Mr Richard Kidder, Dean of Peterborough, Mr John Williams, an eminent divine in this City [London] for the degree of Doctor in Divinity and likewise Mons. Tucker, a young French divine driven out of France by the late persecutions, for the degree of M.A. He is honest and learned and for want of better support is at present in my family.^(a)

September 30. The Earl of Nottingham to the Earl of Shrewsbury :

I gave the King this morning a paper which I received from Dr Tillotson. It contains the substance of what Dr Craddock proposes to be said to the King when he goes to King's College, as probably he will when he is at Cambridge. There cannot be a better opportunity than in the face of the University to do this act of grace to that College, if ever his Majesty will be

(a) Calendar of State Papers, Domestic.

persuaded to do it as I hope he will, for if he does not upon this occasion I do not see how he can afterwards decently recede or go on with any prospect of success, and if his Majesty accepts this submission from them, if it does not secure his nomination for the future, yet at least it prevents a formal determination against him in Westminster Hall. In regard to Mr Hartcliff there need be no scruple because I coincide with what he said to me and to the Dean of Canterbury; he is very well contented to wait for some other mark of his Majesty's favour. I trouble your lordship with all this that you may take some opportunity of speaking of this matter to the King, lest he forget to mention it to you as he said he would, before he goes to Cambridge.^(a)

Vol. iv. p. 15,

1690. May 10. Pardon of Daniel Vere convicted at Cambridge of the murder of Thomas Bell.^(a)

September 22. The King to the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge recommending Nathaniel Gourden, rector of Chelmsford, for the degree of Doctor in Divinity.^(a)

December 18. The King to the Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge recommending that Richard Laughton, Fellow of Clare Hall, should be granted the degree of Master of Arts, he having neglected to take out his degree by reason of his absence beyond the seas, where he has travelled for his improvement for three years or thereabouts.^(a)

1691. March 23. The Queen to Charles Duke of Somerset, Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, and to the Vice-Chancellor of the same, to be communicated to the Senate there :

Our will is that all persons who at any time hereafter shall come to you with our letters mandatory for a degree in any science or faculty, shall before admission thereunto personally subscribe in the common form and words, and pay such customary fees as other candidates for their respective degrees usually do.^(a)

May 12. The Queen to the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, to be communicated to the Senate there :

Having received a good character of the learning and loyalty of Gabriel Quadring, M.A. and master of Magdalen College, Cambridge, and being well informed that both by his standing and ability in the study of divinity he is fully qualified for the degree of Doctor in that faculty, we therefore recommend him to you in a particular manner for the said degree of Doctor in Divinity, requiring you to confer the same upon him, he performing the exercises requisite thereunto.^(a)

(a) Calendar of State Papers, 1691. Domestic.

August 27. Proceedings upon the petition of William Bird of Cambridge. Shows that he has charge of four small children which (as also his mother) he has for some years past kept from being burthensome to the parish, where he lives by his great labour and industry, but it having pleased God to take from him his sight, both he and them are reduced to great want. Prays for the almsman's place now vacant at Trinity College. 'Granted.'^(a)

October 7. The Queen to the Master and Fellows of the College or Hall of St Catharine, Cambridge :

Being informed that John Bower, M.A. of your College is in all respects duly qualified to be elected a Fellow, excepting only he was born in Scotland, and is therefore debarred by a particular statute of the same requiring none to be admitted to a Fellowship but such as are born in England. We having received a good character of his loyalty, learning, and behaviour, give you full power to elect and admit him a Fellow of the said College.^(a)

(a) Calendar of State Papers, Domestic.



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